

ICONIX BRAND GROUP, INC.
Form 10-K
February 26, 2010
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

0-10593

(Commission File Number)

ICONIX BRAND GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

11-2481903
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1450 Broadway, New York, New York 10018
(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 730-0030
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Preferred Share Purchase Rights	(NASDAQ Global Market)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
 Yes No

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

1

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.

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 Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the close of business on June 30, 2009 was approximately \$857.3 million. As of February 24, 2010, 71,496,932 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Portions of the registrant’s proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010 are incorporated by reference in Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Form 10-K

ICONIX BRAND GROUP, INC. - FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	4
Item 1. Business	4
Item 1A. Risk Factors	13
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	21
Item 2. Properties	21
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	22
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	22
PART II	23
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	23
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	24
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	25
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	34
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	35
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	35
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	35
Item 9B. Other Information	38
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	38
Item 11. Executive Compensation	38
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	38
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	38
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	38
PART IV	39
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	39
Signatures	40
Consolidated Financial Statements	48

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Form 10-K to the “Company”, “Iconix”, “we”, “us”, “our”, or similar pronouns refer to Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, including: IP Holdings LLC, which is referred to as IP Holdings; Bright Star Footwear, Inc., which is referred to as Bright Star; Badgley Mischka Licensing LLC, which is referred to as Badgley Mischka Licensing; Mossimo Holdings LLC, which is referred to as Mossimo Holdings; OP Holdings LLC, which is referred to as OP Holdings; Studio IP Holdings LLC, which is referred to as Studio IP Holdings; Official-Pillowtex LLC, which is referred to as Official-Pillowtex or Pillowtex; Scion LLC, which is referred to as Scion; Artful Holdings LLC, which is referred to as Artful Holdings; and IP Holdings Unltd LLC, herein referred to as IPH Unltd. Joint ventures not subject to consolidation and referred to in the Form 10-K include: Iconix China Holdings Limited, which is herein referred to as Iconix China; Iconix Latin America LLC, which is herein referred to as Iconix Latin America; Hardy Way LLC, which is herein referred to as Hardy Way; and Iconix Europe LLC, herein referred to as Iconix Europe.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

The Company is a brand management company engaged in licensing, marketing and providing trend direction for a portfolio of owned consumer brands. The Company currently owns 17 brands through its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Candie's®, Bongo®, Badgley Mischka®, Joe Boxer®, Rampage®, Mudd®, London Fog®, Mossimo®, Ocean Pacific®/OP®, Danskin®, Rocawear®, Cannon®, Royal Velvet®, Fieldcrest®, Charisma®, Starter® and Waverly®, which it licenses directly to leading retailers (herein referred to as direct-to-retail), wholesalers and suppliers for use across a wide range of product categories, including apparel, footwear, sportswear, fashion accessories, home products and decor, and beauty and fragrance. In addition, Scion, a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Artful Dodger™ brand; Hardy Way, a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Ed Hardy® brands, and IPH Unltd, a joint venture in which the Company has a 51% investment, owns the Ecco® and Zoo York® brands. Products bearing the Company's and its joint ventures' brands are sold across a variety of distribution channels, from the mass tier to the luxury market. The Company and its joint ventures support their brands with innovative advertising and promotional campaigns designed to increase brand awareness, and provides its licensees with coordinated trend direction to enhance product appeal and help maintain and build brand integrity.

The Company has a business strategy designed to maximize the value of the brands by entering into strategic licenses with partners that have the responsibility for manufacturing and distributing the licensed products. Licensees are selected based upon the Company's belief that they will be able to produce and sell quality products in the categories of their specific expertise and that they are capable of exceeding minimum sales targets and royalties that the Company generally requires.

The Company plans to continue to build its brand portfolio by acquiring additional brands. In assessing potential acquisitions or investments, the Company primarily evaluates the strength of the target brand as well as the expected viability and sustainability of future royalty streams. The Company believes that this focused approach allows it to screen a wide pool of consumer brand candidates, quickly evaluate acquisition targets and efficiently complete due diligence for potential acquisitions.

In addition, the Company also seeks to monetize its brands through international licenses, partnerships and other arrangements, such as joint ventures. Since September 2008 the Company has established three 50% owned international joint ventures: Iconix China, Iconix Latin America and Iconix Europe.

The Company also continues to arrange, as agent, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bright Star, for the manufacture of footwear products for mass market and discount retailers under their private label brands. Bright Star

has no inventory and earns commissions on sales.

Since October 2004, the Company has acquired the following 15 brands:

Date acquired	Brand
October 2004	Badgley Mischka
July 2005	Joe Boxer
September 2005	Rampage
April 2006	Mudd
August 2006	London Fog
October 2006	Mossimo
November 2006	Ocean Pacific/OP
March 2007	Danskin
March 2007	Rocawear
October 2007	Official-Pillowtex brands (Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest and Charisma)
December 2007	Starter
October 2008	Waverly

In addition to the acquisitions above, the Company has acquired ownership interest in the following brands through its investments in joint ventures:

Date Acquired/Invested	Brand	Investment / Joint Venture	Iconix's Investment
November 2007	Artful Dodger	Scion	50%
May 2009	Ed Hardy	Hardy Way	50%
October 2009	Ecko and Zoo York	IPH Unltd	51%

Further, the Company formed the following joint ventures to develop and market the brands in specific international markets:

Date Created	Investment / Joint Venture	Iconix's Investment
September 2008	Iconix China	50%
December 2008	Iconix Latin America	50%
December 2009	Iconix Europe	50%

Through its licensing model, the Company has eliminated inventory risk and substantially reduced the operating exposure associated with traditional operating companies, improved its cash flows and net income margins, and benefited from the model's scalability, all of which enables the Company to leverage new business with its existing infrastructure. The Company's objective is to capitalize on its brand management expertise and relationships and continue to build a diversified portfolio of consumer brands that generate increasing revenues.

Additional information

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in 1978. Its principal executive offices are located at 1450 Broadway, New York, New York 10018 and its telephone number is (212) 730-0300. The Company's website address is www.iconixbrand.com. The information on the Company's website does not constitute part of this Form 10-K. The Company has included its website address in this document as an inactive textual reference only. Candie's®, Bongo®, Joe Boxer®, Rampage®, Mudd® and London Fog® are the registered trademarks of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, IP Holdings; Badgley Mischka® is the registered trademark of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Badgley Mischka Licensing; Mossimo® is the registered trademark of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Mossimo Holdings; Ocean Pacific® and OP® are the registered trademarks of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, OP Holdings; Danskin®, Danskin Now®, Rocawear®, Starter® and Waverly® are the registered trademarks of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Studio IP Holdings; and Fieldcrest®, Royal Velvet®, Cannon® and Charisma® are the registered trademarks of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Official-Pillowtex. Each of the other trademarks, trade names or service marks of other companies appearing in this Form 10-K is the property of its respective owner.

The Company's brands

The Company's objective is to continue to develop and build a diversified portfolio of iconic consumer brands by organically growing its existing portfolio and by acquiring new brands and entering into joint ventures or other partnerships, each of which leverage the Company's brand management expertise and existing infrastructure. To achieve this objective, the Company intends to:

- extend its existing brands by adding additional product categories, expanding the brands' distribution and retail presence and optimizing its licensees' sales through innovative marketing that increases consumer awareness and loyalty;

- continue its international expansion through additional licenses, partnerships, joint ventures and other arrangements with leading retailers and wholesalers worldwide; and
- continue acquiring consumer brands or the rights to such brands with high consumer awareness, broad appeal, applicability to a range of product categories and an ability to diversify the Company's portfolio.

In managing its brands, the Company seeks to capitalize on the brands' histories, while simultaneously working to keep them relevant to today's consumer.

As of December 31, 2009, the combined brand portfolio of the Company and its joint ventures consisted of the following 21 iconic consumer brands:

Wholly-owned brands

Candie's. Candie's is known primarily as a junior lifestyle brand, with products in the footwear, apparel and accessories categories, and has achieved brand recognition for its flirty and fun image and affiliations with celebrity spokespeople. The Company purchased the brand from a predecessor company in 1993, making it the Company's longest held trademark. The primary licensee for Candie's is Kohl's Department Stores, Inc., herein referred to as Kohl's, which commenced the roll out of the brand in July 2005 in all of its stores with a multi-category line of Candie's lifestyle products, including sportswear, denim, footwear, handbags, intimate apparel, children's apparel, fragrance and home accessories. Candie's shop-in-shops are in all Kohl's stores, creating a brand specific shopping experience. Celebrity spokespeople for the Candie's brand over the past two decades have included Jenny McCarthy, Destiny's Child, Alyssa Milano, Kelly Clarkson, Ashlee Simpson, Hilary Duff, Pat Benatar, Fergie, Hayden Panettiere, and most recently for 2009 and going forward for 2010, Britney Spears.

Bongo. The Bongo brand is positioned as a California lifestyle brand, with a broad range of women's and children's casual apparel and accessories, including denim, sportswear, eyewear, fragrance and watches. The brand was established in 1982 and was purchased by the Company in 1998. In February 2010, the Company signed an exclusive direct-to-retail license agreement with Kmart Corporation, herein referred to as Kmart, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sears Holding Corporation, for the brand in the United States and its territories covering apparel, accessories and other categories. Celebrity spokespeople for the Bongo brand have included Liv Tyler, Rachel Bilson, Nicole Richie, the stars of the top rated MTV television reality show Laguna Beach, Vanessa Minnillo, Kim Kardashian and Jesse McCartney. The brand is also being developed internationally primarily through our joint ventures.

Badgley Mischka. The Badgley Mischka brand is known as one of the premiere couture eveningwear brands. The brand was established in 1988 and was acquired by the Company in October 2004. Badgley Mischka products are sold in luxury department and specialty stores, including Bergdorf Goodman, Neiman Marcus and Saks Fifth Avenue, with its largest retail categories being women's apparel and accessories. The Company has 19 Badgley Mischka licenses, including a direct-to-retail license with the Home Shopping Network for a diffusion brand, American Glamour by Badgley Mischka. Badgley Mischka designs have been worn by such celebrities as Angelina Jolie, Catherine Zeta Jones, Halle Berry, Kate Winslet, Ashley and Mary Kate Olsen, Teri Hatcher, and most recently, Eva Longoria, Carrie Underwood, Lauren Hutton, Angelica Huston and Brooke Shields. The brand is also being developed internationally primarily through our joint ventures.

Joe Boxer. Joe Boxer is a highly recognized underwear, sleepwear and loungewear brand known for its irreverent and humorous image and provocative promotional events. The brand was established in 1985 and was acquired by the Company in July 2005. Since August 2001, Kmart has held the exclusive license for the brand in the United States covering apparel, fashion accessories and home products for men, women, teens and children. In September 2006, the Company expanded the license with Kmart to extend the brand into Sears stores. The brand is also being developed internationally primarily through our joint ventures.

Rampage. Rampage was established in 1982 and is known as a contemporary/junior women's sportswear brand. The brand was acquired by the Company in September 2005. Rampage products are sold through better department stores such as Macy's, with the largest retail categories being sportswear, footwear, intimate apparel and swimwear. The Company licenses the brand to 14 wholesalers in the United States and to partners in Thailand and the Middle East. Supermodels Petra Nemcova and Gisele Bundchen have been the spokespeople for the Rampage brand and have modeled for its campaigns for the past few seasons. Currently, the spokesperson for the brand is Bar Rafaeli. The brand is also being developed internationally primarily through our joint ventures.

Mudd. Mudd is a highly recognizable junior apparel brand, particularly in the denim and footwear categories. It was established in 1995 and acquired by the Company in April 2006. In November 2008, the Company entered into a multi-year licensing agreement with Kohl's under which Kohl's became the exclusive U.S. retailer for apparel, fashion accessories, jewelry and eyewear. The brand was launched at Kohl's in July 2009 and is currently sold in all U.S. stores in 25 categories. Mudd footwear will continue to be distributed through mid-level department stores such as JC Penney, Kohl's and specialty stores. The brand is also being developed internationally primarily through our joint ventures.

London Fog. London Fog is a classic brand known worldwide for its outerwear, cold weather accessories, umbrellas, luggage and travel products. The brand was established over 80 years ago and was acquired by the Company in August 2006. The brand is sold primarily through the department store channel. The Company has 16 London Fog licenses, including a direct-to-retail license agreement with Hudson's Bay Corporation in Canada, covering apparel, accessories and lifestyle products. The brand is also being developed internationally through our joint ventures.

Mossimo. Mossimo is known as a contemporary, active and youthful lifestyle brand and is one of the largest apparel brands in the U.S.. The brand was established in 1986 and acquired by the Company in October 2006. Since 2000, Target Corporation, herein referred to as Target, has held the exclusive Mossimo license in the U.S., covering apparel products for men, women and children, including casual sportswear, denim, swimwear, bodywear, watches, handbags and other fashion accessories. The brand is also licensed to wholesale partners in Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Japan. The brand is also being developed internationally through our joint ventures.

Ocean Pacific/OP. Ocean Pacific and OP are global action-sports lifestyle apparel brands which trace their heritage to Ocean Pacific's roots as a 1960's surfboard label. The Company acquired the Ocean Pacific brands in November 2006 at which time it assumed 15 domestic licenses covering such product categories as footwear, sunglasses, kids' apparel and fragrance. In 2008, the U.S. OP business was converted to a direct-to-retail license with Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., herein referred to as Wal-Mart. In Spring 2008, OP launched exclusively in select Wal-Mart stores in the U.S., and was expanded to all stores in the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Argentina during 2009. In addition, OP has licenses covering Japan, the Middle East region, and other territories around the world. For 2009, the marketing campaign featured six young Hollywood celebrities including Anna Lynne McCord, Sophia Bush, Solange Knowles, Joel Madden, Brody Jenner and Cody Liney.

Danskin. Danskin, the Company's oldest brand, is a 126 year-old iconic brand of women's activewear, legwear, dancewear, yoga apparel and fitness equipment, which the Company acquired in March 2007. The Danskin brand is sold through better department, mid-tier, specialty and sporting goods stores, as well as through Danskin.com. In addition, the Danskin Now brand has been licensed to Wal-Mart on a direct-to-retail basis for apparel and fitness equipment. In January 2009, the Danskin Now brand was repositioned and re-launched at Wal-Mart with an expanded assortment of products and new spokesperson Gabrielle Reece.

Rocawear. Rocawear is a leading urban lifestyle apparel brand established by Shawn "Jay-Z" Carter and his partners in 1999. The Company acquired the Rocawear brand in March 2007. The Rocawear brand is currently licensed in the United States in 30 categories, including men's, women's and kids' apparel, outerwear, footwear, jewelry, handbags and fragrance. Rocawear products are sold primarily through better department and specialty stores. The brand is also licensed to wholesale partners in the Middle East, Russia, Australia and New Zealand, and is also being developed internationally through our joint ventures. The founder, Jay-Z, remains actively involved in the brand as an owner of the core licensee, and serves as the brand's creative director pursuant to an endorsement and services agreement signed in March 2007. Jay-Z was featured in Rocawear's 2009 advertising campaign.

Cannon. Cannon is one of the most recognizable brands in home textiles with a strong heritage and history and is known as the first textile brand to sew logos onto products. When the Company acquired Cannon, it was distributed in over 1,000 regional department stores, including Meijer, ShopKo, Mervyn's and Steinmart, as well as in Wal-Mart and Costco. In February 2008, the Company signed a direct-to-retail license with Kmart for Cannon to be sold exclusively in both Kmart and Sears stores. Cannon was established in 1887, making it the Company's third oldest brand. The brand is also licensed to wholesale partners in Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, Greece and South Africa.

Royal Velvet. Royal Velvet is a distinctive luxury home textile brand that strives to deliver the highest quality to consumers. Royal Velvet products include towels, sheets, rugs and shams. The Royal Velvet towel has been an industry standard since 1954. The core licensee for Royal Velvet is Li & Fung Limited, which in February 2008 established an exclusive distribution arrangement with Bed Bath & Beyond Inc. for certain Royal Velvet products. Brooke Shields and her family were featured in the most recent Royal Velvet advertising campaign.

Fieldcrest. Fieldcrest is a brand of contemporary relevance to the mass channel consumer. The brand is known for quality bed and bath textiles that are easy care, soft, easy to coordinate and classic in style. Fieldcrest home products are sold through the mass channel, with Target having the exclusive direct-to-retail license in the United States since Spring 2005. The brand is also licensed to wholesale partners in Thailand, Singapore, New Zealand, Greece and South Africa, and is also being developed internationally through our joint ventures. The Fieldcrest brand was created in 1883, making it the Company's second oldest brand.

Charisma. Charisma home textiles were introduced in the 1970's and are known for their quality materials and classic designs. In February 2009, the Company signed a direct-to-retail license with Costco Wholesale Corporation, herein referred to as Costco, for certain Charisma products to be sold in Costco stores and on costco.com in the U.S. and its territories, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan and Australia. In addition, the brand

continues to be distributed through better department stores such as Bloomingdales. Jason Lewis was featured in the most recent Charisma advertising campaign.

Starter. Starter, founded in 1971, is one of the original brands in licensed team sports merchandise and is a highly recognized brand of athletic apparel and footwear. The Company acquired Starter in December 2007. At the time of the acquisition, the brand was distributed in the United States primarily at Wal-Mart through a number of different wholesale licensees. In July 2008, the brand was licensed to Wal-Mart on a direct-to-retail basis. In Spring 2009, the Starter brand had an expanded re-launch in all U.S. Wal-Mart stores, supported by an advertising campaign featuring Tony Romo, quarterback of the Dallas Cowboys. The brand is also being developed internationally through our joint ventures.

Waverly. Founded in 1923, Waverly is a premier home fashion and lifestyle brand and one of the most recognized names in home decor. Waverly has two direct-to-retail agreements, Waverly Home with Target, which was recently renewed with Target for a term that expires in 2015, and Waverly Home Classics with Lowe's Companies, Inc. for a variety of select home furnishings. Waverly also has licenses for products including fabric, window treatments and bedding that are sold through retailers such as Jo-Ann's and JC Penney as well as interior design rooms.

Brands Owned by the Company's Joint Ventures

Scion LLC

Scion is a brand management and licensing company formed by the Company with Shawn "Jay-Z" Carter in March 2007 to buy, create, develop and license brands across a spectrum of consumer product categories. In November 2007, Scion, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Artful Holdings LLC, purchased the Artful Dodger brand, a high end urban apparel brand. The brand is licensed in the United States for in a number of apparel categories. Artful Dodger has also been licensed to wholesale partners and distributors in Canada and Europe.

Hardy Way

In May 2009, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Hardy Way, the owner of the Ed Hardy brands and trademarks. Don Ed Hardy and his artwork date back to 1967 when he transformed the tattoo business into an artistic medium. He began licensing his name and artwork for apparel in 2003 and today the Ed Hardy brand is recognized by its tattoo inspired lifestyle products. Over the past five years, Ed Hardy has developed into a global consumer products brand sold in over 58 countries and 50 different categories.

IPH Unltd

In October 2009, the Company, through the newly formed joint venture company IPH Unltd, acquired a 51% controlling stake in the Ecko portfolio of brands, including the Ecko brands and Zoo York. The founder and chief designer, Marc Ecko, remains actively involved in the brands, and serves as the chief creative officer of IPH Unltd.

The Ecko brands. Founded in 1993 by Marc Ecko, Seth Gerszberg and their partners, Ecko and its various diffusion brands (e.g. Ecko Unltd, Ecko Red, Ecko Function, among others) are marketed and sold to a wide spectrum of consumers in various lifestyle categories, including active-athletic, streetwear, collegiate/preppy and denim fashion. There are currently 20 licenses for Ecko products in the United States, including men's, women's and kids' apparel, outerwear, underwear and footwear. Ecko products are sold primarily through better department and specialty stores. The Ecko brands are also licensed to wholesale partners in Japan, Latin America, Australia, India, South Africa and other countries throughout the world.

Zoo York. Zoo York is an East Coast based action lifestyle brand, named for the graffiti-art infused counterculture of 1970's New York City. There are currently 8 licenses for Zoo York products, including men's, women's and kids' apparel and footwear. In December 2009, the brand was licensed to Li & Fung USA for the core men's apparel category, beginning January 1, 2010 for an initial term of five years. Among its current spokespeople is Zered Bassett, a world renowned skateboarder on the Zoo York skateboard team.

International Joint Ventures

Iconix China

In September 2008, the Company and Novel Fashions Holdings Limited, herein referred to as Novel, formed a joint venture, herein referred to as Iconix China, to develop, exploit and market the Company's brands in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, herein referred to as the China territory. Iconix China seeks to maximize brand monetization through investment, whereby Iconix China receives a minority equity stake in local operating companies in exchange for the rights to one or more of the Company's brands in the China territory and brand management support. Since September 2008, Iconix China has completed three separate investments for its Rampage, London Fog and Rocawear brands.

Iconix Latin America

In December 2008, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its wholly-owned brands in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, herein referred to as the Latin America territory, to Iconix Latin America, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary. Also in December 2008 and shortly after the formation of Iconix Latin America, New Brands America LLC, herein referred to as New Brands, an affiliate of the Falic Group, purchased a 50% interest in Iconix Latin America, to assist the Company in developing, exploiting, marketing and licensing the Company's brands in the Latin America territory. Iconix Latin America has a total of 18 licenses for various consumer products for the Bongo, Joe Boxer, Mossimo, Danskin, Rocawear, Cannon, Fieldcrest and Starter brands.

Iconix Europe

In December 2009, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its wholly-owned brands in all member states and candidate states of the European Union, and certain other European countries, herein referred to as the European territory, to Iconix Europe, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Also in December 2009 and shortly after the formation of Iconix Europe, an investment group led by The Licensing Company and Albion Equity Partners LLC, purchased a 50% interest in Iconix Europe through Brand Investments Vehicle Group 3 Limited to assist the Company in developing, exploiting, marketing and licensing the Company's brands in the European territory. Iconix Europe has a total of 13 licenses for various consumer products for the Joe Boxer, London Fog, Ocean Pacific/OP, Danskin, Rocawear, Cannon, Fieldcrest, Royal Velvet, Charisma and Starter brands.

Other

Bright Star

Bright Star provides design direction and arranges for the manufacturing and distribution of men's private label footwear products primarily for Wal-Mart under its private labels. Bright Star acts solely as an agent and never assumes ownership of the goods. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 Bright Star's agency commissions represented approximately 1%, 1% and 2%, respectively, of the Company's revenues.

Licensing and other relationships

The Company's business strategy is to maximize the value of its brands by entering into strategic licenses with partners who have the responsibility for manufacturing and selling the licensed products. The Company licenses its brands with respect to a broad range of products, including apparel, footwear, fashion accessories, sportswear, home products and décor, and beauty and fragrance. The Company seeks licensees with the ability to produce and sell quality products in their licensed categories and the demonstrated ability to meet and exceed minimum sales thresholds and royalty payments to the Company.

The Company maintains direct-to-retail and traditional wholesale licenses. Typically, in a direct-to-retail license, the Company grants exclusive rights to one of its brands to a single national retailer for a broad range of product categories. For example, the Candie's brand is licensed exclusively to Kohl's in the United States across approximately 25 product categories. Direct-to-retail licenses provide retailers with proprietary rights to national brands and favorable economics. Proprietary brands also typically receive greater support from retailers, including premium shelf space and strong in-store presentations. In a traditional wholesale license, the Company grants rights to a single or small group of related product categories to a wholesale supplier, who is permitted to sell licensed products to multiple stores within an approved channel of distribution. For example, the Company licenses the Rocawear brand to numerous wholesale suppliers for products ranging from footwear and apparel to handbags and fragrances, for sale and distribution primarily to department and specialty stores.

Each of the Company's licenses has a stipulated territory or territories, as well as distribution channels in which the licensed products may be sold. Currently, most of the Company's licenses are U.S. based licenses, but the Company also seeks to monetize its trademarks internationally through licenses, partnerships, and other arrangements, such as joint ventures. Beginning in 2008 and continuing through 2009, the Company entered into three international joint ventures. For further information, see above for discussion on Iconix China, Iconix Latin America and Iconix Europe.

The Company's licenses typically require the licensee to pay the Company royalties based upon net sales with guaranteed minimum royalties in the event that net sales do not reach certain specified targets. The Company's licenses also typically require the licensees to pay to the Company certain minimum amounts for the advertising and marketing of the respective licensed brands. As of January 1, 2010 the Company and its joint ventures had a contractual right to receive approximately \$600 million of aggregate minimum royalty revenue through the balance of all of their current licenses, excluding any renewals.

The Company believes that coordination of brand presentation across product categories is critical to maintaining the strength and integrity of its brands. Accordingly, the Company typically maintains the right in its licenses to preview and approve all product, packaging and other presentations of the licensed mark. Moreover, in many of its licenses, prior to each season, representatives of the Company supply licensees with trend guidance as to the "look and feel" of the current trends for the season, including colors, fabrics, silhouettes and an overall style sensibility, and then work with licensees to coordinate the licensed products across the categories to maintain the cohesiveness of the brand's overall presentation in the market place. Thereafter, the Company obtains and approves (or objects and requires modification to) product and packaging provided by each licensee on an on-going basis. In addition, the Company

communicates with its licensees throughout the year to obtain and review reporting of sales and the calculation and payment of royalties.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company's largest direct-to-retail licenses were with Target for the Mossimo brand, Wal-Mart for the Starter, OP and Danskin brands, and Kohl's for the Candie's brand, which collectively represented approximately 37% of total revenue for the period. The Company's largest wholesale licenses were for Rocawear's men's apparel, and children and junior sportswear, and Royal Velvet and Cannon home furnishings, which collectively represented approximately 18% of total revenue for the period.

Key direct-to-retail licenses

Wal-Mart licenses

Revenue generated by the Company's three licenses with Wal-Mart, accounted for 23%, 3%, and 3% of the Company's revenue for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The following is a description of these licenses:

Starter. In December 2007, the Company entered into a license agreement with Wal-Mart granting Wal-Mart the exclusive right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of apparel and accessories under the Starter trademark in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The initial term of this license expires on December 31, 2013, subject to Wal-Mart's option to renew for up to three additional consecutive terms of five years, each contingent on Wal-Mart meeting specified performance and minimum sales standards. The agreement also provides for minimum royalties that Wal-Mart is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year.

Ocean Pacific/OP. In August 2007, the Company entered into an exclusive license agreement with Wal-Mart granting Wal-Mart the right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of apparel and accessories under the Ocean Pacific/OP marks in the United States. The agreement also grants Wal-Mart rights to use the brands in Brazil, China and India, as well as the right of first negotiation with respect to other international territories. The initial term of this license expires on June 30, 2011, subject to Wal-Mart's option to renew for up to three additional two year terms, each contingent on Wal-Mart meeting specified performance and minimum sales standards. The agreement also provides for minimum royalties that Wal-Mart is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year.

Danskin Now. As part of the Danskin brand acquisition in March 2007, the Company acquired a license with Wal-Mart, which commenced in 2003. Pursuant to the license, Wal-Mart was granted the exclusive right to manufacture, market and sell through Wal-Mart stores located in the United States and its territories, Canada, Central America and Argentina, a broad range of active apparel and related products under the Danskin Now trademark. In July 2008, the Company entered into a new license agreement with Wal-Mart for the period commencing January 1, 2009 and continuing through December 31, 2010, subject to Wal-Mart's option to renew for up to three additional two year terms, each contingent on Wal-Mart meeting specified performance and minimum sales standards. Further, the licensed territory was expanded from the prior agreement to include Canada, Central America and Argentina. The new license also provides for guaranteed annual minimum royalties that Wal-Mart is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year.

Target licenses

Revenue generated by the Company's three licenses with Target, accounted for 10%, 11%, and 14% of the Company's revenue for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The following is a description of these licenses:

Mossimo. As part of the Company's acquisition of the Mossimo trademarks in October 2006, the Company acquired the license with Target, which was originally signed in 2000 and was subsequently amended and restated in March 2006. Pursuant to this license, Target has the exclusive right to produce and distribute substantially all Mossimo-branded products sold in the United States, its territories and possessions through Target retail stores. In January 2009, Target renewed the license through January 31, 2012. If Target is current with payments of its obligations under the license, Target has the right to renew the license on the same terms and conditions for successive additional terms of two years each.

Under the Target license, Target pays royalty fees based on certain percentages of its net sales of Mossimo-branded products, subject to its obligation to pay a guaranteed minimum royalty for each contract year.

Fieldcrest. As part of the Company's acquisition of Official-Pillowtex in October 2007, the Company acquired the license with Target for the Fieldcrest brand, which commenced in March 2004. Pursuant to this license, Target has the exclusive right to produce and distribute substantially all Fieldcrest-branded home furnishing products sold in the United States, its territories and possessions through Target retail stores. In November 2009, Target renewed the license for an additional five year period, expiring January 31, 2015.

Waverly. As part of the Company's acquisition of Waverly in October 2008, the Company acquired the license with Target for the Waverly brand, which was originally signed in April 2005 and was subsequently amended and restated

in February 2008, and again in September 2008. Pursuant to this license, Target has the exclusive right to produce and distribute substantially all Waverly Home-branded home furnishing products sold in the United States, its territories and possessions through Target retail stores. The current term of this license expires on January 31, 2011, and was recently renewed for a term that expires in 2015. Target's has an option to renew it for one additional term of one year.

Kohl's licenses

Revenue generated by the Company's two licenses with Kohl's, accounted for 8%, 6%, and 8% of the Company's revenue for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The following is a description of these licenses:

Candie's. In December 2004, the Company entered into a license agreement with Kohl's for an initial term of five years expiring January 29, 2011. Pursuant to this license, the Company granted Kohl's the exclusive right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of products under the Candie's trademark, including women's, juniors' and children's apparel, accessories (except prescription eyewear), beauty and personal care products, home accessories and electronics. Kohl's was also granted the non-exclusive right to sell footwear and handbags bearing the Candie's brand through December 31, 2006, which rights became exclusive to Kohl's on January 1, 2007. In November 2009, the license agreement was amended to extend the term for an additional five year period expiring on January 29, 2016. Kohl's also has the option to renew the license for up to two additional consecutive terms of five years contingent on Kohl's meeting specified performance and minimum sale standards. The agreement, as amended, also provides for minimum royalties and advertising payments that Kohl's is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year.

Kohl's does not have the right to sell Candie's ophthalmic eyewear (currently sold predominantly in doctors' offices), which has been licensed to Viva International Group, Inc. since 1998.

Mudd. In November 2008, the Company entered into a license agreement with Kohl's granting Kohl's the exclusive right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of Mudd-branded apparel and accessories in the United States and its territories. The initial term of this license expires on January 31, 2015, subject to Kohl's option to renew for up to three additional consecutive terms of five years. The agreement also provides for minimum royalties that Kohl's is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year.

Kmart/Sears licenses

Revenue generated by the Company's three licenses with Kmart, accounted for 6%, 5%, and 6% of the Company's revenue for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. The following is a description of these licenses:

Joe Boxer. As part of the Company's acquisition of Joe Boxer in July 2005, the Company acquired the license with Kmart, which commenced in August 2001, pursuant to which Kmart was granted the exclusive right to manufacture, market and sell through Kmart stores located in the United States and its territories a broad range of products under the Joe Boxer trademark, including men's, women's and children's underwear, apparel, apparel-related accessories, footwear and home products, for an initial term that was due to expire in December 2007.

In September 2006, the Company entered into a new license with Kmart that extended the initial term through December 31, 2010, subject to Kmart's option to renew the license for up to four additional terms of five years. The new license also provides for guaranteed annual minimums and provides for the expansion of Joe Boxer's distribution into Sears stores.

Cannon. In February 2008, the Company entered into a license agreement with Kmart granting Kmart the exclusive right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of home furnishings under the Cannon trademark in the United States and Canada. The initial term of this license expires on February 1, 2014, subject to Kmart's option to renew for up to three additional consecutive terms of five years, each contingent on Kmart meeting specified performance and minimum sale standards. The agreement also provides for minimum royalties that Kmart is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year. The Cannon brand was fully launched in both Kmart and Sears stores in the Company's third fiscal quarter of 2009.

Bongo. In February 2010, the Company entered into a license agreement with Kmart granting Kmart the exclusive right to design, manufacture, sell and distribute a broad range of apparel, accessories and other categories under the Bongo trademark in the United States and its territories. The initial term of this license expires on February 1, 2016. The agreement also provides for minimum royalties that Kmart is obligated to pay the Company for each contract year. The Bongo brand is expected to launch in Sears stores during Fall 2010.

Key wholesale licenses

Li & Fung USA. As part of the Company's acquisition of Official-Pillowtex in October 2007, the Company acquired the licenses with Li & Fung USA for the Royal Velvet and Cannon brands. Pursuant to these licenses, Li & Fung USA has the exclusive right to produce and distribute Cannon branded home furnishing products in certain countries outside of the United States and Canada and the worldwide right to produce and distribute home furnishing products under the Royal Velvet marks. The initial terms of the licenses expire on December 31, 2013, subject to Li & Fung USA's option to renew for additional three years terms for Royal Velvet and additional five year terms for Cannon. Total revenue generated from these licenses with Li & Fung USA accounted for 9%, 11%, and 4% of the Company's overall revenue in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Marketing

The Company believes that marketing is a critical element in maximizing brand value to its licensees and to the Company. The Company's in-house marketing team tailors advertising for each of the Company's brands, and each year the Company develops new advertising campaigns that incorporate the design aesthetic of each brand.

The Company believes that its innovative national advertising campaigns, including those featuring celebrities and entertainers, result in increased sales and consumer awareness of its brands. Because of the Company's established relationships with celebrities, entertainers, agents, managers, magazine publishers and the media in general, the Company has been able to leverage advertising dollars into successful public relations campaigns that reach tens of millions of consumers. With respect to its joint ventures, the Company works with its joint venture partners with respect to marketing, advertising and trend direction.

The Company's advertising expenditures for each of its brands are dedicated largely to creating and developing creative advertising concepts, reaching appropriate arrangements with key celebrities or other models and participants, advertisements in magazines and trade publications, running Internet advertisements and promoting public relations events, securing product placements and developing sweepstakes and media contests often featuring personal appearances and concerts. The advertisements for the Company's various brands have appeared in fashion magazines such as InStyle, Seventeen and Vogue, as well as in popular lifestyle and entertainment magazines such as People, Us Weekly and In Touch, in newspapers and on outdoor billboards. The Company also uses television commercials to promote certain of its brands, partnering with licensees to create and air commercials that will generate excitement for its brands with consumers. In 2009, television commercials aired featuring Britney Spears for Candie's at Kohl's and Tony Romo for Starter at Wal-Mart. Further, the Company markets certain of its brands online, through email blasts, banner advertisements, online sweepstakes and gift with purchase programs. The Company maintains a website (www.iconixbrand.com) to further market its brands by providing brand materials and examples of current advertising campaigns. In addition, the Company has established an intranet for approved vendors and service providers who can access additional materials and download them through a secure network. The Company also maintains, in some cases through its licensees, separate, dedicated sites for its brands.

A majority of the Company's license agreements require the payment of an advertising royalty by the licensee. In certain cases, the Company's licensees supplement the marketing of the Company's brands by performing additional advertising through trade, cooperative or other sources.

The Company has organized its brand management and marketing functions to foster its ability to develop innovative and creative marketing and brand support for each existing brand. This structure can be leveraged to support future acquisitions with limited growth in expense. Typically, each brand is staffed with a brand manager who is supported by a fashion and product development team and who works closely with the creative and graphic groups in the advertising department. Although each brand's creative direction and image is developed independently, the creative team meets together on a regular basis to share ideas that might work across multiple or all brands. Licensees are provided information both through group meetings and individual sessions, as well as through intranet sites, where creative ideas, brand marketing campaigns and graphics are accessible and easy to download and use in an authorized manner.

Trend direction

The Company's in-house trend direction teams support the brands by providing licensees with unified trend direction and guidance and by coordinating the brand image across licensees and product categories. The Company's trend direction personnel are focused on identifying and interpreting the most current trends, both domestically and internationally, and helping forecast the future design and product demands of the respective brands' customers. Typically, the Company develops a trend guide, including colors, fabrics, silhouettes and an overall style sensibility for each brand and for each product season, and then works with licensees to maintain consistency with the overall brand presentation across product categories. In addition, the Company has product approval rights in most licenses and further controls the look and mix of products its licensees produce through that process. With respect to Badgley Mischka and Rocawear, the Company has contracted the exclusive services of the designers who founded the respective brands to control creative direction. IPH Unltd has contracted the exclusive services of the designer who founded the Ecko portfolio of brands. Hardy Way has contracted the exclusive services of the artist who founded the Ed Hardy brand.

The Company Website

The Company maintains a website at www.iconixbrand.com, which provides a wide variety of information on each of its brands, including brand books and examples of current advertising campaigns. The Company also makes available free of charge on its website its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission, herein referred to as the SEC, under applicable law as soon as reasonably practicable after it files such material. The Company's website also contains information about its history, investor relations, governance and links to access copies of its publicly filed documents. Further, the Company has established an intranet with approved vendors and service providers who can access additional materials and download them through a secure network. In addition, there are websites for most of the Company's brands, operated by the Company or its licensees, for example, at www.candies.com, www.badgleymischka.com, www.joeboxer.com and www.rocawear.com. The information regarding the Company's website address and/or those established for its brands is provided for convenience, and the Company is not including the information contained on the Company's and brands' websites as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Competition

The Company's brands are all subject to extensive competition by various domestic and foreign brands. Each of its brands has many competitors within each of its specific distribution channels that span a broad variety of product categories including the apparel and home furnishings and decor industries. For example, while Rampage may

compete with Guess in the mid-tier jeanswear business, Joe Boxer competes with Hanes, Calvin Klein and Jockey with respect to underwear in the mass tier, and Badgley Mischka competes with other couture apparel and bridal brands in the luxury market, such as Vera Wang. Other of our brands (such as Danskin), which are distributed both at the mass level (through the diffusion brand Danskin Now) and at the department and specialty store level, may have many competitors in different or numerous distribution channels. These competitors have the ability to compete with the Company's licensees in terms of fashion, quality, price and/or advertising.

In addition, the Company faces competition for retail licenses and brand acquisitions. Companies owning established brands may decide to enter into licensing arrangements with retailers similar to the ones the Company currently has in place, thus creating direct competition. Similarly, the retailers to which the Company currently, or may otherwise, licenses its brands, may decide to develop or purchase brands rather than enter into license agreements with the Company. The Company also competes with traditional apparel and consumer brand companies and with other brand management companies for acquisitions.

Trademarks

The Company's wholly-owned trademarks are owned by six subsidiaries and three international joint ventures in their respective territories. IP Holdings owns the Candie's, Bongo, Joe Boxer, Rampage, Mudd and London Fog related trademarks. Badgley Mischka Licensing owns the Badgley Mischka related trademarks; Mossimo Holdings owns the Mossimo related trademarks; OP Holdings owns the Ocean Pacific/OP related trademarks; Studio IP Holdings owns the Danskin, Rocawear, Starter and Waverly related trademarks; and Official-Pillowtex owns the Fieldcrest, Royal Velvet, Cannon and Charisma trademarks, each for numerous categories of goods. The Ed Hardy related trademarks are owned by the Hardy Way joint venture, of which the Company owns 50%. The Ecko and Zoo York related trademarks are owned by the IPH Unltd joint venture, of which the Company owns 51%. These trademarks and associated marks are registered or pending registration with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in block letter and/or logo formats, as well as in combination with a variety of ancillary marks for use with respect to, depending on the brand, a variety of product categories, including footwear, apparel, fragrance, handbags, watches and various other goods and services, including in some cases, home accessories and electronics. The Company and its joint ventures intend to renew these registrations as appropriate prior to expiration. In addition, the Company's subsidiaries and joint ventures register their trademarks in other countries and regions around the world.

The Company monitors on an ongoing basis unauthorized use and filings of the Company's trademarks, and the Company relies primarily upon a combination of federal, state, and local laws, as well as contractual restrictions to protect its intellectual property rights both domestically and internationally.

Seasonality

The majority of the products manufactured and sold under the Company's brands and licenses are for apparel, accessories, footwear and home products and decor, which sales vary as a result of holidays, weather, and the timing of product shipments. Accordingly, a portion of the Company's revenue from its licensees, particularly from those licensees whose actual sales royalties exceed minimum royalties, is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The results of operations in any quarter therefore will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year or any future quarter.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had a total of 66 full-time employees. Of these 65 employees, 5 were named executive officers of the Company. The remaining employees are senior managers, middle management, marketing, and administrative personnel. None of the Company's employees are represented by a labor union. The Company considers its relationship with its employees to be satisfactory.

Financial information about geographical areas

Revenues from external customers related to operations in the United States and foreign countries are as follows:

Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
December 31,	December 31,	December 31,

(000's omitted)	2009	2008	2007
Revenues from external customers:			
United States	\$ 218,693	\$ 195,856	\$ 150,376
Other	13,365	20,905	9,628
	\$ 232,058	\$ 216,761	\$ 160,004

For a discussion as to our long-lived assets, see Note 4 to our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 1.A. Risk Factors

We operate in a changing environment that involves numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could impact our operations. The following highlights some of the factors that have affected, and in the future, could affect our operations:

The failure of our licensees to adequately produce, market and sell products bearing our brand names in their license categories or to pay their obligations under their license agreements could result in a decline in our results of operations.

Our revenues are almost entirely dependent on royalty payments made to us under our licensing agreements. Although the licensing agreements for our brands usually require the advance payment to us of a portion of the licensing fees and in most cases provide for guaranteed minimum royalty payments to us, the failure of our licensees to satisfy their obligations under these agreements or their inability to operate successfully or at all, could result in their breach and/or the early termination of such agreements, their non-renewal of such agreements or our decision to amend such agreements to reduce the guaranteed minimums or sales royalties due thereunder, thereby eliminating some or all of that stream of revenue. Moreover, during the terms of the license agreements, we are substantially dependent upon the abilities of our licensees to maintain the quality and marketability of the products bearing our trademarks, as their failure to do so could materially tarnish our brands, thereby harming our future growth and prospects. In addition, the failure of our licensees to meet their production, manufacturing and distribution requirements could cause a decline in their sales and potentially decrease the amount of royalty payments (over and above the guaranteed minimums) due to us. A weak economy or softness in the apparel and retail sectors could exacerbate this risk. This, in turn, could decrease our potential revenues. Moreover, the concurrent failure by several of our material licensees to meet their financial obligations to us could jeopardize our ability to meet the debt service coverage ratios required in connection with our senior secured term loan facility, herein referred to as our term loan facility, and the asset-backed notes issued by our subsidiary IP Holdings, herein referred to as our asset-backed notes. Further, this failure may impact our ability or IP Holdings' ability to make required payments with respect to such indebtedness. The failure to meet such debt service coverage ratios or to make such required payments would, with respect to our term loan facility, give the lenders thereunder the right to foreclose on the Ocean Pacific/OP, Danskin, Rocawear, Mossimo, Starter and Waverly trademarks, the trademarks acquired by us in the Official-Pillowtex acquisition and other related intellectual property assets securing the debt outstanding under such facility, and with respect to the asset-backed notes, give the holders of such notes the right to foreclose on the Candie's, Bongo, Joe Boxer, Rampage, Mudd and London Fog trademarks and other related intellectual property assets securing such notes.

Our business is dependent on continued market acceptance of our brands and the products of our licensees bearing these brands.

Although most of our licensees guarantee minimum net sales and minimum royalties to us, a failure of our brands or of products bearing our brands to achieve or maintain market acceptance could cause a reduction of our licensing revenues and could further cause existing licensees not to renew their agreements. Such failure could also cause the devaluation of our trademarks, which are our primary assets, making it more difficult for us to renew our current licenses upon their expiration or enter into new or additional licenses for our trademarks. In addition, if such devaluation of our trademarks were to occur, a material impairment in the carrying value of one or more of our trademarks could also occur and be charged as an expense to our operating results. Continued market acceptance of our brands and our licensees' products, as well as market acceptance of any future products bearing our brands, is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, made more so by constantly changing consumer tastes and preferences. Maintaining market acceptance of our licensees' products and creating market acceptance of new products and categories of products bearing our marks will require our continuing and substantial marketing efforts, which may, from time to time, also include our expenditure of significant additional funds to keep pace with changing consumer demands. Additional marketing efforts and expenditures may not, however, result in either increased market acceptance of, or additional licenses for, our trademarks or increased market acceptance, or sales, of our licensees' products. Furthermore, while we believe that we currently maintain sufficient control over the products our licensees' produce under our brand names through the provision of trend direction and our right to preview and approve a majority of such products, including their presentation and packaging, we do not actually design or manufacture products bearing our marks and therefore have more limited control over such products' quality and design than a traditional product manufacturer might have.

Our existing and future debt obligations could impair our liquidity and financial condition, and in the event we are unable to meet our debt obligations we could lose title to our trademarks.

As of December 31, 2009, our consolidated balance sheet reflects debt of approximately \$662.4 million, including secured debt of \$402.5 million (\$217.6 million under our term loan facility, \$94.9 million under asset-backed notes issued by our subsidiary, IP Holdings, and \$90.0 million under a promissory note, herein referred to as the promissory note, issued by IPH Unltd), primarily all of which was incurred in connection with our acquisition activities. In accordance with FSP APB 14-1, our 1.875% convertible senior subordinated notes due 2012, herein referred to as the convertible notes, are included in our \$662.4 million of consolidated debt at a net debt carrying value of \$247.7 million; however, the principal amount owed to the holders of our convertible senior subordinated notes is \$287.5 million. We may also assume or incur additional debt, including secured debt, in the future in connection with, or to fund, future acquisitions. Our debt obligations:

- could impair our liquidity;
- could make it more difficult for us to satisfy our other obligations;

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to payments on our debt obligations, which reduces the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other corporate requirements;
- could impede us from obtaining additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate purposes;
- impose restrictions on us with respect to the use of our available cash, including in connection with future acquisitions;
- make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business prospects and could limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our licensing markets; and
- could place us at a competitive disadvantage when compared to our competitors who have less debt.

While we believe that by virtue of the guaranteed minimum and percentage royalty payments due to us under our licenses we will generate sufficient revenues from our licensing operations to satisfy our obligations for the foreseeable future, in the event that we were to fail in the future to make any required payment under agreements governing our indebtedness or fail to comply with the financial and operating covenants contained in those agreements, we would be in default regarding that indebtedness. A debt default could significantly diminish the market value and marketability of our common stock and could result in the acceleration of the payment obligations under all or a portion of our consolidated indebtedness. In the case of our term loan facility, it would enable the lenders to foreclose on the assets securing such debt, including the Ocean Pacific/OP, Danskin, Rocawear, Starter, Mossimo and Waverly trademarks, as well as the trademarks acquired by us in connection with the Official-Pillowtex

We have experienced rapid growth in recent years. If we fail to manage this or any future growth, our business and operating results could be harmed.

Our business has grown dramatically over the past several years. For example, our revenue increased from \$160.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$232.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our growth has largely resulted from our acquisition of new brands of various sizes. Since October 2004, we acquired 15 of the 21 iconic brands (or rights to use those brands and trademarks) we and our joint ventures currently own and increased our total number of licenses from approximately 18 to approximately 255. In addition to these acquisitions, in November 2007, Scion purchased the Artful Dodger brand through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Artful Holdings; in May 2009, we acquired a 50% interest in Hardy Way, the owner of the Ed Hardy brand and trademarks; and in October 2009 we acquired a 51% controlling interest in IPH Unltd, the owner of the Ecko and Zoo York brands and trademarks. In addition, since September 2008 we have formed three international 50% owned joint ventures: Iconix China, Iconix Latin America, and Iconix Europe. Furthermore, we continue to evaluate and pursue appropriate acquisition opportunities to the extent we believe that such opportunities would be in the best interests of our company and our stockholders.

This significant growth has placed considerable demands on our management and other resources and continued growth could place additional demands on such resources. Our ability to compete effectively and to manage future growth, if any, will depend on the sufficiency and adequacy of our current resources and infrastructure and our ability to continue to identify, attract and retain personnel to manage our brands. There can be no assurance that our personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our operations and properly oversee our brands. The failure to support our operations effectively and properly oversee our brands could cause harm to our brands and have a material adverse effect on their fair values and our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may be unable to leverage our core competencies in managing apparel brands to managing

brands in new product categories.

Also, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sustain our recent growth. Our growth may be limited by a number of factors including increased competition for retail license and brand acquisitions, insufficient capitalization for future acquisitions and the lack of attractive acquisition targets, each as described further below. In addition as we continue to grow larger, we will likely need to make additional and larger acquisitions to continue to grow at our current pace.

If we are unable to identify and successfully acquire additional trademarks, our growth may be limited, and, even if additional trademarks are acquired, we may not realize anticipated benefits due to integration or licensing difficulties.

A key component of our growth strategy is the acquisition of additional trademarks. Historically, we have been involved in numerous acquisitions of varying sizes. We continue to explore new acquisitions. However, as our competitors continue to pursue our brand management model, acquisitions may become more expensive and suitable acquisition candidates could become more difficult to find. In addition, even if we successfully acquire additional trademarks or the rights to use additional trademarks, we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability levels that justify our investment in, or realize planned benefits with respect to, those additional brands.

Although we seek to temper our acquisition risks by following acquisition guidelines relating to the existing strength of the brand, its diversification benefits to us, its potential licensing scale and credit worthiness of licensee base, acquisitions, whether they be of additional intellectual property assets or of the companies that own them, entail numerous risks, any of which could detrimentally affect our results of operations and/or the value of our equity. These risks include, among others:

- unanticipated costs associated with the target acquisition;
- negative effects on reported results of operations from acquisition related charges and amortization of acquired intangibles;
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- the challenges of maintaining focus on, and continuing to execute, core strategies and business plans as our brand and license portfolio grows and becomes more diversified;
- adverse effects on existing licensing relationships;
- potential difficulties associated with the retention of key employees, and the assimilation of any other employees, who may be retained by us in connection with or as a result of our acquisitions; and
- risks of entering new domestic and international markets (whether it be with respect to new licensed product categories or new licensed product distribution channels) or markets in which we have limited prior experience.

When we acquire intellectual property assets or the companies that own them, our due diligence reviews are subject to inherent uncertainties and may not reveal all potential risks. We may therefore fail to discover or inaccurately assess undisclosed or contingent liabilities, including liabilities for which we may have responsibility as a successor to the seller or the target company. As a successor, we may be responsible for any past or continuing violations of law by the seller or the target company, including violations of decency laws. Although we generally attempt to seek contractual protections through representations, warranties and indemnities, we cannot be sure that we will obtain such provisions in our acquisitions or that such provisions will fully protect us from all unknown, contingent or other liabilities or costs. Finally, claims against us relating to any acquisition may necessitate our seeking claims against the seller for which the seller may not indemnify us or that may exceed the scope, duration or amount of the sellers indemnification obligations.

Acquiring additional trademarks could also have a significant effect on our financial position and could cause substantial fluctuations in our quarterly and yearly operating results. Acquisitions could result in the recording of significant goodwill and intangible assets on our financial statements, the amortization or impairment of which would reduce our reported earnings in subsequent years. No assurance can be given with respect to the timing, likelihood or financial or business effect of any possible transaction. Moreover, as discussed below, our ability to grow through the acquisition of additional trademarks will also depend on the availability of capital to complete the necessary acquisition arrangements. In the event that we are unable to obtain debt financing on acceptable terms for a particular acquisition, we may elect to pursue the acquisition through the issuance by us of shares of our common stock (and, in certain cases, convertible securities) as equity consideration, which could dilute our common stock because it could reduce our earnings per share, and any such dilution could reduce the market price of our common stock unless and until we were able to achieve revenue growth or cost savings and other business economies sufficient to offset the effect of such an issuance. As a result, there is no guarantee that our stockholders will achieve greater returns as a result of any future acquisitions we complete.

We may require additional capital to finance the acquisition of additional brands and our inability to raise such capital on beneficial terms or at all could restrict our growth.

We may, in the future, require additional capital to help fund all or part of potential acquisitions. If, at the time required, we do not have sufficient cash to finance those additional capital needs, we will need to raise additional funds through equity and/or debt financing. We cannot guarantee that, if and when needed, additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If additional capital is needed and is either unavailable or cost prohibitive, our growth may be limited as we may need to change our business strategy to slow the rate of, or eliminate, our expansion plans. In addition, any additional financing we undertake could impose additional covenants upon us that restrict our operating flexibility, and, if we issue equity securities to raise capital, our existing stockholders may experience dilution or the new securities may have rights senior to those of our common stock.

Because of the intense competition within our licensees' markets and the strength of some of their competitors, we and our licensees may not be able to continue to compete successfully.

Currently, most of our trademark licenses are for products in the apparel, fashion accessories, footwear, beauty and fragrance, and home products and decor industries, in which our licensees face intense competition, including from our other brands and licensees. In general, competitive factors include quality, price, style, name recognition and service. In addition, various fads and the limited availability of shelf space could affect competition for our licensees' products. Many of our licensees' competitors have greater financial, distribution, marketing and other resources than our licensees and have achieved significant name recognition for their brand names. Our licensees may be unable to successfully compete in the markets for their products, and we may not be able to continue to compete successfully with respect to our licensing arrangements.

If our competition for retail licenses and brand acquisitions increases, our growth plans could be slowed.

We may face increasing competition in the future for retail licenses as other companies owning established brands may decide to enter into licensing arrangements with retailers similar to the ones we currently have in place. Furthermore, our current or potential direct-to-retail licensees may decide to develop or purchase brands rather than maintain or enter into license agreements with us. We also compete with traditional apparel and consumer brand companies, other brand management companies and private equity groups for brand acquisitions. If our competition for retail licenses and brand acquisitions increases, it may take us longer to procure additional retail licenses and/or acquire additional brands, which could slow our growth rate.

Our licensees are subject to risks and uncertainties of foreign manufacturing that could interrupt their operations or increase their operating costs, thereby affecting their ability to deliver goods to the market, reduce or delay their sales and decrease our potential royalty revenues.

Substantially all of the products sold by our licensees are manufactured overseas. There are substantial risks associated with foreign manufacturing, including changes in laws relating to quotas, and the payment of tariffs and duties, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, shipping delays and international political, regulatory and economic developments. Any of these risks could increase our licensees' operating costs. Our licensees also import finished products and assume all risk of loss and damage with respect to these goods once they are shipped by their suppliers. If these goods are destroyed or damaged during shipment, the revenues of our licensees, and thus our royalty revenues over and above the guaranteed minimums, could be reduced as a result of our licensees' inability to deliver or their delay in delivering their products.

Our failure to protect our proprietary rights could compromise our competitive position and decrease the value of our brands.

We own, through our wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures, U.S. federal trademark registrations and foreign trademark registrations for our brands that are vital to the success and further growth of our business and which we believe have significant value. We monitor on an ongoing basis unauthorized filings of our trademarks and imitations thereof, and rely primarily upon a combination of trademarks, copyrights and contractual restrictions to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights domestically and internationally. We believe that such measures afford only limited protection and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that the actions taken by us to establish, protect and enforce our trademarks and other proprietary rights will prevent infringement of our intellectual property rights by others, or prevent the loss of licensing revenue or other damages caused therefrom.

For instance, despite our efforts to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our intellectual property, which could harm the reputation of our brands, decrease their value and/or cause a decline in our licensees' sales and thus our revenues. Further, we and our licensees may not be

able to detect infringement of our intellectual property rights quickly or at all, and at times we or our licensees may not be successful combating counterfeit, infringing or knockoff products, thereby damaging our competitive position. In addition, we depend upon the laws of the countries where our licensees' products are sold to protect our intellectual property. Intellectual property rights may be unavailable or limited in some countries because standards of registerability vary internationally. Consequently, in certain foreign jurisdictions, we have elected or may elect not to apply for trademark registrations. While we generally apply for trademarks in most countries where we license or intend to license our trademarks, we may not accurately predict all of the countries where trademark protection will ultimately be desirable. If we fail to timely file a trademark application in any such country, we may be precluded from obtaining a trademark registration in such country at a later date. Failure to adequately pursue and enforce our trademark rights could damage our brands, enable others to compete with our brands and impair our ability to compete effectively.

Further, the rights to our brands in the Latin America territory, the China territory and the European territory are controlled primarily through our joint ventures in these regions and while we believe that our partnerships in these areas will enable us to better protect our trademarks in countries covered by the ventures, we do not control these joint venture companies and thus most decisions relating to the use and enforcement of the marks in these countries will be subject to the approval of our local partners.

In addition, in the future, we may be required to assert infringement claims against third parties, and there can be no assurance that one or more parties will not assert infringement claims against us. Any resulting litigation or proceeding could result in significant expense to us and divert the efforts of our management personnel, whether or not such litigation or proceeding is determined in our favor. In addition, to the extent that any of our trademarks were ever deemed to violate the proprietary rights of others in any litigation or proceeding or as a result of any claim, we may be prevented from using them, which could cause a termination of our licensing arrangements, and thus our revenue stream, with respect to those trademarks. Litigation could also result in a judgment or monetary damages being levied against us.

A substantial portion of our licensing revenue is concentrated with a limited number of licensees such that the loss of any of such licensees could decrease our revenue and impair our cash flows.

Our licensees Wal-Mart, Target, Kohl's and Kmart, were our four largest direct-to-retail licensees during the year ended December 31, 2009, representing approximately 23%, 10%, 8% and 6%, respectively, of our total revenue for such period, while Li & Fung USA was our largest wholesale licensee, representing approximately 9% of our total revenue for such period. Our license agreement with Target for the Mossimo trademark grants it the exclusive U.S. license for substantially all Mossimo-branded products for a current term expiring in January 2012; our second license agreement with Target for the Fieldcrest mark grants it the exclusive U.S. license for substantially all Fieldcrest-branded products for a term expiring in January 2015; and our third license agreement with Target grants it the exclusive U.S. license for Waverly Home for a broad range of Waverly Home-branded products for a term expiring in January 2015. Our license agreement with Wal-Mart for the Ocean Pacific and OP trademarks grants it the exclusive license in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, China, India and Brazil for substantially all Ocean Pacific/OP-branded products for an term expiring June 30, 2011; our second license agreement with Wal-Mart for the Danskin Now trademark grants it the exclusive license in the U.S., Canada, Argentina, and Central America for substantially all Danskin Now-branded products for an initial term expiring December 2010; and our third license agreement with Wal-Mart for the Starter trademark grants it the exclusive license in the U.S., Canada and Mexico for substantially all Starter-branded products for an initial term expiring December 2013. Our license agreement with Kohl's for the Candie's trademark grants it the exclusive U.S. license for a wide variety of Candie's-branded product categories for a term expiring in January 2016, and our license agreement with Kohl's for the Mudd trademark grants it the exclusive U.S. license for a wide variety of Mudd-branded product categories for an initial term expiring in January 2015. Our license agreement with Kmart grants it the exclusive U.S. license with respect to the Joe Boxer trademark for a wide variety of product categories for a term expiring in December 2010 and our license agreement with Kmart for the Cannon trademark granted the exclusive license in the U.S. and Canada for a wide variety of product categories for an initial term expiring February 1, 2014. Our license agreements with Li & Fung USA grant it the exclusive worldwide license with respect to our Royal Velvet trademarks for a variety of products sold exclusively at Bed Bath & Beyond in the U.S., and the exclusive license (in many countries outside of the U.S. and Canada) for the Cannon trademark for a variety of products. The term for each of these licenses with Li & Fung USA expires on December 31, 2013. Because we are dependent on these licensees for a significant portion of our licensing revenue, if any of them were to have financial difficulties affecting its ability to make guaranteed payments, or if any of these licensees decides not to renew or extend its existing agreement with us, our revenue and cash flows could be reduced substantially.

We are dependent upon our chief executive officer and other key executives. If we lose the services of these individuals we may not be able to fully implement our business plan and future growth strategy, which would harm our business and prospects.

Our success as a marketer and licensor of intellectual property is largely due to the efforts of Neil Cole, our president, chief executive officer and chairman. Our continued success is largely dependent upon his continued efforts and those of the other key executives he has assembled. Although we have entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Cole, expiring on December 31, 2012, as well as employment agreements with other of our key executives, there is no guarantee that we will not lose their services. To the extent that any of their services become unavailable to us, we will be required to hire other qualified executives, and we may not be successful in finding or hiring adequate replacements. This could impede our ability to fully implement our business plan and future growth strategy, which would harm our business and prospects.

Our license agreement with Target could be terminated by Target in the event we were to lose the services of Mossimo Giannulli as our creative director with respect to Mossimo-branded products, thereby significantly devaluing the assets acquired by us in the Mossimo merger and decreasing our expected revenues and cash flows.

Target, the primary licensee of our Mossimo brand, has the right at its option to terminate its license agreement with us if the services of Mossimo Giannulli as creative director for Mossimo-branded products are no longer available to Target, upon his death or permanent disability or in the event a morals clause in the agreement relating to his future actions and behavior is breached. Although we have entered into an agreement with Mr. Giannulli in which he has agreed to continue to provide us with his creative director services, including those which could be required by Target under the Target license for a term expiring on January 31, 2012, there can be no assurance that if his services are required by Target he will provide such services or that in the event we, and thus Target, were to lose the ability to draw on such services, Target would continue its license agreement with us. The loss of the Target license would significantly devalue the assets acquired by us in the Mossimo merger and decrease our expected revenues and cash flows until we were able to enter into one or more replacement licenses.

We have a material amount of goodwill and other intangible assets, including our trademarks, recorded on our balance sheet. As a result of changes in market conditions and declines in the estimated fair value of these assets, we may, in the future, be required to write down a portion of this goodwill and other intangible assets and such write-down would, as applicable, either decrease our net income or increase our net loss.

As of December 31, 2009, goodwill represented approximately \$170.7 million, or approximately 9% of our total consolidated assets, and trademarks and other intangible assets represented approximately \$1,254.7 million, or approximately 70% of our total consolidated assets. Under current U.S. GAAP accounting standards, goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets, including some of our trademarks, are no longer amortized, but instead are subject to impairment evaluation based on related estimated fair values, with such testing to be done at least annually. While, to date, no impairment write-downs have been necessary, any write-down of goodwill or intangible assets resulting from future periodic evaluations would, as applicable, either decrease our net income or increase our net loss and those decreases or increases could be material.

We may not be able to pay the cash portion of the conversion price upon any conversion of the \$287.5 million principal amount of our convertible notes, which would constitute an event of default with respect to such notes and could also constitute a default under the terms of our other debt.

We may not have sufficient cash to pay, or may not be permitted to pay, the cash portion of the consideration that we will be required to pay when our convertible notes become due in June 2012. Upon conversion of the convertible notes, we will be required to pay to the holder of such notes a cash payment equal to the par value of the convertible notes. This part of the payment must be made in cash, not in shares of our common stock. As a result, we will be required to pay a minimum of \$287.5 million in cash to holders of the convertible notes upon their conversion.

If we do not have sufficient cash on hand at the time of conversion, we may have to raise funds through debt or equity financing. Our ability to raise such financing will depend on prevailing market conditions. Further, we may not be able to raise such financing within the period required to satisfy our obligation to make timely payment upon any conversion. In addition, the terms of any current or future debt may prohibit us from making these cash payments or otherwise restrict our ability to make such payments and/or may restrict our ability to raise any such financing. In particular, the terms of our outstanding term loan facility restrict the amount of proceeds from collateral pledged to secure our obligations thereunder that may be used by us to make payments in cash under certain circumstances, including payments to the convertible note holders upon conversion. A failure to pay the required cash consideration upon conversion would constitute an event of default under the indenture governing the convertible notes, which could constitute a default under the terms of our other debt.

Changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our results.

Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of recovering the amount of deferred tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from examinations by various taxing authorities in order to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. We cannot guarantee that the outcomes of these evaluations and continuous examinations will not harm our reported operating results and financial conditions.

The market price of our common stock has been, and may continue to be, volatile, which could reduce the market price of our common stock.

The publicly traded shares of our common stock have experienced, and may continue to experience, significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility could reduce the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In addition, the trading price of our common stock could change significantly over short periods of time in response to actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results, announcements by us, our licensees or our respective competitors, factors affecting our licensees' markets generally and/or changes in national or regional economic conditions, making it more difficult for shares of our common stock to be sold at a favorable price or at all. The market price of our common stock could also be reduced by general market price declines or market volatility in the future or future declines or volatility in the prices of stocks for companies in the trademark licensing business or companies in the industries in which our licensees compete.

Convertible note hedge and warrant transactions that we have entered into may affect the value of our common stock.

In connection with the initial sale of our convertible notes, we purchased hedge instruments, herein referred to as convertible note hedges, from affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Lehman Brothers Inc. At such time, the hedging transactions were expected, but were not guaranteed, to eliminate the potential dilution upon conversion of the convertible notes. Concurrently, we entered into warrant transactions with the hedge counterparties.

On September 15, 2008 and October 3, 2008, respectively, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., or Lehman Holdings, and its subsidiary, Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc., or Lehman OTC, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of New York, herein referred to as the bankruptcy court. On September 17, 2009, we filed proofs of claim with the bankruptcy court relating to the Lehman OTC convertible note hedges. We had purchased 40% of the convertible note hedges from Lehman OTC, or the Lehman note hedges, and we had sold 40% of the warrants to Lehman OTC. Lehman OTC's obligations under the Lehman note hedges are guaranteed by Lehman Holdings. If the Lehman note hedges are rejected or terminated in connection with the Lehman OTC bankruptcy, we would have a claim against Lehman OTC and Lehman Holdings, as guarantor, for the damages and/or close-out values resulting from any such rejection or termination. While we intend to pursue any claim for damages and/or close-out values resulting from the rejection or termination of the Lehman note hedges, at this point in the Lehman bankruptcy cases it is not possible to determine with accuracy the ultimate recovery, if any, that we may realize on potential claims against Lehman OTC or Lehman Holdings, as guarantor, resulting from any rejection or termination of the Lehman note hedges. We also do not know whether Lehman OTC will assume or reject the Lehman note hedges, and therefore cannot predict whether Lehman OTC intends to perform its obligations under the Lehman note hedges. As a result, if Lehman OTC does not perform such obligations and the price of our common stock exceeds the \$27.56 conversion price (as adjusted) of the convertible notes, the effective conversion price of the convertible notes (which is higher than the actual \$27.56 conversion price due to these hedges) would be reduced and our existing stockholders may experience dilution at the time or times the convertible notes are converted. The extent of any such dilution would depend, among other things, on the then prevailing market price of our common stock and the number of shares of common stock then outstanding, but we believe the impact will not be material and will not affect our income statement presentation. We are not otherwise exposed to counterparty risk related to the Lehman bankruptcies. We currently believe, although there can be no assurance, that the bankruptcy filings and their potential impact on these entities will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We will continue to monitor the bankruptcy filings of Lehman Holdings and Lehman OTC.

Moreover, in connection with the warrant transactions with the counterparties, to the extent that the price of our common stock exceeds the strike price of the warrants, the warrant transactions could have a dilutive effect on our earnings per share.

Future sales of our common stock may cause the prevailing market price of our shares to decrease.

We have issued a substantial number of shares of common stock that are eligible for resale under Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, and that may become freely tradable. We have also already registered a substantial number of shares of common stock that are issuable upon the exercise of options and warrants and have registered for resale a substantial number of restricted shares of common stock issued in connection with our acquisitions. If the holders of our options and warrants choose to exercise their purchase rights and sell the underlying shares of common stock in the public market, or if holders of currently restricted shares of our common stock choose to sell such shares in the public market under Rule 144 or otherwise, the prevailing market price for our common stock may decline. The sale of shares issued upon the exercise of our derivative securities could also further dilute the holdings of our then existing stockholders, including holders of the convertible notes that receive shares of our common stock upon conversion of their notes. In addition, future public sales of shares of our common stock could impair our ability to raise capital by offering equity securities.

Provisions in our charter and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, discourage a takeover and adversely affect our stockholders.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation could have the effect of making more difficult, delaying or deterring unsolicited attempts by others to obtain control of our company, even when these attempts may be in the best interests of our stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation currently authorizes 150,000,000 shares of common stock to be issued. Based on our outstanding capitalization at December 31, 2009, and assuming the exercise of all outstanding options and warrants and the issuance of the maximum number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of all of our outstanding convertible notes, there are still a substantial number of shares of common stock available for issuance by our board of directors without stockholder approval. Our certificate of incorporation also authorizes our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, in one or more series, which could have voting and conversion rights that adversely affect or dilute the voting power of the holders of our common stock, none of which is outstanding. We are also subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which could prevent us from engaging in a business combination with a 15% or greater stockholder for a period of three years from the date it acquired that status unless appropriate board or stockholder approvals are obtained.

These provisions could deter unsolicited takeovers or delay or prevent changes in our control or management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over the then current market price. These provisions may also limit the ability of stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock.

You should not rely on an investment in our common stock to provide dividend income, as we have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not plan to pay any in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain any earnings to maintain and expand our existing licensing operations, further develop our trademarks and finance the acquisition of additional trademarks. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any return on their investment.

Due to the recent downturn in the market, certain of the marketable securities we own may take longer to auction than initially anticipated, if at all.

Marketable securities consist of auction rate securities, herein referred to as ARS. From the third quarter of 2007 to the present, our balance of ARS failed to auction due to sell orders exceeding buy orders, and the insurer of the ARS exercised its put option to replace the underlying securities of the auction rate securities with its preferred securities. Further, although the ARS had paid cash dividends according to their stated terms, the payment of cash dividends ceased after July 31, 2009, and would be resumed only if the board of directors of the insurer declares such cash dividends to be payable at a later date. The insurer's board of directors temporarily reinstated dividend payments for the 4-week period from December 23, 2009 to January 15, 2010. In January 2010, we commenced a lawsuit against the broker-dealer of these ARS alleging, among other things, fraud, and seeking full recovery of the \$13.0 million face value of the ARS, as well as legal costs and punitive damages. These funds will not be available to us unless a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside the auction process, or if we realize recovery through settlement or legal judgment of the action being brought against the broker. As a result, \$13.0 million of our ARS have been written down to approximately \$7.0 million, based on our evaluation, as an unrealized pre-tax loss to reflect a temporary decrease in fair value, reflected as an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$6.0 million in the stockholders' equity section of our consolidated balance sheet. We estimated the fair value of our ARS using the present value of the weighted average of several scenarios of recovery based on our assessment of the probability of each scenario. We believe this decrease in fair value is temporary due to general macroeconomic market conditions. Further, we have the ability and intent to hold the securities until an anticipated full redemption. However, there are no assurances that a successful auction will occur, that we can find a buyer outside the auction process, or that we will realize full recovery through settlement or legal judgment.

A portion of our revenues are generated outside of the United States, by our joint ventures and certain of our licensees, in countries that may have volatile currencies or other risks.

A portion of our revenue is attributable to activities in territories and countries outside of the United States by certain of our joint ventures and our licensees. The fact that some of our revenue and certain business operations of our joint ventures and certain licensees are conducted outside of the United States may expose them to several additional risks, including, but not limited to social, political, regulatory and economic conditions or in laws and policies governing foreign trade and investment in the territories and countries where our joint ventures or certain licensees currently have operations or will in the future operate. U.S. laws and regulations relating to investment and trade in foreign countries could also change to our detriment. Any of these factors could have a negative impact on the business and operations of our joint ventures and certain of our licensees operations, which could also adversely impact our results of operations. Increase of revenues generated in foreign markets may also increase our exposure to risks related to foreign currencies, such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In the past, we and our joint ventures have attempted to have contracts that relate to activities outside of the United States denominated in U.S. currency, however, we do not know to the extent that we will be able to continue this as we increase our contracts with foreign licensees. We cannot predict the effect that future exchange rate fluctuations will have on our operating results

A decline in general economic conditions resulting in a decrease in consumer-spending levels and an inability to access capital may adversely affect our business.

Many economic factors beyond our control may impact our forecasts and actual performance. These factors include consumer confidence, consumer spending levels, employment levels, availability of consumer credit, recession, deflation, inflation, a general slowdown of the U.S. economy or an uncertain economic outlook. Furthermore, changes in the credit and capital markets, including market disruptions, limited liquidity and interest rate fluctuations, may increase the cost of financing or restrict our access to potential sources of capital for future acquisitions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

On November 9, 2007, we entered into a new lease agreement covering approximately 30,550 square feet of office and showroom space at 1450 Broadway in New York, New York, herein referred to as the new headquarters. The term of the lease runs through June 30, 2024 and provides for total aggregate annual base rental payments for such space of approximately \$27.4 million (ranging from approximately \$1.5 million for the first year following the rent commencement date to approximately \$2.2 million, on annualized basis, in the last year of the lease). We will also be required to pay our proportionate share of any increased taxes attributed to the premises.

In addition, in connection with the Starter acquisition, we assumed a lease for office space at 1350 Broadway, which covers approximately 13,090 square feet of office and showroom space with an annual rent of \$476,000, which expires on October 31, 2011, as well as a lease for approximately 7,900 square feet of office space in Bentonville, Arkansas with an annual rent of \$149,000 which was terminated in the first quarter of 2009. We began subletting the office space at 1350 Broadway beginning January 1, 2009. We also acquired 5,994 square feet of office space in Santa Monica, California in connection with the Mossimo merger, which was terminated in the first quarter of 2009. We also acquired approximately 4,500 square feet of office space at 261 Fifth Ave in New York, New York in connection with the Waverly acquisition with an annual rent of approximately \$0.2 million. This space is currently being sublet.

Bright Star currently occupies approximately 2,269 square feet of office space in Mt. Arlington, New Jersey, pursuant to a lease that expires on March 14, 2011.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Sweet Sportswear/Unzipped litigation

In August 2004, the Company commenced a lawsuit in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County, against Unzipped's former manager, supplier and distributor Sweet, Azteca and ADS and Hubert Guez, a principal of these entities and former member of the Company's board of directors (collectively referred to as the Guez defendants) alleging numerous causes of action, including fraud, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and trademark infringement. Sweet, Azteca and ADS filed counterclaims against the Company claiming damages resulting from, among other things, a variety of alleged contractual breaches.

In April 2007, a jury returned a verdict of approximately \$45 million in the Company's favor on every claim that the Company pursued, and against the Guez defendants on every counterclaim they asserted. Additionally, the jury found that all of the Guez defendants acted with "malice, fraud or oppression" with regard to each of the tort claims asserted by the Company and, in addition, awarded the Company \$5 million in punitive damages against Guez personally.

In November 2007, the Court, among other things, reduced the total damages awarded against the Guez defendants by approximately 50% and reduced the amount of punitive damages assessed against Guez to \$4 million. The Court also entered judgments against Guez in the amount of approximately \$11 million and ADS in the amount of approximately \$1.3 million. It also entered judgment against all of the Guez defendants on every counterclaim that they pursued in the litigation, including ADS's and Azteca's unsuccessful efforts to recover against Unzipped any account balances claimed to be owed, totaling approximately \$3.5 million and Sweet's efforts to accelerate the principal balance of a note and other fees totaling approximately \$15 million (these orders are collectively referred to as the "judgments"). The Court also issued an order confirming an additional aggregate of approximately \$6.8 million of the jury's verdicts against Sweet and Azteca (referred to as the "confirmed verdicts") but declined to enter judgment against these entities since it had ordered a new trial with regard to certain of the jury's other damage awards against these entities.

In May 2008, the Court awarded the Company statutory litigation costs (jointly and severally against the Guez defendants) of approximately \$650,000. In October 2008, the Court granted the Company's petition for attorneys' fees with respect to approximately \$7.7 million of fees (mostly against Sweet and Azteca), but did not award any non-statutory (contractual) costs. In December 2008, the earlier judgments were amended to add the cost award against all the Guez defendants, as well as \$100,000 of attorneys' fees awarded against ADS.

In sum, the trial court entered judgment in the Company's favor of over \$12 million and has confirmed, but not reduced to judgment, additional amounts owed of approximately \$15 million, which consists of the confirmed verdicts plus the fee and cost awards against Sweet and Azteca. All of these amounts accrue interest at an annual rate of 10%. All parties have filed notices of appeal. The Company's notice of appeal related to, among other things, those parts of the jury's verdicts vacated by the Court. In December 2008, the Company also filed a notice of appeal from the Court's orders relating to attorneys' fees awarded against ADS, statutory costs and non-statutory costs. The Guez defendants have posted an aggregate of approximately \$51.7 million in undertakings with the Court to secure the judgments. The Company is unable to pursue collection of the monetary portions of the judgments during the pendency of the appeals.

The Company intends to vigorously pursue its appeals, and vigorously defend against the Guez defendants' appeal.

Normal Course litigation

From time to time, the Company is also made a party to litigation incurred in the normal course of business. While any litigation has an element of uncertainty, the Company believes that the final outcome of any of these routine matters will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or future liquidity.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

22

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, its only class of common equity, is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market tier of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, herein referred to as NASDAQ, under the symbol "ICON". The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of the Company's common stock for the periods indicated, as reported on NASDAQ:

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.17	\$ 10.75
Third Quarter	18.30	12.10
Second Quarter	17.95	8.55
First Quarter	9.89	6.73
Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.13	\$ 5.11
Third Quarter	14.40	10.26
Second Quarter	19.23	11.86
First Quarter	22.80	15.96

As of February 23, 2010 there were 1,595 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

The Company has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock and the Company does not anticipate paying any such cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend upon the Company's financial condition, operating results, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors its Board of Directors deems relevant. The Company's ability to pay dividends on its common stock and repurchase of its common stock is restricted by certain of its current indebtedness and may be restricted or prohibited under future indebtedness.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

2009	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Weighted Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan(1)	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan
January 1 - January 31	2,107	\$ 9.78	-	\$ 73,177,253
February 1 - February 29	3,080	7.96	-	73,177,253
March 1 - March 31	200,352	7.26	200,000	71,722,003
April 1 - April 30	17,877	11.03	-	71,722,003
May 1 - May 31	1,267	15.43	-	71,722,003
June 1 - June 30	-	-	-	71,722,003

July 1 - July 31	308	17.43	-	71,722,003
August 1 - August 31	-	-	-	71,722,003
September 1 - September 30	2,428	17.16	-	71,722,003
October 1 - October 31	1,956	12.73	-	71,722,003
November 1 - November 30	23,781	12.09	-	71,722,003
December 1 - December 31	13,289	12.65	-	71,722,003
Total	266,445	\$ 8.42	200,000	\$ 71,722,003

(1) On November 3, 2008, the Company announced that the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$75 million of the Company's common stock over a period ending October 30, 2011, herein referred to as the repurchase plan. This authorization replaces any prior plan or authorization. The repurchase plan does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time at management's discretion. Amounts not purchased under the repurchase plan represent shares surrendered to the Company to pay withholding taxes due upon the vesting of restricted stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company repurchased 200,000 shares for approximately \$1.5 million at a weighted average price of \$7.28 per share under the repurchase plan. At December 31, 2009, \$71.7 million of the Company's common stock may yet be purchased under this plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company repurchased 265,404 shares for approximately \$1.8 million at a weighted average price of \$6.85 per share under this repurchase plan. No shares were repurchased by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2007.

The information regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to Item 12 of this Form 10-K, which incorporates by reference the information set forth in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement in connection with the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Selected Historical Financial Data

(amounts in tables but not footnotes in thousands, except earnings per share amounts)

The following table presents selected historical financial data of the Company for the periods indicated. The selected historical financial information is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company referred to under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and previously published historical financial statements not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Company's consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere herein.

	Year Ended December 31,*				
	2009	2008 (4)	2007 (4)	2006	2005
Consolidated Income Statement Data					
Licensing and other revenue (3)	\$ 232,058	\$ 216,761	\$ 160,004	\$ 80,694	\$ 30,156
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79,356	73,816	44,254	24,527	13,329
Operating income (1)	152,565	142,052	121,789	53,673	15,361
Other expenses – net (2)	35,309	44,967	31,231	13,837	4,453
Net income (3)	75,705	62,908	60,264	32,501	15,943
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.51
Diluted	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.46
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:					
Basic	65,763	57,810	56,694	39,937	31,284
Diluted	68,325	61,248	61,426	45,274	34,773

* The year ended December 31, 2009 will herein be referred to as fiscal 2009; the year ended December 31, 2008 will herein be referred to as fiscal 2008; the year ended December 31, 2007 will herein be referred to as fiscal 2007; the year ended December 31, 2006 will herein be referred to as fiscal 2006; and the year ended December 31, 2005 will herein be referred to as fiscal 2005.

	At December 31,				
	2009	2008 (4)	2007 (4)	2006	2005
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
Cash	\$ 201,544	\$ 67,279	\$ 53,272	\$ 77,840	\$ 11,687
Working capital (deficit)	148,147	29,638	19,458	64,124	(4,388)
Trademarks and other intangibles, net	1,254,689	1,060,460	1,038,201	467,688	139,281
Total assets	1,802,613	1,394,796	1,336,130	696,244	217,244
	662,379	618,589	640,877	162,808	99,119

Long-term debt, including current
portion

Total stockholders' equity	969,772	644,089	565,738	465,457	100,896
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24

- (1) Includes expenses related to specific litigation (formerly known as special charges) of \$0.1 million and \$0.9 million in fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively, a net benefit from expenses related to specific litigation of \$6.0 million in fiscal 2007, and expenses related to specific litigation of \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million in fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, respectively. Further, included in operating income for fiscal 2005 was an adjustment for the shortfall payment related to Unzipped of \$0.5 million, respectively (see Notes 8 and 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (2) In fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005, the Company recognized a net non-cash tax benefit of \$6.2 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, by reducing the valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset related to the Company's net operating loss carryforwards.
- (3) During fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008, fiscal 2007, fiscal 2006, and fiscal 2005, the Company made zero, one, four, four, and two acquisitions, respectively, and acquired a certain percentage of ownership of brands previously not owned through two joint ventures in fiscal 2009 and one joint venture in fiscal 2007. There were no brands acquired through joint ventures and investments during fiscal 2008, fiscal 2006 or fiscal 2005. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about the Company's fiscal 2009 acquisitions and investments through its joint ventures.
- (4) As adjusted for adoption of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 470-20, "Debt with Conversion and Other Options", effective for fiscal 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including this Item 7, includes "forward-looking statements" based on the Company's current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about its business and its industry. These statements include those relating to future events, performance and/or achievements, and include those relating to, among other things, the Company's future revenues, expenses and profitability, the future development and expected growth of the Company's business, its projected capital expenditures, future outcomes of litigation and/or regulatory proceedings, competition, expectations regarding the retail sales environment, continued market acceptance of the Company's current brands and its ability to market and license brands it acquires, the Company's ability to continue identifying, pursuing and making acquisitions, the ability of the Company to obtain financing for acquisitions, the ability of the Company's current licensees to continue executing their business plans with respect to their product lines and the ability to pay contractually obligated royalties, and the Company's ability to continue sourcing licensees that can design, distribute, manufacture and sell their own product lines.

These statements are only predictions and are not guarantees of future performance. They are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control and difficult to predict and could cause its actual results to differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. In evaluating these forward-looking statements, the risks and uncertainties described in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" above and elsewhere in this report and in the Company's other SEC filings should be carefully considered.

Words such as "may," "should," "will," "could," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "anticipate," "believe," "plan" and "intend" or the negative of these terms or other comparable expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made.

Overview

The Company is a brand management company engaged in licensing, marketing and providing trend direction for a diversified and growing consumer brand portfolio. The Company's brands are sold across every major segment of retail distribution, from luxury to mass. As of December 31, 2009, the Company and its joint ventures owned 21 iconic consumer brands: Candie's, Bongo, Badgley Mischka, Joe Boxer, Rampage, Mudd, London Fog, Mossimo, Ocean Pacific/OP, Danskin/Danskin Now, Rocawear, Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest, Charisma, Starter, and Waverly. In addition, Scion LLC, a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Artful Dodger brand; Hardy Way, a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Ed Hardy brands and IPH Unltd, a joint venture in which the Company has a 51% controlling investment, owns the Ecko and Zoo York brands. The Company licenses its brands worldwide through approximately 215 direct-to-retail and wholesale licenses for use across a wide range of product categories, including footwear, fashion accessories, sportswear, home products and décor, and beauty and fragrance. The Company's business model allows it to focus on its core competencies of marketing and managing brands without many of the risks and investment requirements associated with a more traditional operating company. Its licensing agreements with leading retail and wholesale partners throughout the world provide the Company with a predictable stream of guaranteed minimum royalties.

The Company's growth strategy is focused on increasing licensing revenue from its existing portfolio of brands through adding new product categories, expanding the retail penetration of its existing brands and optimizing the sales of its licensees. The Company will also seek to continue the international expansion of its brands by partnering with leading licensees and/or joint venture partners throughout the world. Finally, the Company believes it will continue to acquire iconic consumer brands with applicability to a wide range of merchandise categories and an ability to further diversify its brand portfolio.

The Company has and continues to focus on cost-saving measures. These measures include a reduction of the total number of total full-time employees in February 2009, as well as a continued review of all operating expenses.

Summary of operating results:

The Company had net income of \$75.7 million for fiscal 2009 as compared to net income of \$62.9 million for fiscal 2008.

The Company's operating income was \$152.6 million in fiscal 2009, compared to an operating income of \$142.1 million in fiscal 2008.

Fiscal 2009 Compared to Fiscal 2008

Revenue. Revenue for fiscal 2009 increased to \$232.1 million from \$216.8 million during fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2009, we recorded a gain of approximately \$3.7 million on our transaction regarding our Joe Boxer trademark in Canada, and a gain of approximately \$7.0 million (\$3.0 million of which is a non-cash gain) related to the Iconix Europe transaction. During fiscal 2008, we recorded a non-cash gain of approximately \$2.6 million related to the sale of trademarks to our joint venture in China, and a gain of \$5.7 million related to the Iconix Latin America transaction. Further, during fiscal 2009, we recorded approximately \$10.2 million in aggregate revenue related to our acquisition of the Ecko assets and approximately three quarters of revenue from our October 2008 acquisition of Waverly, of which there was no comparable revenue in fiscal 2008. In fiscal 2008, we recorded approximately \$1.6 million of revenue related to our Latin America licenses for which there was no comparable revenue in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2009, revenue related to our Latin America licenses is included in our aggregate equity gain on joint venture and other as it relates to our Iconix Latin America joint venture. The primary drivers of the remaining increase of approximately \$4.4 million in comparable revenue from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2009 include an aggregate increase of approximately \$21.7 million related to our direct-to-retail brands at Wal-Mart and our Candie's brand at Kohl's, offset by an aggregate decrease of approximately \$17.0 million related to the transition of our Mudd, Charisma and Cannon brands to their respective direct-to-retail licenses, as well as the transition of our women's category for our Rocawear brand to a new licensee in the third quarter of fiscal 2009.

Operating Expenses. Consolidated selling, general and administrative, herein referred to as SG&A, expenses totaled \$79.4 million in fiscal 2009 compared to \$73.8 million in fiscal 2008. The increase of \$5.6 million was primarily related to: (i) an increase of approximately \$6.5 million in advertising primarily related to in-store advertising promotions and celebrity endorsements; and (ii) an increase of \$2.4 million in bad debt expense primarily related to collectability issues with the former women's category license for the Rocawear brand. These increases were offset by a variety of cost saving initiatives, including: (i) a decrease of approximately \$1.4 million in professional fees; (ii) an aggregate decrease of approximately \$0.8 million in payroll costs and employee travel related expenses related to a reduction in headcount and cost savings measures related to employee travel, partially offset by severance for terminated employees; and (iii) a net decrease of approximately \$1.1 million in various overhead related costs as a result of the elimination of fiscal 2008 overhead costs related to a prior period acquisition as well as cost savings measures.

For fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, our expenses related to specific litigation, formerly known as special charges, included an expense for professional fees of \$0.1 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, relating to litigation involving Unzipped. See Notes 8 and 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating Income. Operating income for fiscal 2009 increased to \$152.6 million, or approximately 66% of total revenue, compared to \$142.1 million or approximately 66% of total revenue in fiscal 2008.

Other Expenses - Net – Other expenses - net decreased by \$9.7 million in fiscal 2009 to \$35.3 million, compared to other expenses - net of \$45.0 million in fiscal 2008. This decrease was due to several factors: an aggregate increase of approximately \$4.0 million in our equity earnings on joint ventures due to earnings from our Iconix Latin America joint venture (created in December 2008) and our Hardy Way joint venture (created in May 2009), for which there was no comparable earnings in fiscal 2008. Further, interest expense related to our variable rate debt decreased from approximately \$15.5 million in fiscal 2008 to approximately \$7.1 million in fiscal 2009 due to both a lower average debt balance as well as a decrease in our effective interest rate to 3.64% in fiscal 2009 from 5.92% in fiscal 2008. This was offset by an increase in interest expense of approximately \$1.2 million related to the promissory note issued in connection with our 51% investment in IPH Unltd in October 2009, and a decrease of approximately \$1.5 million in interest income related to a decrease in interest rates on money invested by us during fiscal 2009.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective income tax rate for fiscal 2009 is approximately 35.4% resulting in the \$41.6 million income tax expense, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 35.2% in fiscal 2008 which resulted in a \$34.2 million income tax expense.

Net Income. The Company's net income was \$75.7 million in fiscal 2009, compared to net income of \$62.9 million in fiscal 2008, as a result of the factors discussed above.

Fiscal 2008 Compared to Fiscal 2007

Revenue. Revenue for fiscal 2008 increased to \$216.8 million from \$160.0 million during fiscal 2007. During fiscal 2008, we recorded a non-cash gain of approximately \$2.6 million related to the sale of trademarks to our joint venture in China, and a gain of \$5.7 million related to the Iconix Latin America transaction. The two largest drivers of the growth of \$48.5 million were a full year of revenue generated from the fiscal 2007 acquisitions of Danskin, Rocawear, the Official-Pillowtex brands (i.e. Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest, Charisma), Artful Dodger, and Starter, which in the aggregate contributed approximately \$57.1 million, as well as approximately \$1.4 million contributed by the fiscal 2008 acquisition of Waverly, which had no comparable revenue in fiscal 2007. For brands owned for the full year in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, revenue remained approximately flat, excluding the Mudd brand, which began a transition to a direct-to-retail license with Kohl's in November 2008, and the Ocean Pacific/OP brand, which began a transition to a direct-to-retail license with Wal-Mart in August 2007 and was launched in Wal-Mart stores in Spring 2008.

Operating Expenses. SG&A expenses totaled \$73.8 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$44.3 million in fiscal 2007. The increase of \$29.5 million was primarily related to: (i) an increase of approximately \$12.5 million in payroll costs, primarily due to an increase of \$7.5 million in non-cash stock compensation expense (from \$1.8 million in fiscal 2007 to \$9.3 million in fiscal 2008), of which \$6.9 million of the increase related to the new employment contract with our chairman, chief executive officer and president, with the balance of the aggregate increase in payroll costs attributable to the increase in employee headcount mainly related to our fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008 acquisitions; (ii) an increase of approximately \$7.3 million in advertising mainly driven by advertising related to brands acquired in fiscal 2007; (iii) amortization of intangible assets (mainly contracts and non-compete agreements) as a direct result of the Danskin, Rocawear, Official-Pillowtex, Starter, Artful Dodger and Waverly brand acquisitions, which accounted for \$4.7 million in fiscal 2008 and \$2.0 million in fiscal 2007; and (iv) an increase of \$4.1 million in professional fees primarily related to increased maintenance costs on trademarks acquired through recent acquisitions.

For fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, our expenses related to specific litigation, formerly known as special charges, included an expense for professional fees of \$0.9 million and a net benefit of \$6.0 million, respectively, relating to litigation involving Unzipped.

Operating Income. Operating income for fiscal 2008 increased to \$142.1 million, or approximately 66% of total revenue, compared to \$121.8 million or approximately 76% of total revenue in fiscal 2007. The decrease in our operating margin percentage is primarily the result of the increase in operating expenses for the reasons detailed above.

Other Expenses—Net. Other expenses—net increased by approximately \$13.8 million in fiscal 2008 to approximately \$45.0 million, compared to other expenses—net of approximately \$31.2 million in fiscal 2007. This increase was due to several factors: (i) an increase in our debt in connection with the acquisitions of Rocawear, Official-Pillowtex and Starter; (ii) interest expense related to the Sweet note (which is discussed below); and (iii) a decrease in interest income related to a combination of our higher cash balance during fiscal 2007 related to the proceeds from the convertible notes and a decrease in interest rates on money invested by us in fiscal 2008. This increase in interest expense was partially offset by a decrease in interest rates for our variable rate debt (i.e., our term loan facility) and interest income related to our judgment against Hubert Guez and Apparel Distribution Service LLC, or ADS. Specifically, for fiscal 2008, there was a total interest expense relating to the term loan facility, convertible notes and

our judgment against Guez and ADS of approximately \$15.5 million, \$18.5 million (including non-cash interest of \$12.2 million related to the retrospective implementation of FSP APB 14-1) and \$1.0 million, respectively, with no comparable interest expense in fiscal 2007. Deferred financing costs increased by \$0.3 million in fiscal 2008 to \$2.3 million from \$2.0 million in fiscal 2007 due to additional financing obtained in fiscal 2007. Further, during fiscal 2008 we recorded a loss of \$0.5 million from our 50% equity investment in Iconix China. The Sweet note is described in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Obligations and Commitments—the Sweet Note”.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective income tax rate for fiscal 2008 was approximately 35.2% resulting in the \$34.2 million income tax expense, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 33.5% in fiscal 2007 which resulted in a \$30.3 million income tax expense.

Net Income. Our net income was \$62.9 million in fiscal 2008, compared to net income of \$60.3 million in fiscal 2007, as a result of the factors discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Our principal capital requirements have been to fund acquisitions, working capital needs, and to a lesser extent, capital expenditures. We have historically relied on internally generated funds to finance our operations and our primary source of capital needs for acquisition has been the issuance of debt and equity securities. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, our cash totaled \$201.5 million and \$67.3 million, respectively, including short-term restricted cash of \$6.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

On May 5, 2009, we completed our acquisition of 50% of Hardy Way, a limited liability company and owner of the Ed Hardy brands, for \$17.0 million, \$9.0 million of which was cash paid to the sellers. On October 30, 2009, through the newly formed joint venture IPH Unltd, we acquired a 51% controlling stake in the joint venture that owns the Ecko portfolio of brands, including Ecko and Zoo York, in which IPH Unltd issued a \$90.0 million promissory note, as well as paid \$63.5 million in cash to the sellers. The cash portion of these transactions were funded entirely from cash on hand. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on this acquisition.

Our term loan facility (as described below) requires us to repay the principal amount of the term loan outstanding in an amount equal to 50% of the excess cash flow of the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility for the most recently completed fiscal year. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we will repay approximately \$46.8 million of the principal balance, which represents 50% of the estimated excess cash flow of the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility. This amount is now included in the current portion of long-term debt.

We believe that cash from future operations as well as currently available cash will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated working capital requirements for the foreseeable future. We intend to continue financing future brand acquisitions through a combination of cash from operations, bank financing and the issuance of additional equity and/or debt securities. See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of certain prior financings consummated by us.

As of December 31, 2009, our marketable securities consist of auction rate securities, herein referred to as ARS. Beginning in the third quarter of 2007, \$13.0 million of our ARS had failed auctions due to sell orders exceeding buy orders. In December 2008, the insurer of the ARS exercised its put option to replace the underlying securities of the auction rate securities with its preferred securities. Further, although these ARS had paid dividends according to their stated terms, the Company had received notice from the insurer that the payment of cash dividends will cease after July 31, 2009 and only temporarily reinstated for the 4-week period from December 23, 2009 through January 15, 2010, to be resumed if the board of directors of the insurer declares such cash dividends to be payable at a later date. In January 2010, we commenced a lawsuit against the broker-dealer of these ARS alleging, among other things, fraud, and seeking full recovery of the \$13.0 million face value of the ARS, as well as legal costs and punitive damages (see Item. 3 Legal Proceedings). These funds will not be available to us until a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside the auction process or we realize recovery through settlement or legal judgment. Prior to the cessation of regular cash dividend payments at 4-week intervals, we estimated the fair value of our ARS with a discounted cash flow model where we used the expected rate of cash dividends to be received. As regular cash dividend payments have ceased, we changed our methodology for estimating the fair value of the ARS. Beginning June 30, 2009, we estimated the fair value of our ARS using the present value of the weighted average of several scenarios of recovery based on our assessment of the probability of each scenario. We considered a variety of factors in our analysis including: credit rating of the issuer and insurer, comparable market data (if available), current macroeconomic market conditions, quality of the underlying securities, and the probabilities of several levels of

recovery and reinstatement of cash dividend payments. As the aggregate result of our quarterly evaluations, \$13.0 million of our ARS have been written down to \$7.0 million as a cumulative unrealized pre-tax loss of \$6.0 million to reflect a temporary decrease in fair value. As the write-down of \$6.0 million has been identified as a temporary decrease in fair value, the write-down has not impacted our earnings and is reflected as an other comprehensive loss in the stockholders' equity section of our consolidated balance sheet. We believe this decrease in fair value is temporary due to general macroeconomic market conditions. Further, we have the ability and intent to hold the ARS until an anticipated full redemption. We believe our cash flow from future operations and our existing cash on hand will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated working capital requirements for the foreseeable future, regardless of the timeliness of the auction process or other recovery.

Changes in Working Capital

At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the working capital ratio (current assets to current liabilities) was 2.12 to 1 and 1.29 to 1, respectively. This increase was driven by an increase in cash as well as the factors set forth below:

28

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased approximately \$29.5 million, from \$89.2 million in fiscal 2008 to \$118.7 million in fiscal 2009. This increase in net cash provided by operating activities of \$29.5 million is primarily due to an increase in net income of \$12.8 million from \$62.9 million in fiscal 2008 to \$75.7 million in fiscal 2009 for the reasons discussed above, as well as an aggregate decrease in net cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions) of \$26.1 million from approximately \$26.6 million of net cash used in operating activities in fiscal 2008 to approximately \$0.5 million of net cash used in operating activities in fiscal 2009, as well as \$2.3 million of deferred rent in fiscal 2009, as compared to fiscal 2008 which had no deferred rent, and an increase in our change in the allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2.4 million, from \$1.9 million in fiscal 2008 to \$4.3 million in fiscal 2009, primarily related to an additional reserve for the transition of our women's apparel license for Rocawear. This increase in cash was offset by aggregate non-cash adjustments to net income of \$10.7 million in fiscal 2009 related to a gain on the transaction for the Joe Boxer trademark for the Canada territory of \$3.7 million and a gain on the Iconix Europe transaction of \$7.0 million, as compared to aggregate non-cash adjustments to net income in fiscal 2008 of approximately \$7.3 million related to a \$2.6 million gain on Iconix China transaction and a non-cash gain of approximately \$4.7 million related to the Iconix Latin America transaction. In addition, the non-cash portion of our deferred income tax provision decreased \$7.5 million, from approximately \$25.0 in fiscal 2008 to approximately \$17.5 million in fiscal 2009. Further, non-cash adjustments to net income related to our equity earnings on joint ventures was \$3.4 million in fiscal 2009, as compared to \$0.5 million of equity losses on joint ventures in fiscal 2008.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2009 increased \$38.9 million, from \$44.1 million in fiscal 2008 to \$83.0 million in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2009, we used \$63.5 million in connection with the acquisition of a 51% controlling interest in the Ecco and Zoo York assets through our consolidated joint venture IPH Unltd, and \$9.0 million was used to purchase a 50% of the membership interest of Hardy Way, the owner of the Ed Hardy brands. In addition, we paid cash earn-outs totaling \$12.9 million in fiscal 2009 related to prior period acquisitions which were recorded as increases to goodwill, as compared to cash earn-outs totaling \$6.1 million in fiscal 2008. This was offset by \$27.6 million used in connection with our acquisition of Waverly in fiscal 2008, and a decrease of \$2.4 million in our purchases of property and equipment, which was higher in fiscal 2008 primarily due to the purchase of fixtures for certain brands..

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$120.2 million, from \$26.9 million of net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2008 to \$93.3 million of net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2009. The main driver of this increase of \$120.2 million was \$152.8 million of proceeds from our public offering of our common stock during fiscal 2009. Additionally, we received a contribution of \$2.1 million from the non-controlling interest of our joint venture Scion. These increases in net cash provided by financing activities were offset by an increase of \$24.9 million in principal payments on our long-term debt. Specifically, our payment in March 2009 of 50% of the excess cash flow from the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility for fiscal 2008 was \$38.7 million, as compared to our payment in March 2008 of 50% of the excess cash flow from the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility for fiscal 2007 was \$15.6 million. This was further offset by the increase in the change in short-term restricted cash of \$9.6 million, due to an aggregate increase in fiscal 2009 of \$5.3 million, of which \$4.2 million related to an investment through our joint venture Scion (see Note 2 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Obligations and commitments

Convertible notes. In June 2007, we completed the sale of \$287.5 million principal amount of our convertible notes in a private offering to certain institutional investors from which we received net proceeds of approximately \$281.1 million. The convertible notes bear interest at an annual rate of 1.875%, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, commencing as of December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the net debt balance of the convertible notes was \$247.7 million and \$234.0 million, respectively, which reflects the net debt carry value of the convertible notes in accordance with accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable. However, the principal amount owed to the convertible note holders is \$287.5 million.

Concurrently with the sale of the convertible notes, we purchased note hedges for approximately \$76.3 million and issued warrants to the hedge counterparties for proceeds of approximately \$37.5 million. These transactions will generally have the effect of increasing the conversion price of the convertible notes (by 100% based on the price of our common stock at the time of the offering). As a result of these transactions, we recorded a reduction to additional paid-in-capital of \$12.1 million. These note hedges and warrants are separate and legally distinct instruments that bind only us and the counterparties thereto and have no binding effect on the holders of the convertible notes.

We utilized the proceeds of the convertible notes as follows: approximately \$233.8 million was used for the Official-Pillowtex acquisition and approximately \$38.8 million was the net payment for the related convertible note hedge. There are no covenants for this debt obligation.

Term loan facility. In connection with our acquisition of the Rocawear brand in March 2007, we entered into the term loan facility pursuant to which we borrowed, and received net proceeds of \$212.5 million. Subsequently, in December 2007, in connection with our acquisition of the Starter brand, we borrowed an additional \$63.2 million under the term loan facility, in connection with which we received net proceeds of \$60.0 million. We may borrow an additional \$36.8 million under the terms of the term loan facility.

Our obligations under the term loan facility are secured by the pledge of our ownership interests in many of our subsidiaries. In addition, these and other of our subsidiaries have guaranteed such obligations and their guarantees are secured by a pledge of, among other things, the Ocean Pacific/OP, Danskin, Rocawear, Mossimo, Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest, Charisma, Starter and Waverly trademarks and related intellectual property assets. Amounts outstanding under the term loan facility bear interest, at our option, at the Eurodollar rate or the prime rate, plus an applicable margin of 2.25% or 1.25%, as the case may be, per annum, with minimum principal payable in equal quarterly installments in annual aggregate amounts equal to 1.00% of the aggregate principal amount of the loans outstanding, in addition to an annual payment equal to 50% of the excess cash flow of the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility, with any remaining unpaid principal balance to be due on April 30, 2013, herein referred to as the loan maturity date. Upon completion of our offering of the convertible notes, the loan maturity date was accelerated to January 2, 2012. On March 11, 2008, we paid to Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., or LCPI, for the benefit of the lenders, \$15.6 million, representing 50% of the excess cash flow for 2007 from the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility. As a result of such payment, we are no longer required to pay the quarterly installments described above. In March 2009, we paid \$38.6 million to the lenders, representing 50% of our excess cash flow for 2008 from the subsidiaries subject to the term loan. As of December 31, 2009, \$46.8 million has been classified as current portion of long-term debt, which represents 50% of the estimated excess cash flow for 2009 of the subsidiaries subject to the term loan facility. At December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the outstanding cash balance under the term loan facility was \$219.6 and \$258.3 million, respectively. The effective interest rate for fiscal 2009 was 3.05%, as compared to 5.81% and 7.53% for fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we were in compliance with all material covenants relating to this debt obligation.

Asset-backed notes. The financing for certain of our acquisitions in 2005 and 2006 was accomplished through private placements of the asset-backed notes, which notes are currently secured by the Candie's, Bongo, Joe Boxer, Rampage, Mudd and London Fog trademarks and related intellectual property assets. As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate principal balance of the asset-backed notes was \$94.9 million. Interest rates and terms on the outstanding principal amount of the asset-backed notes as of December 31, 2009 are as follows: \$32.5 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed interest rate of 8.45% with a term ending August 2012, \$14.3 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.12% with a term ending August 2012, and \$48.1 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.99% with a term ending February 2013. The asset-backed notes have no financial covenants with which we or our subsidiaries need comply.

As of December 31, 2008, the aggregate principal balance of the asset-backed notes was \$117.1 million. Interest rates and terms on the outstanding principal amount of the asset-backed notes as of December 31, 2008 were as follows: \$40.6 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed interest rate of 8.45% and \$18.0 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.12%, each with a term ending in August 2012, and \$58.5 million principal amount bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.99% with a term ending February 2013.

The aggregate principal amount of the asset-backed notes is required to be paid by February 22, 2013.

Cash on hand in IP Holdings' bank account is restricted at any point in time up to the amount of the next payment of principal and interest due by it under the asset-backed notes. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, \$2.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, have been disclosed as restricted cash within our current assets. Further, a liquidity reserve account has been established and the funds on deposit in such account are to be applied to the last principal payment due with respect to the asset-backed notes. Accordingly, the \$15.9 million in such reserve account as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 have been included on our consolidated balance sheets as restricted cash within our other assets. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we were in compliance with all material covenants relating to this debt obligation.

Promissory note. In connection with the Ecko/Zoo York transaction, IPH Unltd issued a promissory note to a third party creditor for \$90.0 million. The obligations of IPH Unltd under the promissory note are secured by the Ecko

portfolio of trademarks and related intellectual property assets (including the Ecko and Zoo York brands) and further guaranteed personally by the minority owner of IPH Unltd. Amounts outstanding under the promissory note bear interest at 7.50% per annum, and is to be repaid in equal quarterly installments of \$2.5 million, with any remaining unpaid principal balance and accrued interest to be due on June 30, 2014, the promissory note maturity date. The promissory note may be prepaid without penalty, and any prepayment would be applied to the scheduled quarterly principal payments in the order of their maturity. The promissory note has no financial covenants with which we or our subsidiaries need comply. Our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries and joint ventures (other than IPH Unltd) are not available to satisfy the obligations under the promissory note.

Sweet note. A description of the Sweet Sportswear/Unzipped litigation is contained in “Business—Legal Proceedings”. On April 23, 2002, we acquired the remaining 50% interest in Unzipped from Sweet Sportswear, or Sweet, for a purchase price comprised of 3,000,000 shares of our common stock and \$11.0 million in debt, which was evidenced by our issuance of a note to Sweet Sportswear, also referred to as the Sweet note. Prior to August 5, 2004, Unzipped was managed by Sweet pursuant to a management agreement, which obligated Sweet to manage the operations of Unzipped in return for, commencing in fiscal 2003, an annual management fee based upon certain specified percentages of net income achieved by Unzipped during the three-year term of the agreement. In addition, Sweet guaranteed that the net income, as defined in the agreement, of Unzipped would be no less than \$1.7 million for each year during the term, commencing with fiscal 2003. In the event that the guarantee was not met for a particular year, Sweet was obligated under the management agreement to pay us the difference between the actual net income of Unzipped, as defined, for such year and the guaranteed \$1.7 million. That payment, referred to as the shortfall payment, could be offset against the amounts due under the Sweet note at the option of either us or Sweet. As a result of such offsets, the balance of the Sweet note was reduced by us to \$3.1 million as of December 31, 2006 and \$3.0 million as of December 31, 2005 and is reflected in “long- term debt.” This note bears interest at the rate of 8% per year and matures in April 2012.

In November 2007, in connection with the judgment entered in the Unzipped litigation, we increased the balance of the Sweet note by approximately \$6.2 million and recorded the expense as a special charge, and further increased the Sweet note by approximately \$2.8 million to record the related interest and included the charge in interest expense. The balance of the Sweet note as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 is approximately \$12.2 million and is included in current portion of long-term debt.

Other. We believe that we will be able to satisfy our ongoing cash requirements for operations and debt servicing for the foreseeable future, primarily with cash flow from operations. In addition, as part of our business growth strategy, we intend, in addition to growing through the organic development of our brands and expanding internationally, to grow through acquisitions of additional brands. We anticipate that we would fund any such acquisitions through a combination of cash, the issuance of equity and/or debt securities.

The following is a summary of contractual cash obligations, including interest for the periods indicated that existed as of December 31, 2009:

(000's omitted)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter	Total
Convertible notes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,500
Term loan facility	46,849	-	172,757	-	-	-	219,606
Asset-backed notes	24,216	26,380	33,468	10,801	-	-	94,865
Sweet note	12,186	-	-	-	-	-	12,186
Promissory note	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	-	90,000
Operating leases	2,444	1,639	1,828	1,886	1,932	19,204	28,933
Earn-out payments on acquisitions	1,206	-	-	-	-	-	1,206
Employment contracts	4,604	3,280	1,777	1,000	-	-	10,661
Interest	23,481	20,782	10,501	4,518	1,838	-	61,120
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 124,986	\$ 62,081	\$ 517,831	\$ 28,205	\$ 53,770	\$ 19,204	\$ 806,077

Other Factors

We continue to seek to expand and diversify the types of licensed products being produced under our various brands, as well as diversify the distribution channels within which licensed products are sold, in an effort to reduce dependence on any particular retailer, consumer or market sector. The success of our company, however, will still remain largely dependent on our ability to build and maintain brand awareness and contract with and retain key licensees and on our licensees' ability to accurately predict upcoming fashion trends within their respective customer bases and fulfill the product requirements of their particular retail channels within the global marketplace. Unanticipated changes in consumer fashion preferences, slowdowns in the U.S. economy, changes in the prices of supplies, consolidation of retail establishments, and other factors noted in "Risk Factors," could adversely affect our licensees' ability to meet and/or exceed their contractual commitments to us and thereby adversely affect our future operating results.

Effects of Inflation

We do not believe that the relatively moderate rates of inflation experienced over the past few years in the United States, where we primarily compete, have had a significant effect on revenues or profitability. If there were an adverse change of 10% in the rate of inflation by less than 10%, the expected effect on net income would be immaterial.

New Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance under ASSC Topic 810 Consolidation as it relates to non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements. This guidance establishes accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest (previously referred to as minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarified that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity, not as a liability, in the consolidated financial statements. It also requires disclosure on the face of the consolidated statement of operations of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. This guidance also establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation. We adopted this guidance as required on January 1, 2009 and the results are included herein.

In May 2008, the FASB issued guidance within ASC Topic 470-20, “Debt with Conversion and Other Options.” This guidance requires us to allocate the liability and equity components of our convertible debt and reflect our non-convertible debt borrowing rate for the interest component of the convertible debt. ASC Topic 470-20 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and is applied retrospectively to all periods presented, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance within ASC Topic 805, “Business Combinations.” ASC Topic 805 amends the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. This guidance is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance within ASC Topic 825 “Financial Instruments”. This guidance requires that disclosures about the fair value of a company’s financial instruments be made whenever summarized financial information for interim reporting periods is made. These provisions under ASC Topic 825 are effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”. This guidance does not change the definition of fair value as detailed in previously issued guidance, but provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The provisions of this guidance are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 320 “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities. This guidance amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities and provides additional disclosure requirements for other-than-temporary impairments for debt and equity securities. This guidance addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 855 “Subsequent Events”. This guidance establishes principles and requirements for subsequent events, which are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. In particular, this guidance sets forth (a) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity shall evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (b) the circumstances under which an entity shall recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (c) the disclosures that an entity shall make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This guidance is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and is to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our results of operations or our financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 810 “Consolidation”. This guidance amends the consolidation guidance for variable interest entities, herein referred to as a VIE, by requiring an on-going qualitative assessment of which entity has the power to direct matters that most significantly impact the activities of a VIE and has the obligation to absorb losses or benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. This guidance is effective for us beginning in 2010. We are currently assessing the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 105 “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles”. This guidance replaces previously issued guidance The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles , and establishes only two levels of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, herein referred to as GAAP, authoritative

and non-authoritative. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) has become the source of authoritative, nongovernmental GAAP, except for rules and interpretive releases of the SEC, which are sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification has become non-authoritative. This standard is effective for financial statements for interim or annual reporting periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company began using the new guidelines and numbering system prescribed by the Codification when referring to GAAP in the third quarter of 2009. As the Codification was not intended to change or alter existing GAAP, it has not and will not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 which provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of ASC Topic 820. This guidance-5 is effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. The adoption of ASU No. 2009-5 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 605 regarding revenue recognition for multiple deliverable revenue arrangements. This guidance eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method and expands the disclosures related to multiple deliverable revenue arrangements. This guidance is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact our results of operations or financial position.

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 810 regarding scope clarification on accounting and reporting for decreases in ownership of a subsidiary. This guidance clarifies that the scope of the decrease in ownership provisions of ASC Topic 810 applies to a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business, a subsidiary that is a business that is transferred to an equity method investee or a joint venture or an exchange of a group of assets that constitutes a business for a noncontrolling interest in an entity. This guidance is effective as of the beginning of the period in which an entity adopts guidance under ASC Topic 810 regarding non-controlling interests, and if it has been previously adopted, the first interim or annual period ending on or after December 15, 2009, applied retrospectively to the first period that the entity adopted this guidance, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 as it relates to improving disclosures on fair value measurements. This guidance requires new disclosures regarding transfers in and out of the Level 1 and 2 and activity within Level 3 fair value measurements and clarifies existing disclosures of inputs and valuation techniques for Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements. This guidance also includes conforming amendments to employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosure of activity within Level 3 fair value measurements, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those years.

Critical Accounting Policies

Several of our accounting policies involve management judgments and estimates that could be significant. The policies with the greatest potential effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial position include the estimate of reserves to provide for collectability of accounts receivable. We estimate the collectability considering historical, current and anticipated trends of our licensees related to deductions taken by customers and markdowns provided to retail customers to effectively flow goods through the retail channels, and the possibility of non-collection due to the financial position of its licensees' and their retail customers. Due to our licensing model, we do not have any inventory risk and have reduced our operating risks, and can reasonably forecast revenues and plan expenditures based upon guaranteed royalty minimums and sales projections provided by our retail licensees.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We review all significant estimates affecting the financial statements on a recurring basis and records the effect of any adjustments when necessary.

In connection with our licensing model, we have entered into various trademark license agreements that provide revenues based on minimum royalties and additional revenues based on a percentage of defined sales. Minimum royalty revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over each period, as defined, in each license agreement. Royalties exceeding the defined minimum amounts are recognized as income during the period corresponding to the licensee's sales.

In June 2001, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 350 Intangibles Goodwill and Other, which changed the accounting for goodwill from an amortization method to an impairment-only approach. Upon our adoption of this guidance, on February 1, 2002, we ceased amortizing goodwill. As prescribed under this guidance, we had goodwill tested for impairment during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and no write-downs from impairments were necessary. Our tests for impairment utilize discounted cash flow models to estimate the fair values of the individual assets. Assumptions critical to our fair value estimates are as follow: (i) discount rates used to derive the present value factors used in determining the fair value of the reporting units and trademarks; (ii) royalty rates used in our trade mark valuations; (iii) projected average revenue growth rates used in the reporting unit and trademark models; and (iv) projected long-term growth rates used in the derivation of terminal year values. These

tests factor in economic conditions and expectations of management and may change in the future based on period-specific facts and circumstances.

Impairment losses are recognized for long-lived assets, including certain intangibles, used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are not sufficient to recover the assets carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured by comparing the fair value of the assets to their carrying amount. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 there was no impairment present for these long-lived assets.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted guidance under ASC Topic 718 Compensation – Stock Compensation, which requires companies to measure and recognize compensation expense for all stock-based payments at fair value. Under this guidance, using the modified prospective method, compensation expense is recognized for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006. Prior to the adoption of this guidance, we accounted for our stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of accounting principles board, or APB, Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for stock issued to employees,” and related interpretations. Accordingly, the compensation cost for stock options had been measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of our common stock at the date of the grant over the amount the employee must pay to acquire the stock.

We account for income taxes in accordance with guidance under ASC Topic 740 Income Taxes. Under this guidance, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, management reviews both positive and negative evidence pursuant to the requirements of this guidance, including current and historical results of operations, the annual limitation on utilization of net operating loss carry forwards pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 382, future income projections and the overall prospects of our business. Based upon management's assessment of all available evidence, including our completed transition into a licensing business, estimates of future profitability based on projected royalty revenues from our licensees, and the overall prospects of our business, management concluded that it is more likely than not that the net deferred income tax asset will be realized.

We adopted guidance under ASC Topic 740, beginning January 1, 2007, as it relates to uncertain tax positions. The implementation of this guidance did not have a significant impact on our financial position or results of operations. The total unrecognized tax benefit was \$1.1 million at the date of adoption. At December 31, 2009, the total unrecognized tax benefit was \$1.2 million. However, the liability is not recognized for accounting purposes because the related deferred tax asset has been fully reserved in prior years. We are continuing our practice of recognizing interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. There was no accrual for interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions for the year ended December 31, 2009. We file federal and state tax returns and we are generally no longer subject to tax examinations for fiscal years prior to 2006.

Marketable securities, which are accounted for as available-for-sale, are stated at fair value in accordance with guidance under ASC Topic 320 Debt and Equity Securities, and consist of auction rate securities. Temporary changes in fair market value are recorded as other comprehensive income or loss, whereas other than temporary markdowns will be realized through our statement of operations. On January 1, 2008, we adopted guidance under ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurement. While this guidance does not require any new fair value measurements in its application to other accounting pronouncements, it does emphasize that a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation. Although we believe our judgments, estimates and/or assumptions used in determining fair value are reasonable, making material changes to such judgments, estimates and/or assumptions could materially affect such impairment analyses and our financial results.

Other significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We limit exposure to foreign currency fluctuations by requiring substantially all of our licenses to be denominated in U.S. dollars. Our note receivable due from the purchasers of the Canadian trademark for Joe Boxer is denominated in Canadian dollars. If there were an adverse change of 10% in the exchange rate from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars, the expected effect on net income would be immaterial.

We are exposed to potential loss due to changes in interest rates. Investments with interest rate risk include marketable securities. Debt with interest rate risk includes the fixed and variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$217.6 million in variable interest debt under our term loan facility. To mitigate interest rate risks, we have purchased derivative financial instruments such as interest rate hedges to convert certain portions of our variable rate debt to fixed interest rates. If there were an adverse change of 10% in interest rates, the expected effect on net income would be immaterial.

We invested in certain auction rate securities, herein referred to as ARS. During fiscal 2009, our balance of ARS failed to auction due to sell orders exceeding buy orders, and the insurer of the ARS exercised its put option to replace the underlying securities of the ARS with its preferred securities. Further, although the ARS had paid cash dividends according to their stated terms, the payment of cash dividends ceased after July 31, 2009 and only temporarily reinstated for the four week period from December 23, 2009 to January 15, 2010, and would be resumed only if the board of directors of the insurer declares such cash dividends to be payable at a later date. In January 2010, we commenced a lawsuit against the broker-dealer of these ARS alleging, among other things, fraud, and seeking full recovery of the \$13.0 million face value of the ARS, as well as legal costs and punitive damages. These funds will not be available to us unless a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside the auction process, or if we realize recovery through settlement or legal judgment of the action brought against the broker-dealer. We estimated the fair value of our ARS to be \$7.0 million, using the present value of the weighted average of several scenarios of recovery based on our assessment of the probability of each scenario. We believe this decrease in fair value is temporary due to general macroeconomic market conditions. Further, we have the ability and intent to hold the ARS until an anticipated full redemption. The cumulative effect of the failure to auction since the third quarter of fiscal 2007 has resulted in an accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$6.0 million which is reflected in the stockholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheet.

As described elsewhere in Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, in connection with the initial sale of our convertible notes, we entered into convertible note hedges with affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Lehman Brothers Inc. At such time, the hedging transactions were expected, but were not guaranteed, to eliminate the potential dilution upon conversion of the convertible notes. Concurrently, we entered into warrant transactions with the hedge counterparties.

On September 15, 2008 and October 3, 2008, respectively, Lehman Holdings and Lehman OTC filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in bankruptcy court. We had purchased 40% of the convertible note hedges from Lehman OTC and we had sold 40% of the warrants to Lehman OTC. If Lehman OTC does not perform such obligations and the price of our common stock exceeds the \$27.56 conversion price (as adjusted) of the convertible notes, the effective conversion price of the Convertible Notes (which is higher than the actual \$27.56 conversion price due to these hedges) would be reduced and our existing stockholders may experience dilution at the time or times the convertible notes are converted. On September 17, 2009, we filed proofs of claim with the bankruptcy court relating to the Lehman OTC convertible note hedges. We will continue to monitor the bankruptcy filings of Lehman Holdings and Lehman OTC with respect to such claims. We currently believe, although there can be no assurances, that the bankruptcy filings and their potential impact on these entities will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The effect, if any, of any of these transactions and activities on the trading price of our common stock will depend in part on market conditions and cannot be ascertained at this time, but any of these activities could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary data required to be submitted in response to this Item 8 are set forth after Part IV, Item 15 of this report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

The Company, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, 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) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, herein referred to as the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. The purpose of disclosure controls is to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed with or submitted to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls are also designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings and ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

The principal executive officer and principal financial officer also conducted an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, herein referred to as internal control, to determine whether any changes in internal control occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that may have materially affected or which are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control. Based on that evaluation, there has been no change in the Company's internal control during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

February 26, 2010

To the Stockholders of Iconix Brand Group, Inc.

The management of Iconix Brand Group, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company and for the preparation, integrity, objectivity and fair presentation of the financial statements and other financial information presented in this report. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and reflect the effects of certain judgments and estimates made by management.

In order to ensure that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, management regularly assesses such controls and did so most recently for our financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, referred to as COSO. Our assessment included the documentation and understanding of our internal control over financial reporting. We have evaluated the design effectiveness and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls to form our conclusion.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to maintaining records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets, providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, assuring that receipts and expenditures are being made in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors and providing reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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

Based on this assessment, the undersigned officers concluded that our internal controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings and that information required to be disclosed by us in these periodic filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that our internal controls are effective to provide reasonable assurance that our financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, which consists of independent, non-executive directors, meets regularly with management, the internal auditors and the independent accountants to review accounting, reporting, auditing and internal control matters. The committee has direct and private access to both internal and external auditors.

BDO Seidman, LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm who audits our financial statements, has audited our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 and has issued their report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Iconix Brand Group, Inc.
New York, New York

We have audited Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Iconix Brand Group, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Iconix Brand Group, Inc maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Iconix Brand Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman LLP

New York, New York
February 26, 2010

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this item concerning our directors, executive officers and certain corporate governance matters is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2010 (“2010 Definitive Proxy Statement”) to be filed with the SEC.

Code of Business Conduct

We have adopted a written code of business conduct that applies to our officers, directors and employees.

Copies of our code of business conduct are available, without charge, upon written request directed to our corporate secretary at Iconix Brand Group, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required under this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2010 Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required under this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2010 Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required under this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2010 Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required under this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our 2010 Definitive Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents included as part of this Annual Report

1. The following consolidated financial statements are included in this Annual Report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Consolidated Balance sheets - December 31, 2009 and 2008
- Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
- Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. The following financial statement schedules are included in this Annual Report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Financial Statement Schedule
- Schedule for the year ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
- - Schedule II Valuation and qualifying accounts

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

3. See the Index to Exhibits for a list of exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report.

(b) See Item (a) 3 above.

(c) See Item (a) 2 above.

SIGNATURES

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

ICONIX BRAND GROUP, INC.

Date: February 26, 2010

By: /s/ Neil Cole
Neil Cole,
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Neil Cole Neil Cole	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ Warren Clamen Warren Clamen	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2010
/s/ Barry Emanuel Barry Emanuel	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ Drew Cohen Drew Cohen	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ F. Peter Cuneo F. Peter Cuneo	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ Mark Friedman Mark Friedman	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ Steven Mendelow Steven Mendelow	Director	February 26, 2010
/s/ James A. Marcum James A. Marcum	Director	February 26, 2010

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit Numbers	Description
2.1	Asset Purchase dated October 29, 2004 by and among B.E.M. Enterprise, Ltd., Escada (USA) Inc., the Company and Badgley Mischka Licensing LLC (1)
2.2	Asset Purchase Agreement dated July 22, 2005 by and among the Company, Joe Boxer Company, LLC, Joe Boxer Licensing, LLC, JBC Canada Holdings, LLC, Joe Boxer Canada, LP, and William Sweedler, David Sweedler, Alan Rummelsburg, Joseph Sweedler and Arnold Suresky (2)
2.3	Asset Purchase Agreement dated September 16, 2005 by and among the Company, Rampage Licensing, LLC, Rampage.com, LLC, Rampage Clothing Company, Larry Hansel, Bridgette Hansel Andrews, Michelle Hansel, Paul Buxbaum and David Ellis (3)
2.4	Merger Agreement dated as of March 31, 2006 by and among the Company, Moss Acquisition Corp., Mossimo, Inc., and Mossimo Giannulli (4)
2.5	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of March 31, 2006, between the Company and Mudd (USA) LLC (5)
2.6	Amendment dated April 11, 2006 to Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of March 31, 2006 between the Company and Mudd (USA), LLC. (6)
2.7	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 21, 2006, between the Company and London Fog Group, Inc. (7)
2.8	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2006, between the Company, The Warnaco Group, Inc., and Ocean Pacific Apparel Corp. (including the forms of the Note and the Registration Rights Agreement) (27)+
2.9	Assets Purchase Agreement dated as of February 21, 2007 by and among the Company, Danskin, Inc. and Danskin Now, Inc. (28)+**
2.10	Asset Purchase Agreement dated March 6, 2007 by and among the Company, Rocawear Licensing LLC, Arnold Bize, Shawn Carter and Naum Chernyavsky (29)+
2.11	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated September 6, 2007, by and among the Company, Official Pillowtex LLC and the Sellers of interests in Official Pillowtex, LLC (“the Sellers”) (32)+
2.12	Asset Purchase Agreement dated November 15, 2007 by and among the Company, Exeter Brands Group LLC and NIKE, Inc. (34)+
2.13	Asset Purchase Agreement by and among NexCen Brands, Inc., NexCen Fixed Asset Company, LLC, NexCen Brand Management, Inc., WV IP Holdings, LLC and the Company dated September 29, 2008 (39)+

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- 2.14 Contribution and Sale Agreement dated October 26, 2009 by and among the Registrant, IP Holder LLC, now known as IP Holdings Unltd LLC, Seth Gerszberg, Suchman LLC, Yakira, L.L.C., Ecko.Complex, LLC, Zoo York LLC and Zoo York THC LLC. + (46)
- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (8)
- 3.2 Restated and Amended By-Laws (9)
- 4.1 Rights Agreement dated January 26, 2000 between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company (10)
- 4.2 Fifth Amended and Restated Indenture dated of August 28, 2006 by and between IP Holdings LLC, as issuer, and Wilmington Trust Company as Trustee (7)
- 4.3 Indenture, dated June 20, 2007 between the Company and The Bank of New York (31)
- 4.4 Registration Rights Agreement, dated June 20, 2007, by and among the Company, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated and Lehman Brothers Inc. (31)
- 10.1 1997 Stock Option Plan of the Company (12)*

41

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Exhibit Numbers	Description
10.2	2000 Stock Option Plan of the Company (13)*
10.3	2001 Stock Option Plan of the Company (14)*
10.4	2002 Stock Option Plan of the Company (15)*
10.5	Non -Employee Director Stock Incentive Plan (16)*
10.6	401(K) Savings Plan of the Company (17)
10.7	Employment Agreement between Neil Cole and the Company dated January 28, 2008 (9)*
10.8	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement dated as of May 4, 2009 by and among the Registrant, Donald Edward Hardy and Francesca Passalacqua, trustees of the Hardy/Passalacqua Family Revocable Trust and Donald Edward Hardy. + (47)
10.9	2009 Equity Incentive Plan*(49)
10.15	Option Agreement of Neil Cole dated November 29, 1999 (17)*
10.16	Iconix Brand Group, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan and forms of options granted thereunder (37)*
10.17	Restricted Stock Agreement dated September 22, 2006 between the Company and Andrew Tarshis (24)*
10.18	Restricted Stock Agreement dated September 22, 2006 between the Company and Deborah Sorell Stehr (24)*
10.19	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for officers under the Iconix Brand Group, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (25)*
10.20	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Directors under the Iconix Brand Group, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (25)*
10.21	8% Senior Subordinated Note due 2012 of the Company payable to Sweet Sportswear, LLC (20)
10.22	Letter Agreement dated October 29, 2004 among UCC Funding Corporation, Content Holdings, Inc., the Company and Badgley Mischka Licensing LLC (1)
10.23	Form of Option Agreement under the Company's 1997 Stock Option Plan (18)*
10.24	Form of Option Agreement under the Company's 2000 Stock Option Plan (18)*
10.25	Form of Option Agreement under the Company's 2001 Stock Option Plan (18)*

- 10.26 Form of Option Agreement under the Company's 2002 Stock Option Plan (18)*
- 10.27 Agreement dated June 2, 2006 among the Company, UCC Consulting, Content Holdings, James Haran and Robert D'Loren (44)
- 10.28 Common Stock Purchase Warrant issued to UCC Consulting Corporation (45)
- 10.29 Purchase and Sale Agreement dated June 2, 2006 by and among the Company, Content Holdings, Robert D'Loren, Seth Burroughs and Catherine Twist (44)
- 10.30 Loan and Security Agreement dated as of October 31, 2006 among Mossimo Holdings LLC, Mossimo Management LLC, and Merrill Lynch Mortgage Capital Inc., as agent and lender (11)+
- 10.31 Guaranty dated as of October 31, 2006 by the Company in favor of Merrill Lynch Mortgage Capital Inc., as agent (11)
- 10.32 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of March 9, 2007 by and between the Company and Danskin, Inc. (28)
- 10.33 Registration Rights Agreement dated March 30, 2007 by and between the Company and Rocawear Licensing LLC (29)

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Exhibit Numbers	Description
10.34	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of May 2, 2007 by and among the Company, Lehman Brothers Inc. as Arranger, and Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., as Lender, as Syndication Agent and as Administrative Agent (30)+
10.35	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement made by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries in favor of Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., as Administrative Agent (30)+
10.36	Purchase Agreement, dated June 14, 2007, by and among the Company, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated and Lehman Brothers Inc. (31)
10.37	Letter Agreement Confirming OTC Convertible Note Hedge, dated June 19, 2007 among the Company, Merrill Lynch International and, solely in its capacity as agent thereunder, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (31)
10.38	Letter Agreement, Confirming OTC Convertible Note Hedge, dated June 19, 2007, among the Company, Lehman Brothers - OTC Derivatives Inc. and, solely in its capacity as agent thereunder, Lehman Brothers (31)
10.39	Letter Agreement, Confirming OTC Warrant transaction, dated June 19, 2007, among the Company, Merrill Lynch International and, solely in its capacity as agent thereunder, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (31)
10.40	Letter Agreement, Confirming OTC Warrant Transaction, dated June 19, 2007, among the Company, Lehman Brothers OTC Derivatives Inc. and, solely in its capacity as agent thereunder, Lehman Brothers (31)
10.41	Escrow Agreement dated September 6, 2007 by and between the Company, Ben Kraner, on behalf of the Sellers, as each Seller's authorized attorney-in-fact, and U.S. Bank National Association, as escrow agent (32)
10.42	Note and Security Agreement dated November 7, 2007 made by Artful Holdings, LLC in favor of the Company (33)
10.43	Restricted Stock Grant Agreement dated February 19, 2008 between the Company and Neil Cole (42)*
10.44	Restricted Stock Performance Unit Agreement dated February 19, 2008 between the Company and Neil Cole (42)*
10.45	Lease dated as of November 12, 2007 with respect to the Company's Executive Offices (42)
10.46	Iconix Brand Group, Inc. Executive Incentive Bonus Plan (35)
10.47	Transition Services Agreement between the Company and David Conn (38)
10.48	

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Employment Agreement dated November 11, 2008 between the Company and Andrew Tarshis (40)*

- 10.49 Employment Agreement dated November 11, 2008 between the Company and Warren Clamen (40)*
- 10.50 Agreement dated May 2008 between the Company and Neil Cole.(36)*
- 10.51 Agreement dated December 24, 2008 between the Company and Neil Cole (41)*
- 10.52 Form of restricted stock agreement under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan* (48)
- 10.53 Form of stock option agreement under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan* (48)
- 10.54 Restricted Stock Performance Unit Agreement with Neil Cole dated September 23, 2009* (48)
- 10.55 Restricted Stock Agreement with Warren Clamen dated September 22, 2009* (48)
- 10.56 Restricted Stock Agreement with Andrew Tarshis dated September 22, 2009* (48)
- 10.57 Employment Agreement dated November 17, 2009 between the Company and Yehuda Shmidman * ++
- 10.58 Employment Agreement dated February 26, 2009 between the Company and David Blumberg* ++
- 10.59 Restricted Stock Agreement with David Blumberg dated September 22, 2009*++
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Company ++
- 23 Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP ++
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant To Rule 13a-14 Or 15d-14 Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 302 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002 ++
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant To Rule 13a-14 Or 15d-14 Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 302 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ++
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant To 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ++
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant To 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted pursuant To Section 906 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002 ++

Exhibit Numbers	Description
99.1	Note Purchase Agreement by and among IP Holdings LLC, the Company and Mica Funding, LLC, dated April 11, 2006 (26)+
99.2	Note Purchase Agreement by and among IP Holdings LLC, the Company and Mica Funding, LLC, dated August 28, 2006 (7)+
99.3	Agreement for Creative Director Services dated as of October 31, 2006 by and among the Company, Mossimo, Inc. and Mossimo Giannulli (11)

-
- (1) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 31, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated July 22, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated September 16, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (4) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated March 31, 2006 (SEC accession No. 0000950117-06-001668) and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (5) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated March 31, 2006 (SEC accession No. 0000950117-06-001669) and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (6) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (7) Filed as an exhibit filed to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated August 28, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (8) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (9) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated January 28, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (10) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated January 26, 2000 and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (11) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on form 8-K for the event dated October 31, 2006 (SEC accession no. 0001144204-06-045497) and incorporated by reference herein.
 - (12) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 31, 1997 and incorporated by reference herein.

- (13) Filed as Exhibit A to the Company's definitive Proxy Statement dated July 18, 2000 as filed on Schedule 14A and incorporated by reference herein.

- (14) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2002 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (15) Filed as Exhibit B to the Company's definitive proxy statement dated May 28, 2002 as filed on Schedule 14A and incorporated by reference herein.
- (16) Filed as Appendix B to the Company's definitive Proxy Statement dated July 2, 2001 as filed on Schedule 14A and incorporated by reference herein.
- (17) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2003 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (18) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Transition Report on Form 10-K for the transition period from February 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (19) Intentionally omitted.
- (20) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 31, 2002 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (21) Intentionally omitted.
- (22) Intentionally omitted.
- (23) Intentionally omitted.
- (24) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated September 22, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (25) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (26) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated April 11, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (27) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated October 31, 2006 (SEC accession no. 0001144204-06-0455507) and incorporated by reference herein.

- (28) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated March 9, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (29) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated March 30, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (30) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated May 1, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (31) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated June 14, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (32) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated October 3, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (33) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated November 7, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (34) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated December 17, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (35) Filed as Annex B to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on April 7, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (36) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (37) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated July 31, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (38) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated August 13, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (39) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated September 29, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (40) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated November 11, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (41) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated December 24, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (42) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein.
- (43) Intentionally omitted.
- (44) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated June 2, 2006 and incorporated by reference herein.

(45) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 and incorporated by reference herein.

(46) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated October 30, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(47) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated May 4, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(48) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(49) Filed as Annex A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on June 29, 2009 and incorporated by reference herein.

* Denotes management compensation plan or arrangement

+ Schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. Iconix Brand Group, Inc. hereby undertakes to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission copies of any of the omitted schedules and exhibits upon request by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

** Portions of this document have been omitted and were filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment, which was granted under Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

++ Filed herewith.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

Item 8, 15(a)(1) and (2), (c) and (d)

List of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

Year ended December 31, 2009

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Form 10-K

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

The following consolidated financial statements of Iconix Brand Group Inc. and subsidiaries are included in Item 15:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	49
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2009 and 2008	50
Consolidated Income Statements for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	51
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	52
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	53
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	55

The following consolidated financial statement schedule of Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and subsidiaries is included in Item 15(d):

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Financial Statement Schedule	82
Schedule II Valuation and qualifying accounts	83

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Iconix Brand Group, Inc.
New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Iconix Brand Group, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Iconix Brand Group, Inc. at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2009 the Company retrospectively adopted ASC Topic 470-20, "Debt with Conversion and other features" as it related to the convertible debt. The Company also retrospectively adopted ASC Topic 810 as it relates to Non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements and prospectively adopted ASC Topic 805 as it relates to business combinations.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Iconix Brand Group, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman LLP

February 26, 2010
New York, New York

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except par value)

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008(1)
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash (including restricted cash of \$6,163 in 2009 and \$876 in 2008)	\$ 201,544	\$ 67,279
Accounts receivable	62,667	47,054
Deferred income tax assets	1,886	1,655
Prepaid advertising and other	14,549	16,853
Total Current Assets	280,646	132,841
Property and equipment:		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	9,060	5,187
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,611)	(1,921)
	6,449	3,266
Other Assets:		
Restricted cash	15,866	15,866
Marketable securities	6,988	7,522
Goodwill	170,737	144,725
Trademarks and other intangibles, net	1,254,689	1,060,460
Deferred financing costs, net	4,803	6,524
Investments and joint ventures	36,568	4,097
Other assets – non-current	25,867	19,495
	1,515,518	1,258,689
Total Assets	\$ 1,802,613	\$ 1,394,796
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 24,446	\$ 22,392
Accounts payable, subject to litigation	-	1,878
Deferred revenue	14,802	5,570
Current portion of long-term debt	93,251	73,363
Total current liabilities	132,499	103,203
Non-current deferred income taxes	117,090	93,006
Long-term debt, less current maturities	569,128	545,226
Long-term deferred revenue	11,831	9,272
Deferred rent	2,293	-
Total Liabilities	832,841	750,707
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$.001 par value shares authorized 150,000; shares issued 72,759 and 59,077 respectively	73	59
Additional paid-in capital	725,504	533,234
Retained earnings	195,469	120,358

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,032)	(3,880)
Less: Treasury stock – 1,219 and 921 shares at cost, respectively	(7,861)	(5,682)
Total Iconix Stockholders' Equity	909,153	644,089
Non-controlling interest	60,619	-
Total Stockholders' Equity	969,772	644,089
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,802,613	\$ 1,394,796

(1) As adjusted for adoption of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 470-20, “Debt with Conversion and Other Options”, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Income Statements
(in thousands, except earnings per share data)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008(1)	Year Ended December 31 2007(1)
Licensing and other revenue	\$ 232,058	\$ 216,761	\$ 160,004
Selling, general and administrative expenses	79,356	73,816	44,254
Expenses (benefit) related to specific litigation, net	137	893	(6,039)
Operating income	152,565	142,052	121,789
Other expenses (income):			
Interest expense	41,214	48,415	38,752
Interest income	(2,481)	(3,976)	(7,521)
Equity (earnings) loss on joint ventures	(3,424)	528	-
Other expenses - net	35,309	44,967	31,231
Income before income taxes	117,256	97,085	90,558
Provision for income taxes	41,551	34,177	30,294
Net income	\$ 75,705	\$ 62,908	\$ 60,264
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ 594	\$ -	\$ -
Net income attributable to Iconix Brand Group, Inc.	\$ 75,111	\$ 62,908	\$ 60,264
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.06
Diluted	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.98
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	65,763	57,810	56,694
Diluted	68,325	61,248	61,426

(1) As adjusted for adoption of ASC Topic 470-20, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at January 1, 2007	56,425	57	468,881	(2,814)		(667)		465,457
Issuance of common stock related to acquisitions	50	-	1,042	-	-	-		1,042
Warrants issued to non-employees related to acquisitions			5,886					5,886
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	1,010	1	3,574					3,575
Stock option compensation expense			135					135
Tax benefit of stock option exercises			1,238					1,238
Amortization expense in connection with restricted stock	43		1,476					1,476
Expenses related to common stock issuance			(184)					(184)
Net cost of hedge on convertible notes(1)			29,202					29,202
Comprehensive income:								
Net Income(1)				60,264				60,264
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of tax					(273)			(273)
Change in fair value of					(2,080)			(2,080)

securities, net of tax							
Total comprehensive income							57,911
Balance at December 31, 2007(1)	57,528	\$ 58	\$ 511,250	\$ 57,450	\$ (2,353)	\$ (667)	\$ 565,738
Issuance of common stock related to acquisitions	12		173				173
Warrants issued to non-employees related to acquisitions			133				133
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	1,199		2,307				2,307
Shares issued on vesting of restricted stock	194		-				-
Shares issued for earn-out on acquisition	144	1	1,876				1,877
Stock option compensation expense			135				135
Tax benefit of stock option exercises			8,248				8,248
Amortization expense in connection with restricted stock			9,112				9,112
Shares repurchased on vesting of restricted stock and exercise of stock options	-				(3,192)		(3,192)
Shares repurchased on open market	-				(1,823)		(1,823)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income(1)				62,908			62,908
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge, net					182		182

of tax									
Change in fair value of securities, net of tax						(1,709)			(1,709)
Total comprehensive income									61,381
Balance at December 31, 2008(1)	59,077	\$ 59	\$ 533,234	\$ 120,358	\$	(3,880)	\$ (5,682)	\$	- \$ 644,089
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	828	1	3,229	-	-	-	-	-	3,230
Shares issued on vesting of restricted stock	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for earn-out on acquisition	1,297	1	15,675	-	-	-	-	-	15,676
Issuance of new stock	10,700	11	152,787	-	-	-	-	-	152,798
Issuance of common stock related to joint venture	589	1	7,998	-	-	-	-	-	7,999
Shares repurchased on vesting of restricted stock and exercise of stock options	--	-	-	-	-	-	(724)	-	(724)
Shares repurchased on open market	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,455)	-	(1,455)
Tax benefit of stock option exercises	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Amortization expense in connection with restricted stock	-	-	8,925	-	-	-	-	-	8,925
Amortization expense in connection with convertible notes	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
Comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	75,111	-	-	-	594	75,705
Realization of cash flow hedge,	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	-	162

net of tax									
Change in fair value of securities, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(314)	-			(314)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-			75,553
Non-controlling interest of acquired companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,025		60,025
Balance at December 31, 2009	72,759	\$ 73	\$ 725,504	\$ 195,469	\$ (4,032)	\$ (7,861)	\$ 60,619		\$ 969,772

(1) As adjusted for adoption of ASC Topic 470-20, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Iconix Brand Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008(1)	Year Ended December 31, 2007(1)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 75,705	\$ 62,908	\$ 60,264
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	690	858	225
Amortization of trademarks and other intangibles	7,325	7,261	5,572
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,313	1,752	1,292
Amortization of convertible note discount	14,101	13,727	6,402
Amortization of restricted stock grants	8,925	9,122	1,688
Stock option compensation	-	135	135
Non-cash settlement of a dispute	-	-	(3,008)
Gain on sale of trademarks	(10,743)	(2,625)	-
Expiration of cash flow hedge	201	-	-
Gain on sale of 50% interest of subsidiary	-	(4,740)	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,312	1,879	2,280
(Earnings) loss on equity investment in joint venture	(3,424)	528	-
Deferred income tax provision	17,463	20,172	23,574
Deferred rent	2,293	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of business acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(19,925)	(17,175)	(22,149)
Prepaid advertising and other	4,094	(9,978)	(1,396)
Other assets	(3,196)	502	(933)
Deferred revenue	11,791	(112)	4,998
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,793	5,029	4,743
Net cash provided by operating activities	118,718	89,243	83,687
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,873)	(6,281)	(134)
Acquisition of Danskin	-	-	(71,302)
Acquisition of Rocawear	-	-	(206,057)
Acquisition of Pillowtex	-	-	(233,781)
Acquisition of Starter	-	-	(60,319)
Acquisition of Artful Dodger	-	-	(13,358)
Acquisition of Waverly	-	(27,619)	-
Acquisition of Ed Hardy	(9,000)	-	-
Investment in joint venture	(63,500)	(2,000)	-
Payment of accrued expenses related to acquisitions	(223)	(1,630)	-
Distributions to equity partners	2,469	-	-
Collection of promissory note	-	1,000	-
Earn-out payment on acquisition	(12,900)	(6,124)	-
Addition to trademarks	(145)	(1,420)	(215)
Proceeds from sale of trademarks	4,142	-	-
Purchase of marketable securities	-	-	(196,400)

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Sale of marketable securities	-	-	183,400
Net cash used in investing activities	(83,030)	(44,074)	(598,166)
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities:			
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	553,531
Proceeds from the sale of warrants	-	-	37,491
Payment for purchase of convertible note hedge	-	-	(76,303)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	3,230	2,307	3,573
Payment of long-term debt	(60,937)	(36,015)	(20,100)
Proceeds from common stock issuance, net	152,798	-	
Proceeds from payment of promissory note	-	-	399
Payment of expenses related to common stock issuance	-	-	(184)
Deferred financing costs	-	(6)	(6,207)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	3,600	8,247	1,238
Shares repurchased on vesting of restricted stock	(724)	(3,192)	-
Non-controlling interest contribution	2,066	-	-
Shares repurchased on open market	(1,455)	(1,823)	-
Restricted cash - current	(5,286)	4,329	(937)
Restricted cash - non-current	-	(680)	(3,527)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	93,292	(26,883)	488,974
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	128,980	18,336	(25,505)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	66,403	48,067	73,572
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 195,383	66,403	48,067
Balance of restricted cash - current	6,161	876	5,205
Total cash and cash equivalents including current restricted cash, end of year	\$ 201,544	\$ 67,279	53,272

(1) As adjusted for adoption of ASC Topic 470-20, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Cash paid during the year:			
Income taxes	\$ 14,062	\$ 5,685	\$ 1,697
Interest	\$ 21,922	\$ 30,843	\$ 27,820

Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Acquisitions:			
Common stock issued	\$ 23,675	\$ 2,050	\$ 1,042
Warrants issued - acquisition cost	\$ -	\$ 133	\$ 5,886
Liabilities assumed	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,152

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Iconix Brand Group, Inc and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Information as of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(dollars are in thousands (unless otherwise noted), except per share data)

The Company

Iconix Brand Group, Inc (the “Company”) is in the business of licensing and marketing intellectual property. The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, currently owns seventeen brands: Candie's®, Bongo®, Badgley Mischka®, Joe Boxer®, Rampage®, Mudd®, London Fog®, Mossimo®, Ocean Pacific/OP®, Danskin®, Rocawear®, Cannon®, Royal Velvet®, Fieldcrest®, Charisma®, Starter®, and Waverly®, which it licenses to third parties for use in connection with a variety of apparel, fashion accessories, footwear, beauty and fragrance, and home products and decor. In addition, Scion LLC (“Scion”), a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Artful Dodger™ brand; Hardy Way LLC (“Hardy Way”), a joint venture in which the Company has a 50% investment, owns the Ed Hardy® brands, and IP Holdings Unltd LLC (“IPH Unltd”), a joint venture in which the Company has a 51% investment, owns the Ecko® and Zoo York® brands. The Company’s brands are sold across a variety of distribution channels, from the mass tier to the luxury market. The Company supports its brands with innovative advertising and promotional campaigns designed to increase brand awareness, and provides its licensees with coordinated trend direction to enhance product appeal and help maintain and build brand integrity.

The Company's business strategy, as a licensing and marketing company, is to maximize the value of its intellectual property by entering into strategic licenses with partners who have been selected based upon the Company's belief that they will be able to produce and sell quality products in the categories of their specific expertise. This licensing strategy is designed to permit the Company to operate its licensing business with minimal working capital, no inventory, production or distribution costs or risks, and utilizing only a small group of core employees. Further, the Company also seeks to monetize its trademarks internationally through licenses, partnerships, and other arrangements, such as joint ventures.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting

In the first quarter of 2009, the Company adopted the U.S. GAAP provisions of accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion, herein referred to accounting for convertible debt, which changed the accounting for convertible debt instruments with cash settlement features, effective for the year ended December 31, 2009 (“2009”) and applied retrospectively as applicable. This accounting for convertible debt applies to the Company’s previously issued 1.875% convertible senior subordinated notes (“Convertible Notes”). In accordance with ASC Topic 470-20, the Company recognized the liability component of its Convertible Notes at fair value. The liability component is recognized as the fair value of a similar instrument that does not have a conversion feature at issuance. The equity component, which is the value of the conversion feature at issuance, is recognized as the difference between the proceeds from the issuance of the Convertible Notes and the fair value of the liability component, after adjusting for the deferred tax impact. The Convertible Notes were issued at a coupon rate of 1.875%, which was below that of a similar instrument that does not have a conversion feature. The Company recognizes an effective interest rate of 7.85% on the carrying amount of the Convertible Notes. The effective rate is based on the rate for a similar instrument that does not have a conversion feature. As such, the valuation of the debt component, using the income approach, resulted in a debt discount of \$73.4 million at inception. The debt discount is amortized over the expected life of the debt, which is also the stated life of the debt. See Note 5 for further discussion.

As a result of applying ASC Topic 470-20 retrospectively to all periods presented, the Company recognized the following incremental effects on individual line items on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008:

(000's omitted)	Before change in accounting	Adjustment	After change in accounting
Non-current deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 99,604	\$ 18,865	\$ 118,469
Long-term debt, less current maturities	594,664	(49,438)	545,226
Additional paid-in-capital	491,936	41,299	533,235
Retained earnings	131,094	(10,736)	120,358

The impact of implementing ASC Topic 470-20 on the Consolidated Income Statement for the years ended December 31, 2008 ("2008") and December 31, 2007 ("2007") has increased interest expense by approximately \$11.8 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, and decreased the provision for income taxes by approximately \$4.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, the net result of which decreased net income by approximately \$7.2 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, and decreased diluted earnings per share by approximately \$0.12 and \$0.06, respectively. The impact of implementing ASC Topic 470-20 on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2008 and 2007 has increased amortization of the convertible note discount by \$11.8 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, and decreased the provision for income taxes by \$4.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, and, in accordance with U.S. GAAP and accounting for variable interest entities and majority owned subsidiaries, the Company consolidates two joint ventures (Scion and IPH Unltd; see Note 2 for explanation) in which it is the primary beneficiary. The Company uses the equity method of accounting to account for those investments and joint ventures which are not required to be consolidated under U.S. GAAP. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Business Combinations, Joint Ventures and Investments

The purchase method of accounting requires that the total purchase price of an acquisition be allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values on the date of the business acquisition. The results of operations from the acquired businesses are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of income from the acquisition date. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

For the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2009, the Company completed eight acquisitions. Note 2 to the financial statements contains a more comprehensive discussion of the Company's 2009 acquisitions and investments. The acquisitions and the acquisition dates are as follows:

Since January 1, 2007, the Company has acquired the following 8 brands:

Date acquired	Brand
March 2007	Danskin
March 2007	Rocawear
October 2007	Official-Pillowtex brands (Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest and Charisma)
December 2007	Starter
October 2008	Waverly

In addition to the acquisitions above, the Company has acquired ownership interest in the following brands through its investments in joint ventures:

Date Acquired/Invested	Brand	Investment / Joint Venture	Iconix's Investment
November 2007	Artful Dodger	Scion (Note 2)	50%
May 2009	Ed Hardy	Hardy Way (Note 2)	50%
October 2009	Ecko and Zoo York	IPH Unltd (Note 2)	51%

Further, the Company established the following joint ventures to develop and market the Company's brands in specific international markets:

Date Created	Investment / Joint Venture	Iconix's Investment
September 2008	Iconix China (Note 2)	50%
December 2008	Iconix Latin America (Note 2)	50%
December 2009	Iconix Europe (Note 2)	50%

For further information on the Company's accounting for joint ventures and investments, see Note 2.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company reviews all significant estimates affecting the financial statements on a recurring basis and records the effect of any adjustments when necessary.

Cash

Cash consists of short-term, highly liquid financial instruments with insignificant interest rate risk that are readily convertible to cash and have maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities, which are accounted for as available-for-sale, are stated at fair value in accordance accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities under U.S. GAAP, and consist of auction rate securities (“ARS”). Temporary changes in fair market value are recorded as other comprehensive income or loss, whereas other than temporary markdowns will be realized through the Company’s income statement.

See Note 3 for discussion of the Company’s marketable securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of short-term cash investments and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash in investment-grade, short-term instruments with high quality financial institutions. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and, generally, requires no collateral from its customers. The allowance for non-collection of accounts receivable is based upon the expected collectability of all accounts receivable.

For 2009, two licensees accounted for 23% and 10%, respectively, of the Company’s revenue, compared to two licensees which accounted for 11% and 11%, respectively, of the Company’s revenue in 2008, compared to one licensee which accounted for 14% of the Company's revenue in 2007.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reported at amounts the Company expects to be collected, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, based on the Company’s ongoing discussions with its licensees, and evaluation of each licensee’s payment history and account aging. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company’s allowance for doubtful accounts was \$4.7 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2009, one licensee accounted for 23% of the Company’s accounts receivable, compared to one licensee which accounted for 10% of the Company's accounts receivable at December 31, 2008.

Derivatives

The Company’s primary objective for holding derivative financial instruments is to manage interest rates risks. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the variability of anticipated cash flows of a forecasted transaction (a “cash flow hedge”). The Company’s strategy related to derivative financial instruments has been to use interest rate caps to effectively convert a portion of outstanding variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt to take advantage of lower interest rates.

The derivatives used by the Company as part of its risk management strategies are highly effective hedges because all the critical terms of the derivative instruments match those of the hedged item. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a cash flow hedge. Changes in derivative fair values are deferred and recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income until the associated hedged transactions impact the income statement, at which time the deferred gains and losses are reclassified to interest expense. Any ineffective portion of a hedging derivative’s changes in fair value will be immediately recognized. The

fair values of the derivatives, which are based on quoted market prices, are reported as other assets.

Restricted Stock

Compensation cost for restricted stock is measured using the quoted market price of the Company's common stock at the date the common stock is issued. The compensation cost is recognized over the period between the issue date and the date any restrictions lapse.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense, in accordance with accounting for share-based payment under U.S. GAAP, is calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on awards ultimately expected to vest, reduced for estimated forfeitures, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the grant. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant based on the Company's historical forfeiture experience and will be revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company will use alternative models if grants have characteristics that cannot be reasonably estimated using this model.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is recorded at acquisition cost. Gains and losses on disposition are recorded as increases or decreases to additional paid-in capital with losses in excess of previously recorded gains charged directly to retained earnings.

Deferred Financing Costs

The Company incurred costs (primarily professional fees and placement agent fees) in connection with borrowings under a term loan facility, convertible bond offering, and other bond financings. These costs have been deferred and are being amortized using the interest method over the life of the related debt.

Property, Equipment and Depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are determined by the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets ranging from three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized by the straight-line method over the initial term of the related lease or estimated useful life, whichever is less.

Operating Leases

Total rent payments under operating leases that include scheduled payment increases and rent holidays are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Landlord allowances are amortized by the straight-line method over the term of the lease as a reduction of rent expense.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

If circumstances mandate, the Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets, other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangibles (discussed below), by comparing estimated future undiscounted cash flows with the assets' carrying value to determine whether a write-down to market value, based on discounted cash flow, if necessary.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The Company tests at least annually our goodwill and indefinite life trademarks for impairment through the use of discounted cash flow models. Other intangibles with determinable lives, including certain trademarks, license agreements and non-compete agreements, are evaluated for possibility of impairment, and are otherwise amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets (currently ranging from 1.5 to 15 years).

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

(in 000's)	2009	2008
Beginning balance	\$ 144,725	\$ 128,898
Acquisitions	714	914
Sales	(2,345)	-
Net adjustments to purchase price of prior period acquisitions	27,643	14,913
Ending balance	\$ 170,737	\$ 144,725

On October 30, 2009, the Company consummated a transaction in which it acquired a 51% controlling interest in the Ecko portfolio of brands, including Ecko and Zoo York, through its consolidated subsidiary IPH Unltd. See note 2 for detail on this transaction. In allocating the purchase price of the Company's 2009 investment in 51% of the Ecko portfolio (including the Ecko trademarks and the Zoo York trademark), \$0.7 million was allocated to goodwill, which is deductible for income tax purposes. During 2009, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of Danskin, the former owners of Danskin earned \$12.0 million of the Company's common stock in contingent consideration as a result of the brand achieving specific performance thresholds. During 2009, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of Rocawear, the former owners of Rocawear earned \$9.6 million in contingent consideration as a result of the brand achieving specific performance thresholds. Also during 2009, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of the Official-Pillowtex brands, the former owners of the Official-Pillowtex brands earned \$8.3 million in contingent consideration as a result of the brands achieving specific performance thresholds. In addition, the Company reversed over-accruals from prior period acquisitions against goodwill.

In September 2009, the Company entered into a perpetual license and purchase option agreement with a licensee for its Joe Boxer trademark covering the Canadian territory. As a result of this transaction, the Company reduced its balance of goodwill associated with the acquisition of the Joe Boxer brand by \$0.4 million. In December 2009, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its brands in all member states and candidate states of the European Union (“European Territory”) to form Iconix Europe LLC, a 50% joint venture. See Note 2 for further detail of this transaction. As a result of this transaction, the Company reduced its balance of goodwill associated with all acquired trademarks in the European Territory by \$1.9 million.

In allocating the purchase price of the Company’s 2008 acquisition of the Waverly brand, \$0.9 million was allocated to goodwill. During 2008, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of Rocawear, the former owners of Rocawear earned \$6.8 million in contingent consideration as a result of the brand achieving specific performance thresholds. Also during 2008, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of the Official-Pillowtex brands, the former owners of the Official-Pillowtex brands earned \$6.7 million in contingent consideration as a result of the brands achieving specific performance thresholds.

During 2007, \$0.9 million, \$2.1 million, \$23.0 million, and \$1.8 million were allocated to goodwill for the acquisitions of Danskin, Rocawear, the Official-Pillowtex brands, and Starter, respectively. Further, in accordance with the terms of the acquisition of Rocawear, the former owners of Rocawear earned \$3.0 million in contingent consideration as a result of meeting specific performance thresholds.

The Company operates as a single integrated business, and as such has one operating segment which is also used as the reporting unit for purposes of evaluating goodwill impairment. The fair value of the reporting unit is determined using discounted cash flow analysis and estimates of sales proceeds with consideration of market participant data. The annual evaluation of goodwill is performed on October 1, the beginning of the Company's fourth fiscal quarter.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has entered into various trade name license agreements that provide revenues based on minimum royalties and additional revenues based on a percentage of defined sales. Minimum royalty revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over each period, as defined, in each license agreement. Royalties exceeding the defined minimum amounts are recognized as income during the period corresponding to the licensee's sales. Revenue is not recognized unless collectability is reasonably assured.

Bright Star acts as an agent and therefore only net commission revenue is recognized. Revenue is recognized upon shipment with related risk and title passing to the customers.

Taxes on Income

The Company uses the asset and liability approach of accounting for income taxes and provides deferred income taxes for temporary differences that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years based on the reporting of certain costs in different periods for financial statement and income tax purposes. Valuation allowances are recorded when uncertainty regarding their realizability exists.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect, in periods in which they have a dilutive effect, the effect of common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options, warrants and restricted stock. The difference between reported basic and diluted weighted-average common shares results from the assumption that all dilutive stock options, warrants, convertible debt and restricted

stock outstanding were exercised into common stock.

Advertising Campaign Costs

All costs associated with production for the Company's national advertising campaigns are expensed during the periods when the activities take place. All other advertising costs such as print and online media are expensed when the advertisement occurs. Advertising expenses for 2009, 2008, and 2007 amounted to \$25.8 million, \$21.9 million, and \$14.5 million, respectively.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes certain gains and losses that, under U.S. GAAP, are excluded from net income as such amounts are recorded directly as an adjustment to stockholders' equity. The Company's comprehensive income is primarily comprised of net income and the change in fair value of its marketable securities and cash flow hedge.

The following table summarizes the components of our accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes as of:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Cash flow hedge adjustment	71	(91)
Changes in fair value of securities	(4,103)	(3,789)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (4,032)	\$ (3,880)

The following table summarizes our total comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes for the years ended:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008(1)
Comprehensive income attributable to Iconix Brand Group, Inc.	\$ 74,959	\$ 68,626
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	594	-
Comprehensive income	\$ 75,553	\$ 68,626

(1) As adjusted for adoption of ASC Topic 470-20, effective for 2009 and applied retrospectively as applicable

New Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance under ASSC Topic 810 Consolidation as it relates to non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements. This guidance establishes accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest (previously referred to as minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarified that a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity, not as a liability, in the consolidated financial statements. It also requires disclosure on the face of the consolidated statement of operations of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. This guidance also establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation. The Company adopted this guidance as required on January 1, 2009 and the results are included herein.

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations, which requires an acquirer to do the following: expense acquisition related costs as incurred; to record contingent consideration at fair value at the acquisition date with subsequent changes in fair value to be recognized in the income statement; and any adjustments to the purchase price allocation are to be recognized as a period cost in the income statement. This guidance applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier application is prohibited. The provisions of this guidance are reflected herein as it relates to the acquisition of Ecko and Zoo York.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 825 Financial Instruments. This guidance requires that disclosures about the fair value of a company's financial instruments be made whenever summarized financial information for interim reporting periods is made. This guidance is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures as it relates to determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly. This guidance does not change the definition of fair value, but provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 820 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 320 Investments – Debt and Equity Securities as it relates to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. This guidance amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities and provides additional disclosure

requirements for other-than-temporary impairments for debt and equity securities. This guidance addresses the determination as to when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 855 Subsequent Events. This guidance establishes principles and requirements for subsequent events, which are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. In particular, this guidance sets forth (a) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity shall evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (b) the circumstances under which an entity shall recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (c) the disclosures that an entity shall make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This guidance is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and is to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or its financial position.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 810 Consolidation as it relates to variable interest entities (“VIE”). This guidance amends the consolidation guidance for VIE’s by requiring an on-going qualitative assessment of which entity has the power to direct matters that most significantly impact the activities of a VIE and has the obligation to absorb losses or benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. This guidance is effective for the Company beginning in 2010. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 105 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as it relates to the FASB’s accounting standards codification. This standard replaces previously established guidance, and establishes only two levels of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), authoritative and non-authoritative. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) will become the source of authoritative, nongovernmental GAAP, except for rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which are sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. This standard is effective for financial statements for interim or annual reporting periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company began to use the new guidelines and numbering system prescribed by the Codification when referring to GAAP in the third quarter of 2009. As the Codification was not intended to change or alter existing GAAP, it will not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 regarding measuring liabilities at fair value.” This guidance provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of ASC Topic 820. This guidance is effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, “Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) – Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements.” ASU No. 2009-13 eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method and expands the disclosures related to multiple deliverable revenue arrangements. ASU No. 2009-13 is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU No. 2009-13 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 810 regarding scope clarification for accounting and reporting for decreases in ownership of a subsidiary. This guidance clarifies that the scope of the decrease in ownership provisions of ASC Topic 810 applies to a subsidiary or group of assets that is a business, a subsidiary that is a business that is transferred to an equity method investee or a joint venture or an exchange of a group of assets that constitutes a business for a noncontrolling interest in an entity. This guidance is effective as of the beginning of the period in which an entity adopts this guidance or, if this guidance has been previously adopted, the first interim or annual period ending on or after December 15, 2009, applied retrospectively to the first period that the entity adopted this guidance, and its requirements are reflected herein.

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 820 to improve disclosures for fair value measurements. This guidance requires new disclosures regarding transfers in and out of the Level 1 and 2 and activity within Level 3 fair value measurements and clarifies existing disclosures of inputs and valuation techniques for Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements. This guidance also includes conforming amendments to employers’ disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for

interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosure of activity within Level 3 fair value measurements, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those years.

Presentation of Prior Year Data

Certain reclassifications have been made to conform prior year data to the current presentation.

2. Investments and Joint Ventures

Scion

Scion is a brand management and licensing company formed by the Company with Shawn “Jay-Z” Carter in March 2007 to buy, create and develop brands across a spectrum of consumer product categories. On November 7, 2007, Scion, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Artful Holdings LLC (“Artful Holdings”), purchased Artful Dodger, an exclusive, high end urban apparel brand for a purchase price of \$15.0 million. Concurrent with the acquisition of Artful Dodger, Artful Holdings entered into a license agreement covering all major apparel categories for the United States. This license was transitioned to a new licensee during the third quarter of 2009.

The brand has also been licensed to wholesale partners and distributors in Canada and Europe.

At inception, the Company determined that it would consolidate Scion since, under ASC Topic 810 "Consolidation", it is the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity.

In March 2009, the Company, through its investment in Scion, effectively acquired a 16.6% interest in one of its licensees for \$1. The Company has determined that this entity is a variable interest entity as defined by ASC Topic 810. However, the Company is not the primary beneficiary. The investment in this entity is accounted for under the cost method of accounting. As part of the transaction, the Company and its Scion partner each contributed approximately \$2.1 million to Scion, totaling approximately \$4.1 million, which was deposited as cash collateral under the terms of the entity's financing agreements. The total contributed cash of approximately \$4.1 million, which is owned by Scion, is included as short-term restricted cash in the Company's balance sheet. The Company's maximum exposure for this investment is \$2.1 million, the amount of the original guarantee.

In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 810 regarding non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements. This guidance requires the recognition of a non-controlling interest (formerly known as a "minority interest") as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. For 2009, the amount of net loss attributable to the non-controlling interest is approximately \$0.7 million and has been included in net income attributable to non-controlling interest in the Consolidated Income Statement. The impact of consolidating the joint venture in 2008 decreased net income by \$0.1 million.

At December 31, 2009, the impact of consolidating the joint venture on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet has increased current assets by \$4.6 million, non-current assets by \$14.2 million and current liabilities by \$1.3 million. At December 31, 2008, the impact of consolidating the joint venture on the Company's consolidated balance sheet had increased current assets by \$3.5 million, non-current assets by \$15.3 million and current liabilities by \$2.3 million.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company's equity at risk in Scion was approximately \$17.1 million and \$16.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the carrying value of the consolidated assets that are collateral for the variable interest entity's obligations total \$13.7 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, which is comprised of the Artful Dodger trademark. The assets of the Company are not available to the variable interest entity's creditors.

Iconix China

In September 2008, the Company and Novel Fashions Holdings Limited ("Novel") formed a joint venture ("Iconix China") to develop and market the Company's brands in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan (the "China Territory"). Pursuant to the terms of this transaction, the Company contributed to Iconix China substantially all rights to its brands in the China Territory and committed to contribute \$5.0 million, and Novel committed to contribute \$20 million. Upon closing of the transaction, the Company contributed \$2.0 million and Novel contributed \$8.0 million. In September 2009, the parties amended the terms of the transaction to eliminate the obligation of the Company to make any additional contributions and to reduce Novel's remaining contribution commitment to \$9.0 million, payable as follows: \$4.0 million payable on or prior to August 1, 2010, \$3.0 million payable on or prior to June 1, 2011, and \$2.0 million payable on or prior to June 1, 2012. Each of these payments is subject to reduction based on the funding requirements of the venture and the mutual agreement of the parties.

At inception, the Company determined, in accordance with ASC Topic 810, based on the corporate structure, voting rights and contributions of the Company and Novel, that Iconix China is a variable interest entity and not subject to consolidation, as, under ASC Topic 810, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of Iconix China. The Company has recorded its investment under the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2009, the Company's maximum exposure for this joint venture was \$6.5 million. At December 31, 2008, the Company's maximum exposure was \$7.7 million.

At December 31, 2009, Iconix China's balance sheet included approximately \$5.7 million in current assets, \$22.6 million in total assets, \$0.4 million in current liabilities, and \$0.4 million in total liabilities. At December 31, 2008, Iconix China's balance sheet included approximately \$8.3 million in current assets, \$25.1 million in total assets, \$1.2 million in current liabilities, and \$1.2 million in total liabilities.

For 2009, Iconix China's statement of operations reflects \$0.2 million in revenue and approximately \$2.0 million in operating expenses. As a result, for 2009, the Company recorded an equity loss of approximately \$0.9 million on its equity investment in the Iconix China joint venture. For 2008, the Company recorded an equity loss of approximately \$0.5 million on its equity investment in the Iconix China joint venture.

Iconix Latin America

In December 2008, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its brands in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean (the "Latin America Territory") to Iconix Latin America LLC ("Iconix Latin America"), a then newly formed subsidiary of the Company. On December 29, 2008, New Brands America LLC ("New Brands"), an affiliate of the Falic Group, purchased a 50% interest in Iconix Latin America. In consideration for its 50% interest in Iconix Latin America, New Brands agreed to pay \$6.0 million to the Company. New Brands paid \$1.0 million upon closing of this transaction and has committed to pay an additional \$5.0 million over the 30-month period following closing. As of December 31, 2009, the balance owed to the Company under this obligation is \$3.5 million. The current portion of \$2.5 million is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in prepaid advertising and other and the long term portion of \$1.0 million is included in other assets – non-current.

Based on the corporate structure, voting rights and contributions of the Company and New Brands, Iconix Latin America is not subject to consolidation. This conclusion was based on the Company's determination that the entity met the criteria to be considered a "business," and therefore was not subject to consolidation due to the "business scope exception" of ASC Topic 810. As such, the Company has recorded its investment under the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2009, Iconix Latin America's balance sheet included approximately \$1.0 million in current assets, \$1.2 million in total assets, \$0.2 million in current liabilities, and \$0.2 million in total liabilities. For 2009, Iconix Latin America's statement of operations reflects that it had approximately \$1.7 million in revenue and approximately \$0.2 million in operating expenses. As a result, during 2009, the Company recorded equity earnings of approximately \$0.8 million on its equity investment in the Iconix Latin America joint venture, representing the Company's 50% equity interest in Iconix Latin America.

Ed Hardy

In May 2009, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Hardy Way LLC ("Hardy Way"), the owner of the Ed Hardy brands and trademarks, for \$17.0 million, comprised of \$9.0 million in cash and 588,688 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$8.0 million. In addition, the sellers of the 50% interest may be entitled to receive an additional \$1.0 million in shares of the Company's common stock pursuant to an earn-out based on royalties received by Hardy Way for the year ending December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has determined that the sellers had met the threshold of royalties received by Ed Hardy to trigger this earn-out. As such, the Company has accrued \$1.0 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009.

Based on the corporate structure, voting rights and contributions of the Company and Hardy Way, Hardy Way is not subject to consolidation. This conclusion was based on the Company's determination that the entity met the criteria to be considered a "business," and therefore was not subject to consolidation due to the "business scope exception" of ASC Topic 810. As such, the Company has recorded its investment under the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2009, Hardy Way's balance sheet included approximately \$1.9 million in current assets, \$1.9 million in total assets, \$0.2 million in current liabilities, and \$0.2 million in total liabilities. For 2009, Hardy Way's statement of operations reflects that it had approximately \$8.0 million in revenue and approximately \$0.5 million in operating expenses. As a result, during 2009, the Company recorded equity earnings of approximately \$3.7 million on its equity investment in the Hardy Way joint venture, representing the Company's 50% equity interest in Hardy Way. As of December 31, 2009, the Company's equity at risk in Hardy Way was approximately \$19.7 million.

IPH Unltd

In October 2009, the Company consummated, through a newly formed subsidiary, IPH Unltd, a transaction with the sellers of the Ecko portfolio of brands, including Ecko and Zoo York (the "Ecko Assets"), pursuant to which the sellers sold and/or contributed the Ecko Assets to IPH Unltd joint venture in exchange for a 49% membership interest in IPH Unltd and \$63.5 million in cash which had been contributed to IPH Unltd by the Company. As a result of this transaction, the Company owns a 51% controlling membership interest in IPH Unltd. In addition, IPH Unltd borrowed \$90.0 million from a third party to repay certain indebtedness of the sellers. Approximately \$0.7 million in costs associated with this transaction have been expensed in 2009, and is reflected in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Income Statement.

The following table is a reconciliation of cash paid to sellers and the fair value of the sellers non-controlling interest:

Cash paid to sellers	\$ 63,500
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Fair value of 49% non-controlling interest to sellers	57,959
	\$ 121,459

The estimated fair value of the assets acquired, less long-term debt issued, is allocated as follows:

Trademarks	\$ 203,515
License agreements	6,830
Non-compete agreement	400
Goodwill	714
Long-term debt issued	(90,000)
	\$ 121,459

ASC Topic 810 affirms that consolidation is appropriate when one entity has a controlling financial interest in another entity. The Company owns a 51% membership interest in IPH Unltd compared to the minority owner's 49% membership interest. Further, the Company believes that the voting and veto rights of the minority shareholder are merely protective in nature and does not provide them with substantive participating rights in IPH Unltd. As such, IPH Unltd is subject to consolidation with the Company, which is reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2009, and the Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2009.

In accordance with ASC Topic 810, the Company recognizes the non-controlling interest of IPH Unltd as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. For 2009, the amount of net income attributable to the non-controlling interest is approximately \$1.3 million and has been included in net income attributable to non-controlling interest in the Consolidated Income Statement. For 2009, IPH Unltd's statement of operations reflects that it had approximately \$5.9 million in revenue, approximately \$0.8 million in operating expenses, and approximately \$1.2 million in interest expense.

The Ecko and Zoo York trademarks have been determined by management to have an indefinite useful life and accordingly, consistent with ASC Topic 350, no amortization is being recorded in the Company's consolidated income statements. The goodwill and trademarks are subject to a test for impairment on an annual basis. Any adjustments resulting from the finalization of the purchase price allocations will affect the amount assigned to the Company's Consolidated Income Statement. The \$0.7 million of goodwill is deductible for income tax purposes. The licensing contracts are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining contractual periods of approximately 1 to 9 years.

At December 31, 2009, the impact of consolidating the joint venture on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet has increased current assets by \$15.4 million, non-current assets by \$211.2 million, current liabilities by \$21.2 million and total liabilities by \$101.2 million.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's equity at risk in IPH Unltd was approximately \$61.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009, the carrying value of the consolidated assets that are collateral for the variable interest entity's obligations total \$210.3 million, which is comprised of trademarks and license agreements. The assets of the Company are not available to the variable interest entity's creditors.

Iconix Europe

In December 2009, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its brands in the European Territory to Iconix Europe LLC, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Iconix Europe"). Also in December 2009 and shortly after the formation of Iconix Europe, an investment group led by The Licensing Company and Albion Equity Partners LLC purchased a 50% interest in Iconix Europe through Brand Investments Vehicles Group 3 Limited ("BIV"), to assist the Company in developing, exploiting, marketing and licensing the Company's brands in the European Territory. In consideration for its 50% interest in Iconix Europe, BIV agreed to pay \$4.0 million, of which \$3.0 million was paid upon closing of this transaction in December 2009, the remaining \$1.0 million to be paid in December 2010, and is included in prepaid advertising and other on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2009. As a result of this transaction, the Company recognized a gain of approximately \$7.0 million which is included in licensing and other revenue on the Consolidated Income Statement. The Company's maximum exposure for this investment is \$13.3 million.

At inception, the Company determined, in accordance with ASC 810, based on the corporate structure, voting rights and contributions of the Company and BIV, that Iconix Europe is not a variable interest entity and not subject to consolidation. The Company has recorded its investment under the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2009, Iconix Europe's balance sheet included approximately \$26.5 million in total assets.

Unaudited Pro-formas

The following unaudited pro-forma information presents a summary of the Company's consolidated results of operations as if the Danskin, Rocawear, Pillowtex, Starter, Ecko and Zoo York acquisitions and their related financings had occurred on January 1, 2007. They do not give effect to the Company's October 2008 acquisition of the Waverly brand, the Company's May 2009 investment in Hardy Way, the owner of the Ed Hardy brands, the Company's sale of the Joe Boxer trademark in Canada in September 2009, or the Iconix Europe transaction, as such pro forma disclosure is not material. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations which actually would have resulted had the acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2007, or which may result in the future.

(000's omitted, except per share information)	2009	2008	2007
Licensing and other revenue	\$ 263,892	\$ 262,435	\$ 252,408
Operating income	\$ 180,231	\$ 181,988	\$ 199,250
Net income	\$ 89,921	\$ 84,313	\$ 96,629
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	\$ 7,561	\$ 10,488	\$ 11,282
Net income attributable to Iconix Brand Group, Inc.	82,360	73,825	85,347
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.50
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.39

3. Fair Value Measurements

SFAS No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157") (ASC Topic 820), which the Company adopted on January 1, 2008, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurement. While SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements in its application to other accounting pronouncements, it does emphasize that a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, SFAS 157 established the following fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (2) the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs):

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2: Other inputs that are observable directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or market-corroborated inputs

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which requires the owner of the assets or liabilities to develop its own assumptions about how market participants would price these assets or liabilities

The valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

(A) Market approach - Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities

(B) Income approach - Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about those future amounts, including present value techniques, option-pricing models and excess earnings method

(C) Cost approach - Based on the amount that would currently be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost)

To determine the fair value of certain financial instruments, the Company relies on Level 2 inputs generated by market transactions of similar instruments where available, and Level 3 inputs using an income approach when Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are not available. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. The following table summarizes the instruments measured at fair value at December 31, 2009:

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Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2009 (000's omitted)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Valuation Technique
Marketable Securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,988	(B)
Cash Flow Hedge	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	(A)

December 31, 2008 (000's omitted)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Valuation Technique
Marketable Securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,522	(B)
Cash Flow Hedge	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	(A)

65

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities, which are accounted for as available-for-sale, are stated at fair value in accordance with ASC Topic 320 and consist of auction rate securities (“ARS”). Temporary changes in fair market value are recorded as other comprehensive income or loss, whereas other than temporary markdowns will be realized through the Company’s income statement.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company held ARS with a face value of \$13.0 million and a fair value of approximately \$7.0 million. In December 2008, the insurer of the ARS exercised its put option to replace the underlying securities of the ARS with its preferred securities. Although the ARS had paid cash dividends according to their stated terms, during the second quarter of 2009, the Company received notice from the insurer that payment of cash dividends ceased as of July 31, 2009 and would be resumed only if the board of directors of the insurer declared such cash dividends to be payable at a later date. The insurer’s board of directors temporarily reinstated dividend payments for the 4-week period from December 23, 2009 to January 15, 2010. In January 2010, the Company commenced a lawsuit against the broker-dealer of these ARS alleging, among other things, fraud, and seeking full recovery of the \$13.0 million face value of the ARS, as well as legal costs and punitive damages (see Note 10). Prior to the cessation of cash dividend payments, the Company estimated the fair value of its ARS with a discounted cash flow model where the Company used the expected rate of cash dividends to be received. As the cash dividend payments have ceased, the Company has changed its methodology for estimating the fair value of the ARS. Beginning June 30, 2009, the Company estimated the fair value of its ARS using the present value of the weighted average of several scenarios of recovery based on management’s assessment of the probability of each scenario. The Company considered a variety of factors in its model including: credit rating of the issuer and insurer, comparable market data (if available), current macroeconomic market conditions, quality of the underlying securities, and the probabilities of several levels of recovery and reinstatement of the cash dividend payments. As a result of its evaluation, during 2009 the Company has recorded an unrealized pre-tax loss of approximately \$0.5 million in accumulated other comprehensive loss as a reduction to stockholders’ equity to reflect a temporary decline in the fair value of the ARS. The Company believes the decrease in fair value is temporary due to general macroeconomic market conditions. Further, the Company has the ability and intent to hold the ARS until an anticipated full redemption. These funds will not be available to the Company unless a successful auction occurs, a buyer is found outside the auction process, or if recovery is realized through settlement or legal judgment of the action brought against the broker-dealer. As the ARS have failed to auction and may not auction successfully in the near future, the Company has classified its ARS as non-current. The Company continues to monitor the auction rate securities market and considers its impact, if any, on the fair value of its ARS. The following table summarizes the activity for the period:

Auction Rate Securities (000's omitted)

	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 7,522	\$ 10,920
Additions	-	-
Gains (losses) reported in earnings	-	-
Losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss	(534)	(3,398)
Balance at end of period	\$ 6,988	\$ 7,522

Cash Flow Hedge

On July 26, 2007, the Company purchased a hedge instrument from Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. (“LBSF”) to mitigate the cash flow risk of rising interest rates on the Term Loan Facility (see Note 6 for a description of this credit agreement). This hedge instrument caps the Company’s exposure to rising interest rates at 6.00% for LIBOR for 50% of the forecasted outstanding balance of the Term Loan Facility (“Interest Rate Cap”). Based on management’s assessment, the Interest Rate Cap qualifies for hedge accounting under ASC Topic 815. On a quarterly basis, the

value of the hedge is adjusted to reflect its current fair value, with any adjustment flowing through other comprehensive income. The fair value of this instrument is obtained by comparing the characteristics of this cash flow hedge with similarly traded instruments, and is therefore classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of the Interest Rate Cap was approximately \$1. On October 3, 2008, LBSF filed a petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. The Company currently believes that the LBSF bankruptcy filing and its potential impact on LBSF will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximated their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the note receivable from New Brands (see Note 3) approximates its \$3.5 million carrying value; the fair value of the note receivable due from the purchasers of the Canadian trademark for Joe Boxer approximates its \$4.0 million carrying value. The estimated fair values of other financial instruments subject to fair value disclosures, determined based on broker quotes or quoted market prices or rates for the same or similar instruments, and the related carrying amounts are as follows:

(000's omitted)	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 662,379	\$ 650,732	\$ 618,589	\$ 534,098

Financial instruments expose the Company to counterparty credit risk for nonperformance and to market risk for changes in interest. The Company manages exposure to counterparty credit risk through specific minimum credit standards, diversification of counterparties and procedures to monitor the amount of credit exposure. The Company's financial instrument counterparties are substantial investment or commercial banks with significant experience with such instruments.

Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 820 with respect to its non-financial assets and liabilities requiring non-recurring adjustments to fair value using a market participant approach. The Company uses a discounted cash flow model with level 3 inputs to measure the fair value of its non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company had no impairment adjustments in 2009. The Company also adopted the provisions of ASC 820 as it relates to purchase accounting for its acquisitions. The Company has goodwill, which is tested for impairment at least annually, as required by ASC Topic 350. Further, in accordance with ASC Topic 350, the Company's indefinite-lived trademarks are tested for impairment at least annually, on an individual basis as separate single units of accounting. Similarly, consistent with ASC Topic 360 as it relates to accounting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, the Company assesses whether or not there is impairment of the Company's definite-lived trademarks. There was no impairment, and therefore no write-down, of any of the Company's long-lived assets during 2009.

4. Trademarks and Other Intangibles, net

Trademarks and other intangibles, net consist of the following:

(000's omitted)	Estimated Lives in Years	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Indefinite life trademarks	Indefinite(1)	\$ 1,229,695	\$ 9,498	\$ 1,035,382	\$ 9,498
Definite life trademarks	10-15	19,571	3,715	19,561	2,252
Non-compete agreements	2-15	10,475	7,644	10,075	6,098
Licensing agreements	1-9	29,023	13,338	22,193	9,136
Domain names	5	570	450	570	337
		\$ 1,289,334	\$ 34,645	\$ 1,087,781	\$ 27,321

(1) The amortization for the Candie's and Bongo trademarks is as of June 30, 2005. Effective July, 1 2005, the Company changed their useful lives to indefinite.

In September 2009, the Company entered into a perpetual license and purchase option agreement with a licensee for its Joe Boxer trademark covering the Canadian territory in exchange for approximately \$5.1 million. As a result of this transaction, the balance of the Company's indefinite life trademarks was reduced by approximately \$1.0 million, representing the cost basis for the Joe Boxer trademark for the Canadian territory; further, goodwill of approximately \$0.4 million was written off in connection with this transaction. In addition, as a result of this transaction, a gain of approximately \$3.7 million was recognized in licensing and other revenue on the Consolidated Income Statement.

In October 2009, the Company consummated, through a newly formed subsidiary, IPH, a transaction with the sellers of the Ecko portfolio of brands, pursuant to which the sellers sold and/or contributed the Ecko portfolio of brands to IPH Unltd in exchange for a 49% membership interest in IPH Unltd and \$63.5 million in cash which had been contributed to IPH Unltd by the Company. As a result of this transaction, the Company owns 51% of the membership interest in IPH Unltd and is consolidated in the Company consolidated financial statements. In addition, IPH Unltd borrowed \$90.0 million from a third party to repay certain indebtedness of the sellers. As a result of this transaction, the Company increased its indefinite life trademarks by \$203.5 million, its licensing agreements by \$6.8 million, and its non-compete agreements by \$0.4 million. See note 2 for further explanation of this transaction.

In December 2009, the Company contributed substantially all rights to its brands in the European Territory to Iconix Europe, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary. Concurrently with this transaction, a 50% membership interest was sold to BIV (see note 2 for further explanation of this transaction). As a result of this transaction, the balance of the Company's indefinite lived trademarks was reduced by approximately \$8.3 million, representing the aggregate cost basis for the Company's indefinite life trademarks for the European Territory.

Amortization expense for intangible assets for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$7.3 million, \$7.3 million and \$5.6 million. The trademarks of Candie’s, Bongo, Joe Boxer, Rampage, Mudd, London Fog, Mossimo, Ocean Pacific, Danskin, Rocawear, Cannon, Royal Velvet, Fieldcrest, Charisma, Starter, Waverly, Ecko and Zoo York have been determined to have an indefinite useful life and accordingly, consistent with SFAS 142, no amortization will be recorded in the Company's consolidated income statements. Instead, each of these intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually on an individual basis as separate single units of accounting, with any related impairment charge recorded to the statement of operations at the time of determining such impairment. Similarly, consistent with SFAS 144 “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets”, there was no impairment of the definite-lived trademarks. Amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization, using the straight-line method, for each of the years in the five-year period ending December 31, 2014 are estimated to be \$7.0 million, \$5.4 million, \$3.3 million, \$2.7 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively.

5. Debt Arrangements

The Company's debt is comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Convertible Notes (Note 1)	\$ 247,696	\$ 233,999
Term Loan Facility	217,632	255,307
Asset-Backed Notes	94,865	117,097
Promissory Note	90,000	-
Sweet Note (Note 7)	12,186	12,186
Total Debt	\$ 662,379	\$ 618,589

Convertible Notes

On June 20, 2007, the Company completed the issuance of \$287.5 million principal amount of the Company's Convertible Notes in a private offering to certain institutional investors. The net proceeds received by the Company from the offering were approximately \$281.1 million.

The Convertible Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 1.875%, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, beginning December 31, 2007. However, the Company recognizes an effective interest rate of 7.85% on the carrying amount of the Convertible Notes. The effective rate is based on the rate for a similar instrument that does not have a conversion feature (see Note 1). The Convertible Notes will be convertible into cash and, if applicable, shares of the Company's common stock based on a conversion rate of 36.2845 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to customary adjustments, per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes (which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$27.56 per share) only under the following circumstances: (1) during any fiscal quarter beginning after September 30, 2007 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the closing price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is more than 130% of the conversion price per share, which is \$1,000 divided by the then applicable conversion rate; (2) during the five business day period immediately following any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes for each day of that period was less than 98% of the product of (a) the closing price of the Company's common stock for each day in that period and (b) the conversion rate per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes; (3) if specified distributions to holders of the Company's common stock are made, as set forth in the indenture governing the Convertible Notes (“Indenture”); (4) if a “change of control” or other “fundamental change,” each as defined in the Indenture, occurs; (5) if the Company chooses to redeem the Convertible Notes upon the occurrence of a “specified accounting change,” as defined in the Indenture; and (6) during the last month prior to

maturity of the Convertible Notes. If the holders of the Convertible Notes exercise the conversion provisions under the circumstances set forth, the Company will need to remit the lower of the principal balance of the Convertible Notes or their conversion value to the holders in cash. As such, the Company would be required to classify the entire amount outstanding of the Convertible Notes as a current liability in the following quarter. The evaluation of the classification of amounts outstanding associated with the Convertible Notes will occur every quarter.

Upon conversion, a holder will receive an amount in cash equal to the lesser of (a) the principal amount of the Convertible Note or (b) the conversion value, determined in the manner set forth in the Indenture. If the conversion value exceeds the principal amount of the Convertible Note on the conversion date, the Company will also deliver, at its election, cash or the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and the Company's common stock for the conversion value in excess of the principal amount. In the event of a change of control or other fundamental change, the holders of the Convertible Notes may require the Company to purchase all or a portion of their Convertible Notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. If a specified accounting change occurs, the Company may, at its option, redeem the Convertible Notes in whole for cash, at a price equal to 102% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. Holders of the Convertible Notes who convert their Convertible Notes in connection with a fundamental change or in connection with a redemption upon the occurrence of a specified accounting change may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate.

Pursuant to guidance issued under ASC Topic 815, the Convertible Notes are accounted for as convertible debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and the embedded conversion option in the Convertible Notes has not been accounted for as a separate derivative. For a discussion of the effects of the Convertible Notes and the Convertible Note Hedge and Sold Warrants discussed below on earnings per share, see Note 7.

In June 2008, the FASB issued guidance under ASC Topic 815 regarding the determination of whether an instrument (or an embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock. This guidance provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies on the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has evaluated the impact of this guidance, and has determined it has no impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position in 2009, and will have no impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position in future fiscal periods.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the amount of the Convertible Notes accounted for as a liability was \$247.7 million and \$234.0 million, and is reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(000's omitted)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Equity component carrying amount	\$ 41,309	