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TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
Form 10-Q  
May 15, 2008

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
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FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008.

OR

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

Commission file number 1-13669

TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
(Exact Name of Issuer as Specified in its Charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

95-4654481  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

21900 BURBANK BOULEVARD, SUITE 270  
WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA 91367  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(818) 444-4100  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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 past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

AT MAY 14, 2008 THE ISSUER HAD 20,291,433 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, \$.001

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PAR VALUE, ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.

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## TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
	-----	-----
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 1,774,819	\$ 2,918,858
Marketable Securities .....	380,000	1,040,000

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Accounts receivable, net .....	4,939,373	3,504,351
Inventories, net .....	2,866,212	2,487,427
Prepaid expenses and other current assets ...	359,587	945,566
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	10,319,991	10,896,202
Property and equipment, net .....	5,039,564	5,210,446
Fixed assets held for sale .....	700,000	700,000
Due from related parties .....	637,255	625,454
Other intangible assets, net .....	4,110,751	4,110,751
Other assets .....	545,048	551,054
	-----	-----
Total assets .....	\$ 21,352,609	\$ 22,093,907
	=====	=====
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable .....	\$ 7,958,249	\$ 6,603,929
Accrued legal costs .....	161,757	498,846
Other accrued expenses .....	2,739,076	2,646,662
Demand notes payable to related parties .....	85,176	85,176
Current portion of capital lease obligations .	290,071	323,317
Current portion of notes payable .....	281,631	299,108
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	11,515,960	10,457,038
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	118,227	189,705
Notes payable, less current portion .....	793,007	848,484
Revolver note payable .....	4,507,806	3,807,806
Term note payable, net of discount .....	7,393,282	7,424,573
Other long term liabilities .....	83,651	83,651
	-----	-----
Total liabilities .....	24,411,933	22,811,257
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock Series A, \$0.001 par value; 250,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding .....	--	--
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 20,291,433 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2008 and at December 31, 2007 .....	20,291	20,291
Additional paid-in capital .....	54,655,511	54,510,161
Accumulated deficit .....	(57,130,990)	(55,292,246)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(604,136)	44,444
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' deficit .....	(3,059,324)	(717,350)
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	\$ 21,352,609	\$ 22,093,907
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net sales .....	\$ 9,985,489	\$ 9,090,117
Cost of goods sold .....	7,227,524	6,386,502
Gross profit .....	2,757,965	2,703,615
Selling expenses .....	719,963	706,235
General and administrative expenses .....	3,348,236	2,611,042
Total operating expenses .....	4,068,199	3,317,277
Loss from operations .....	(1,310,234)	(613,662)
Interest expense, net .....	549,514	181,682
Loss before income taxes .....	(1,859,748)	(795,344)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes .....	(21,004)	--
Net loss .....	\$ (1,838,744)	\$ (795,344)
Basic loss per share .....	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted loss per share .....	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic .....	20,291,433	18,533,100
Diluted .....	20,291,433	18,533,100

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(UNAUDITED)

Common Stock	Preferred Stock Series A
-----	-----

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	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2008 .....	20,291,433	\$ 20,291	--	\$ --
Stock based compensation .....	--	--	--	--
Accumulated other comprehensive income: foreign currency translation .....	--	--	--	--
Net loss .....	--	--	--	--
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2008 .....	<u>20,291,433</u>	<u>\$ 20,291</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2008 .....	\$ 54,510,161	\$ (55,292,246)	\$ 44,444	\$ (717,350)
Stock based compensation .....	145,350	--	--	145,350
Accumulated other comprehensive income: foreign currency translation .....	--	--	(648,580)	(648,580)
Net loss .....	--	--	(1,838,744)	(1,838,744)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2008 .....	<u>\$ 54,655,511</u>	<u>\$ (57,130,990)</u>	<u>\$ (604,136)</u>	<u>\$ (3,059,324)</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TALON INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss .....	\$ (1,838,744)	\$ (795,344)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:		

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Depreciation and amortization .....	268,874	377,215
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discounts	245,712	--
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts .....	829	7,500
Increase (decrease) in inventory valuation reserves .....	--	(159,796)
Stock based compensation .....	145,350	65,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, including related party .....	(1,435,851)	(243,227)
Inventories .....	(378,785)	432,685
Recoverable legal costs .....	--	(3,195,767)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	585,979	74,829
Other assets .....	(44,102)	10,016
Accounts payable and accrued expenses .....	1,333,038	1,182,174
Accrued legal expenses .....	(337,089)	3,090,442
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities .....	(1,454,789)	845,727
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment .....	(97,992)	(356,195)
	-----	-----
Net cash used by investing activities .....	(97,992)	(356,195)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Collection of notes receivable .....	--	331,656
Proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	--	42,750
Proceeds from revolver .....	700,000	--
Repayment of term note .....	(125,000)	--
Repayment of capital leases .....	(104,724)	(105,756)
Repayment of notes payable .....	(72,954)	(420,758)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities .....	397,322	(152,108)
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash .....	(1,155,459)	337,424
Net effect of foreign currency exchange translation on cash ...	11,420	--
Cash at beginning of period .....	2,918,858	2,934,673
	-----	-----
Cash at end of period .....	\$ 1,774,819	\$ 3,272,097
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash received (paid) during the period for:		
Interest paid .....	\$ (320,880)	\$ (221,574)
Interest received .....	\$ 5,637	\$ 75,820
Income taxes refunds .....	\$ 17,892	\$ --
Non-cash financing activity:		
Deferred financing cost .....	\$ (38,307)	\$ --
Effect of foreign currency translation on net assets ....	\$ (9,532)	\$ --

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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### NOTE 1. PRESENTATION OF INTERIM INFORMATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of the management of Talon International, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"), are considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2007 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date but omits certain information and footnotes required for complete financial statements. On July 27, 2007, the Company changed its name from Tag-It Pacific, Inc. to Talon International, Inc.

### NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A complete description of the Company's Significant Accounting Policies is included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (and amendments thereto) for the year ended December 31, 2007, and should be read in conjunction with these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The Significant Accounting Policies noted below are only those policies that have changed materially or have supplemental information included for the periods presented here.

#### ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

We are required to make judgments as to the collectability of accounts receivable based on established aging policy, historical experience and future expectations. The allowance for doubtful accounts represents amounts for customer trade accounts receivable that are estimated to be partially or entirely uncollectible. These allowances are used to reduce gross trade receivables to their net realizable value. We record these allowances based on estimates related to the following factors: (i) customer specific allowances; (ii) amounts based upon an aging schedule; and (iii) an estimated amount, based on our historical experience, for issues not yet identified. Bad debt expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 is \$700, compared to recoveries of bad debts of \$10,400 for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

#### INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of our trade name and exclusive license and intellectual property rights. Intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 142, GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. Intangible assets with estimable useful lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives, which average 5 years, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 144, ACCOUNTING FOR IMPAIRMENT OR DISPOSAL OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS. Amortization expense for these assets for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$0 and \$30,600, respectively.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES

COSTS OF SALES - Cost of goods sold primarily includes expenses related to inventory purchases, customs, duty, freight, overhead expenses and reserves for obsolete inventory. Overhead expenses primarily consist of warehouse and operations salaries, and other warehouse expense.

SELLING EXPENSES - Selling expenses primarily include royalty expense, sales salaries and commissions, travel and entertainment, marketing and other sales related costs. Marketing and advertising efforts are expensed as incurred and for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$42,100 and \$178,400, respectively.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES - General and administrative expenses primarily include administrative salaries, employee benefits, professional service fees, facility expenses, information technology costs, investor relations, travel and entertainment, depreciation and amortization, bad debts and other general corporate expenses.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET - Interest expense reflects the cost of borrowing and amortization of deferred financing costs and discounts. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$567,000 and \$316,700, respectively. Interest income consists of earnings from outstanding amounts due to the Company under notes and other interest bearing receivables. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company recorded interest income of \$17,400 and \$92,000 respectively.

Cash paid for interest charges for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$320,900 and \$221,600, respectively. Interest payments received during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$5,600 and \$57,300, respectively.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 00-01, ACCOUNTING FOR SHIPPING AND HANDLING FEES AND COSTS, the Company records shipping and handling costs billed to customers as a component of revenue, and shipping and handling cost incurred by the Company for outbound freight are recorded as a component of cost of sales. Total shipping and handling costs included as a component of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$51,000 and \$60,900, respectively. Total shipping and handling costs included as a component of cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$284,500 and \$179,100, respectively.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The Company has operations and holds assets in various foreign countries. The local currency is the functional currency for our subsidiaries in China and India. Assets and liabilities are translated at end-of-period exchange rates while revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the period. Equity is translated at historical rates and the resulting cumulative translation adjustments are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the translation adjustments are realized. Included in other accumulated comprehensive (loss) income was a cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment gain of \$11,400 at March 31, 2008 and of \$44,400 at December 31, 2007.



COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income consists of net income, unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities, and foreign currency translation adjustments. Comprehensive income and its components for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Net loss .....	\$ (1,838,744)	\$ (795,344)
Other comprehensive income:		
Available-for-sale securities ..	(660,000)	--
Foreign currency translation ...	11,420	--
Total comprehensive loss .....	\$ (2,419,865)	\$ (795,344)

The available-for-sale securities adjustment represents unrealized losses due to temporary market declines related to our marketable securities that were received in exchange for the Azteca note receivable discussed in Note 5. These marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale securities. The foreign currency translation adjustment represents the net currency translation adjustment gains and losses related to our China and India subsidiaries, which have not been reflected in net income for the periods presented. The foreign translation adjustment for the three months ended March 31, 2007 was insignificant as we commenced our foreign operations in early 2007.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period financial statements to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE 3. LOSS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2008:	LOSS	SHARES	PER SHARE
Basic loss per share:			
Loss available to common stockholders ....	\$ (1,838,744)	20,291,433	\$ (0.09)
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Options .....	--		
Warrants .....	--		
Loss available to common stockholders ....	\$ (1,838,744)	20,291,433	\$ (0.09)

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THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2007:

-----			
Basic loss per share:			
Loss available to common stockholders ....	\$ (795,344)	18,533,100	\$ (0.04)
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Options .....	--		
Warrants .....	--		
	-----	-----	-----
Loss available to common stockholders ....	\$ (795,344)	18,533,100	\$ (0.04)
	=====	=====	=====

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Warrants to purchase 3,163,813 shares of common stock exercisable at between \$3.65 and \$5.06, and options to purchase 4,462,235 shares of common stock exercisable at between \$0.37 and \$5.23, were outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2008, but were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because the effect of exercise or conversion would have an antidilutive effect on loss per share.

Warrants to purchase 1,093,813 shares of common stock exercisable at between \$3.65 and \$5.06, and options to purchase 4,703,135 shares of common stock exercisable at between \$0.37 and \$5.23, convertible debt of \$12,500,000 convertible at \$3.65 per share and other convertible debt of \$500,000 convertible at \$4.50 per share were outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2007, but were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because the effect of exercise or conversion would have an antidilutive effect on loss per share.

#### NOTE 4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company finalized an arrangement between the Company and Azteca Production International, Inc. ("Azteca"), a former distributor of Talon products, on December 31, 2007. The agreement called for Azteca to deliver 2,000,000 shares of unrestricted common stock of a value of \$1,040,000 in exchange for cancellation of the Azteca Note Receivable discussed in Note 5. On January 30, 2008, the Company was notified that unrestricted shares had been delivered by Azteca and that the Company could begin trading these shares selling no more than 10,000 shares a week in accordance with the agreement. The portfolio of marketable securities is stated at the lower of cost or market at the balance sheet date and consists of common stocks. No realized or unrealized gains or losses were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2007. Unrealized losses of \$660,000 were recognized in other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The value of the common stock on May 12, 2008 had increased \$480,000 to \$860,000, as compared to the value on March 31, 2008.

#### NOTE 5. ACCOUNTS AND NOTE RECEIVABLE

At March 31, 2007 a note receivable from Azteca was outstanding in the amount of \$2,467,800. The note receivable was payable to the Company in monthly installments over thirty-one months beginning March 1, 2006. The payments were \$50,000 per month for the first 5 months, and then ranged from \$133,000-\$267,000 per month until paid in full, but no later than July 1, 2008.

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Azteca failed to make the scheduled note payments due on July 1, 2007, and all subsequent periods thereafter, triggering a default and exhausting all cure periods under the note and resulting in the entire note balance being due and payable. On September 10, 2007, after meeting with and conducting extensive discussions with Azteca, they failed to provide to the Company certain security interests as required under the note to make the scheduled note payments and Azteca further expressed its belief that it would be unable to make any note payments in the foreseeable future. As a result, in September 2007, the Company reflected a charge of \$2,127,653 to fully reserve the outstanding balance due from Azteca. In December 2007, an agreement was reached whereby Azteca agreed to deliver shares of common stock in lieu of the note receivable. In December 2007, the Company reversed part of the impairment recorded in September 2007 and reflected income of \$1,040,000 in connection with this agreement.

Accounts receivable are included on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The total allowance for doubtful accounts at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$91,000 and \$140,420, respectively.

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### NOTE 6. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis, or market value and are all categorized as finished goods. The costs of inventory include the purchase price, inbound freight and duties, conversion costs and certain allocated production overhead costs. Inventory valuation reserves are recorded for damaged, obsolete, excess and slow-moving inventory. We use estimates to record these reserves. Slow-moving inventory is reviewed by category and may be partially or fully reserved for depending on the type of product and the length of time the product has been included in inventory. Reserve adjustments are made for the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value, if lower, and charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to these adjustments become known. Market value of inventory is estimated based on the impact of market trends, an evaluation of economic conditions and the value of current orders relating to the future sales of this type of inventory.

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
	-----	-----
Finished goods .....	\$ 3,543,500	\$ 3,506,400
Less reserves .....	677,300	1,019,000
	-----	-----
Total inventories .....	\$ 2,866,200	\$ 2,487,400
	=====	=====

### NOTE 7. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets held for sale consists of the North Carolina land and manufacturing facility that was closed in connection with the Company's 2005 restructuring plan. The carrying value of these assets at both March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was \$700,000. The assets are financed with a mortgage note payable with \$684,000 outstanding at March 31, 2008 and \$690,000 outstanding at

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December 31, 2007.

Management has the authority and has committed to sell the asset, the asset is listed for sale with a commercial real estate agent who is actively marketing the property, the sale of the asset is probable and the sale is expected to be completed within one year.

Idle equipment is principally machinery and equipment used for the production of zipper chain and the assembly of finished zippers. This equipment was originally associated with the production and assembly facilities in North Carolina and in Mexico, and was temporarily rendered idle with the closing of these operations in connection with the 2005 Restructuring Plan. The Company intends to redeploy this equipment during the next year within production operations being established in Asia and India. The equipment continues to be depreciated based upon its estimated useful lives.

The Company has evaluated the idle equipment for impairment and has determined that an impairment does not exist at March 31, 2008. If future events occur that adversely affect the idle equipment the Company will record an impairment.

### NOTE 8. DEBT FACILITY

On June 27, 2007 the Company entered into a Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement with Bluefin Capital, LLC that provides for a \$5.0 million revolving credit loan and a \$9.5 million term loan for a three year period ending June 30, 2010. The revolving credit portion of the facility permitted borrowings based upon a formula including 75% the Company's eligible receivables and 55% of eligible inventory, and provides for monthly interest payments at the

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prime rate plus 2.0%. The term loan bears interest at 8.5% annually with quarterly interest payments and repayment in full at maturity. Borrowings under both credit facilities are secured by all of the assets of the Company.

At closing on June 27, 2007, the proceeds of the term loan in the amount of \$9.5 million were deposited into a restricted cash escrow account and \$3.0 million of the borrowings available under the revolving credit note were reserved and held for payment of the Company's \$12.5 million convertible promissory notes maturing in November 2007. During July 2007 waivers were obtained from all holders of the convertible promissory notes allowing for early payment of their notes without penalty, and as of July 31, 2007 all of the note holders had been paid in full. At closing the Company also borrowed \$1,004,306 under the revolving credit note and used the proceeds to pay the related party note payable and accrued interest due to Mark Dyne, Chairman of the Board of the Company. Additionally initial borrowings under the revolving credit note were used to pay the loan and legal fees due at closing.

In connection with the Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement, the Company issued 1,500,000 shares of common stock to the lender for \$0.001 per share, and issued 2,100,000 warrants for the purchase of common stock. The warrants were exercisable over a five-year period and 700,000 warrants were initially exercisable at \$0.95 per share; 700,000 warrants were initially exercisable at \$1.05 per share; and 700,000 warrants were initially exercisable at \$1.14 per share. The relative fair value (\$2,374,169, which includes a reduction for financing costs) issued with this debt facility was allocated to paid-in-capital and reflected as a debt discount to the face value of the term

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note. This discount was to be amortized over the term of the note and recognized as additional interest cost as amortized. Costs associated with the debt facility included debt fees, commitment fees, registration fees, and legal and professional fees of \$486,000. The costs allocable to the debt instruments are reflected in other assets as deferred financing costs and are being amortized over the term of the notes.

On November 19, 2007, the Company completed an amendment on its loan agreement with Bluefin Capital and issued an additional 250,000 shares of common stock to the lender for \$0.001 per share. The exercisable price for 2,100,000 outstanding warrants for the purchase of common stock was amended to an exercise price of \$0.75 per share. The new relative fair value (\$2,402,936, which includes a reduction for financing costs) issued with this debt facility was allocated to paid-in-capital and reflected as a debt discount to the face value of the term note. This discount was to be amortized over the term of the note and recognized as additional interest cost as amortized.

On April 3, 2008 the Company executed a further amendment to its loan agreement with Bluefin Capital. The amendment included a redefining of the EBITDA covenants, and the redemption of the common stock warrants previously issued to Bluefin Capital in exchange for the issuance by the Company of an additional note payable to Bluefin Capital for \$1.0 million at an interest rate of 8.5%. The Company will record a reduction to equity and an increase to notes payable for the fair value of the warrants. The difference between the fair value of the warrants of \$221,723 and the face value of the note will be accreted over the life of the note. The note will incur interest at 8.5% on the principal amount of \$1.0 million and the quarterly accretion will also be reflected as interest expense. Both the principal amount of the note and all accrued interest are due and payable on June 30, 2010. The Company paid a one-time fee of \$145,000 to secure the amendment of a waiver for the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company's borrowing base was also modified increasing the allowable portion of inventory held by third party vendors to \$1.0 million with no more than \$500,000 held at any one vendor and by increasing the percentage of accounts receivable to be included in the borrowing base from 75% to 85%. As of March 31, 2008, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$9,375,000 under the term note, and \$4,507,800 under the revolving credit note.

Interest expense related to the Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was \$531,000, which includes \$246,000 in amortization of discounts and deferred financing costs.

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### NOTE 9. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock-based awards to employees and directors in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 revised, Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123(R)"), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values. Options issued to consultants are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of EITF No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Others than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services".

On July 31, 2007, at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders, the 2007 Stock Plan was approved which replaced the 1997 Stock Plan. The 2007 Stock Plan authorizes up to 2,600,000 shares of common stock for issuance pursuant to awards granted to individuals under the plan. There were no options granted to employees during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

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There were no options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2007 under the 1997 Stock Plan. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, a consultant exercised options to acquire 75,000 shares of common stock. Cash received upon exercise was \$42,750 or \$0.57 per share. At the time of exercise, the total intrinsic value of the options exercised was approximately \$72,000 (or \$0.96 per share). Because the option exercised was a non-qualified stock option, the Company received a tax deduction for the intrinsic value amount.

As of March 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$246,000 of unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to options issued to employees and directors, which will be recognized over the weighted average period of 4.2 years. This expected expense will change if any stock options are granted or cancelled prior to the respective reporting periods or if there are any changes required to be made for estimated forfeitures. Share-based compensation costs associated with the implementation of FAS 123(R) was \$127,000 which included \$67,000 from severance for two former officers of the Company.

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's share based plans during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
<b>EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS</b>		
Options and warrants outstanding - January 1, 2008 ..	4,598,235	\$ 1.46
Granted .....	--	--
Exercised .....	--	--
Cancelled .....	(211,000)	\$ 0.72
	-----	-----
Options and warrants outstanding - March 31, 2008 ...	4,387,235	\$ 1.49
	=====	=====
<b>NON-EMPLOYEES</b>		
Options and warrants outstanding - January 1, 2008 ..	3,238,813	\$ 2.00
Granted .....	--	--
Exercised .....	--	--
Cancelled .....	--	--
	-----	-----
Options and warrants outstanding - March 31, 2008 ...	3,238,813	\$ 2.00
	=====	=====

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Included in the Non-Employees options and warrants are 1,500,000 warrants that were redeemed from Bluefin Capital on April 3, 2008, in conjunction with the amendment to the Company's loan agreement with Bluefin Capital. On April 22, 2008, directors of the Company were granted a total of 360,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.34 per share.

### NOTE 10. INCOME TAXES

On January 1, 2007 the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's

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financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on the recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition associated with income tax liabilities.

As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company recognized an increase in liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$245,800, which was accounted for as an increase in the January 1, 2007 accumulated deficit.

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in income tax expense. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, the Company recognized accrued interest for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$3,900. There was no interest or penalties recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2007 for unrecognized tax benefits. At March 31, 2008 and March 31, 2007, the Company had approximately \$49,800 and \$33,800 accrued in interest and penalties associated with the unrecognized tax liabilities.

### NOTE 11. CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

On October 12, 2005, a shareholder class action complaint -- HUBERMAN V. TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC., ET al., Case No. CV05-7352 R(Ex) -- was filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging claims under Section 10(b) and Section 20 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. A lead plaintiff was appointed, and his amended complaint alleged that defendants made false and misleading statements about the Company's financial situation and its relationship with certain of its large customers. The action was brought on behalf of all purchasers of the Company's publicly-traded securities during the period from November 13, 2003 to August 12, 2005. On February 20, 2007, the Court denied class certification. On April 2, 2007 the Court granted defendants' motion for summary judgment, and on or about April 5, 2007, the Court entered judgment in favor of all defendants. On or about April 30, 2007, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal, and his opening appellate brief was filed on October 15, 2007. The Company's brief was filed on November 28, 2007. The Company believes that this matter will be resolved favorably on appeal, or in a later trial or in settlement within the limits of its insurance coverage. However, the outcomes of this action or an estimate of the potential losses, if any, related to the lawsuit cannot be reasonably predicted, and an adverse resolution of the lawsuit could potentially have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

On April 16, 2004 we filed suit against Pro-Fit Holdings, Limited in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California - TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC. V. PRO-FIT HOLDINGS, LIMITED, CV 04-2694 LGB (RCx) -- asserting various contractual and tort claims relating to our exclusive license and intellectual property agreement with Pro-Fit, seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief and damages. It is our position that the agreement with Pro-Fit gives us the

exclusive rights in certain geographic areas to Pro-Fit's stretch and rigid waistband technology. On June 5, 2006 the Court denied our motion for partial summary judgment, but did not find that we breached our agreement with Pro-Fit and a trial is required to determine issues concerning our activities in Columbia and whether other actions by Pro-Fit constituted an unwillingness or

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inability to fill orders. The Court also held that Pro-Fit was not "unwilling or unable" to fulfill orders by refusing to fill orders with goods produced in the United States. The action is still pending in the United States District Court. The action is presently stayed pending resolution or trial of an earlier filed action between Pro-Fit Holdings and their attorneys who have sued Pro-Fit Holdings and have obtained a judgment. In the past, we had derived a significant amount of revenue from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if the dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to us. Additionally, we have incurred significant legal fees in this litigation, and unless the case is settled, we will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

The Company currently has pending a number of other claims, suits and complaints that arise in the ordinary course of our business. The Company believes that we have meritorious defenses to these claims and that the claims are either covered by insurance or, after taking into account the insurance in place, would not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition if adversely determined against the Company.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FIN No. 45 "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others - an interpretation of FASB Statements No. 5, 57 and 107 and rescission of FIN 34." The following is a summary of the Company's agreements that it has determined are within the scope of FIN 45:

In accordance with the bylaws of the Company, officers and directors are indemnified for certain events or occurrences arising as a result of the officer or director's serving in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the lifetime of the officer or director. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under the indemnification provisions of its bylaws is unlimited. However, the Company has a director and officer liability insurance policy that reduces its exposure and enables it to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of its insurance policy coverage, the Company believes the estimated fair value of the indemnification provisions of its bylaws is minimal and therefore, the Company has not recorded any related liabilities.

The Company enters into indemnification provisions under its agreements with investors and its agreements with other parties in the normal course of business, typically with suppliers, customers and landlords. Under these provisions, the Company generally indemnifies and holds harmless the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party as a result of the Company's activities or, in some cases, as a result of the indemnified party's activities under the agreement. These indemnification provisions often include indemnifications relating to representations made by the Company with regard to intellectual property rights. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited. The Company has not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any related liabilities.



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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), BUSINESS COMBINATIONS ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how the acquiror of a business (a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; (b) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and, accordingly, we will apply SFAS 141(R) for acquisitions effected subsequent to the date of adoption.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--AN AMENDMENT OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH BULLETIN NO. 51 ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS 160 is effective beginning January 1, 2009. We are currently assessing the potential impact of SFAS 160 on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, DISCLOSURES ABOUT DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES - AN AMENDMENT OF FASB STATEMENT NO. 133 ("SFAS 161"). SFAS 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not believe SFAS 161 will have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

### NOTE 13. SEGMENT REPORTING AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company specializes in the distribution of a full range of zipper and trim items to manufacturers of fashion apparel, specialty retailers and mass merchandisers. There is not enough difference between the types of products developed and distributed by the Company to account for these products separately or to justify segmented reporting by product type. The Company believes that revenue and cost of sales by each major product class is a valuable business measurement. The net revenues, cost of sales and gross profit for the three primary product groups are as follows:

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Three Months Ended  
March 31, 2008:

	Talon	Trim	Tekfit	Consolidated
Sales .....	\$ 5,611,900	\$ 4,365,800	\$ 7,800	\$ 9,985,500

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Cost of sales .....	4,482,800	2,735,300	9,400	7,227,500
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	1,129,100	1,630,500	(1,600)	2,758,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses (not segregated by division) .....				4,068,200
				-----
Loss from operations .				\$ (1,310,200)
				=====

Three Months Ended  
March 31, 2008:

	Talon	Trim	Tekfit	Consolidated
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales .....	\$ 4,726,300	\$ 3,984,100	\$ 379,700	\$ 9,090,100
Cost of sales .....	3,477,000	2,670,600	238,900	6,386,500
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	1,249,300	1,313,500	140,800	2,703,600
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses (not segregated by division) .....				3,317,300
				-----
Loss from operations ..				\$ (613,700)
				=====

The Company distributes its products internationally and has reporting requirements based on geographic regions. The net book value of long-lived assets (consisting of property and equipment, intangible assets and property held for sale) is attributed to countries based on the location of the assets and revenues are attributed to countries based on customer delivery locations, as follows:

Country	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
SALES	-----	-----
United States .....	\$ 657,500	\$ 842,500
Hong Kong .....	3,655,300	3,562,900
China .....	1,915,600	1,619,600
India .....	709,100	482,300
Bangladesh .....	733,600	630,300
Other .....	2,314,400	1,952,500
	-----	-----
Total .....	\$9,985,500	\$9,090,100
	=====	=====

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	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
	-----	-----
LONG-LIVED ASSETS:		
United States .....	\$ 8,571,500	\$ 8,778,400

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Hong Kong .....	565,300	556,900
Dominican Republic .....	530,900	558,200
China .....	165,900	109,800
Other .....	16,700	17,900
	-----	-----
Total .....	\$ 9,850,300	\$ 10,021,200
	=====	=====

### NOTE 14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 3, 2008, the Company executed an amendment to the existing revolving credit and term loan agreement with Bluefin Capital. The amendment provided for an amendment of the EBITDA and other financial covenants, and the redemption of the stock warrants previously issued to Bluefin Capital in exchange for the issuance of an additional note payable to Bluefin Capital for \$1.0 million at an interest rate of 8.5%. The Company will record a reduction to equity and an increase to notes payable for the fair value of the warrants redeemed. The difference between the fair value of the warrants of \$221,723 and the face value of the note will be accreted over the life of the note. The note will incur interest at 8.5% on the principal amount of \$1.0 million and the quarterly accretion will also be reflected as interest expense. The additional note and all accrued interest under the note are due and payable on June 30, 2010. The Company's borrowing base was also modified increasing the allowable portion of inventory held by third party vendors to \$1.0 million with no more than \$500,000 held at any one vendor and by increasing the percentage of accounts receivable to be included in the borrowing base 75% to 85%.

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### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report and other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission contain forward looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about us, our future performance, our business or others on our behalf, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. We describe our respective risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that could affect the outcome or results of operations below. We have based our forward looking statements on our management's beliefs and assumptions based on information available to our management at the time the statements are made. We caution you that actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed, implied, or forecast by our forward looking statements. Reference is made in particular to forward looking statements regarding projections or estimates concerning our business, including demand for our products and services, mix of revenue streams, ability to control or reduce operating expenses, anticipated gross margins and operating results, cost savings, product development efforts, general outlook of our business and industry, international businesses, competitive position, adequate liquidity to fund our operations and meet our other cash requirements.

#### OVERVIEW

The following management's discussion and analysis is intended to assist the reader in understanding our consolidated financial statements. This

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management's discussion and analysis is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Talon International, Inc. designs, sells and distributes apparel zippers, specialty waistbands and various apparel trim products to manufacturers of fashion apparel, specialty retailers and mass merchandisers. We sell and market these products under various branded names including Talon and Tekfit. We operate the business globally under three product groups.

We have increased and plan to continue to increase our global expansion of Talon zippers through the establishment of a network of Talon locations, distribution relationships, and joint ventures. The network of global manufacturing and distribution locations are expected to improve our global footprint and allow us to more effectively serve apparel brands and manufacturers globally.

Our Trim business focus is as an outsourced product development, sourcing and sampling department for the most demanding brands and retailers. We believe that trim design differentiation among brands and retailers has become a critical marketing tool for our customers. By assisting our customers in the development, design and sourcing of trim, we expect to achieve higher margins for our trim products, create long-term relationships with our customers, grow our sales to a particular customer by supplying trim for a larger proportion of their brands, and better differentiate our trim sales and services from those of our competitors.

Our Tekfit services provide manufacturers with the patented technology, manufacturing know-how and materials required to produce garments incorporating an expandable waistband. These products were previously produced by several manufacturers for one single brand. In October 2006 our exclusive supply contract with this brand expired. Our efforts to expand this product offering to other customers have been limited by a licensing dispute. As described more fully in this report under Contingencies and Guarantees (see Note 11 to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements), we are presently in litigation with Pro-Fit Holdings Limited regarding our exclusively licensed rights to sell or sublicense stretch waistbands manufactured under Pro-Fit's patented technology. Our growth prospects, results of operations and financial

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condition could be materially adversely affected if our dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to us.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth selected statements of operations data shown as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2008	2007
Net Sales .....	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold .....	72.4	70.3
Gross profit .....	27.6	29.7
Selling expenses .....	7.2	7.8

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General and administrative expenses .....	33.5	28.6
Interest & taxes .....	5.3	2.0
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) .....	(18.4)%	(8.7)%
	=====	=====

SALES

For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, sales by geographic region based on the location of the customer as a percentage of sales:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2008	2007
	-----	-----
United States .....	6.6%	9.3%
Hong Kong .....	36.6	39.2
China .....	19.2	17.8
India .....	7.1	5.3
Bangladesh .....	7.3	6.9
Other .....	23.2	21.5
	-----	-----
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%
	=====	=====

Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008 were \$10.0 million, an increase of \$0.9 million or 9.8% from the same period in 2007. The net increase reflects the increase in sales of our Talon and Trim products. Talon sales increased \$0.9 million or 18.7% from the same period in 2007 and Trim sales increased \$0.4 million or 9.6% from the same period in 2007. The increase in Talon and Trim sales were offset by a decline in Tekfit sales of \$0.4 million from the same period in 2007. The decline in sales of Tekfit products resulted from slower than expected expansion of this product offering to other customers following the termination in October 2006 of an exclusive contract for this product.

GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was \$2.8 million, as compared to \$2.7 million for the same period in 2007. The increase in gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 was principally attributable to higher overall sales volumes, decreased obsolescence costs and related inventory write-offs, and decreased freight and duty costs; offset by a lower direct margin resulting from a change in the mix in sales by product group, higher manufacturing and assembly overhead costs, and other cost of sales charges.

A brief recap of the change in gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2008 as compared with the same periods in 2007 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)  
Three Months Ended  
March 31,

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	Amount	%(1)
Gross profit increase as a result of:		
Higher volumes .....	\$ 310	11.5
Decreased obsolescence & inventory costs ....	36	1.3
Decreased freight and duty costs .....	8	0.3
Higher manufacturing & assembly costs .....	(10)	(0.4)
Other cost of sales charges .....	(77)	(2.8)
Product margin .....	(213)	(7.9)
<hr/>		
Gross profit increase .....	\$ 54	2.0
<hr/>		

(1) Represents the percentage change in the 2008 period, as compared to the same period in 2007.

SELLING EXPENSES

Selling expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2008 were \$0.7 million, or 7.2% of sales, as compared to \$0.7 million, or 7.1% of sales, for the same period in 2007. Selling costs remained relatively flat compared to the same period in 2007. Costs associated with additional sales employees increased approximately \$116,000 and travel increased \$34,000 due to increased foreign operations. The increases were offset by reduced marketing and advertising expenses of approximately \$94,000 and lower commissions of \$38,000 due to changes in management and commission agreements.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2008 were \$3.3 million, or 33.5% of sales, as compared with \$2.6 million, or 26.1% of sales, for the same period in 2007. The increase in the general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales is principally the result of increased salaries, travel, professional services, production samples and travel. The net increase in general and administrative costs of \$726,000 results from increased salaries and benefits of \$552,000 due primarily to severance accruals of \$657,000, increased stock-based compensation of \$67,000 also due to severance, increased travel of \$57,000 due to increased foreign operations, increased facilities expense of \$75,000 due to new facilities in Hong Kong and China, and increased professional fees of \$53,000 due to an increase in the use of temporary employees. These increases were offset by lower legal costs of \$84,000 and lower audit costs of \$133,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2008 the share-based compensation costs associated with the implementation of FAS 123(R) was \$127,000 (which included \$80,000 from severance) as compared with \$65,000 for the same period in 2007. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 general and administrative expenses included \$1,000 in bad debt expense, and for the three months ended March 31, 2007 general and administrative expenses were net of \$10,000 in net bad debt recoveries.

INTEREST EXPENSE AND INTEREST INCOME

Interest expense increased by approximately \$293,000 to \$678,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008, as compared to the same period in 2007

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due to increased borrowings under certain notes and our revolver facility and due to the amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discounts.

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2008 decreased by approximately \$62,000 to \$30,000 due primarily to the reduction of the Azteca note receivable.

A brief summary of interest expense and interest income is presented below:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2008	2007
Interest expense .....	\$ 323,300	\$ 196,100
Amortization of deferred financing costs & debt discounts .....	243,700	77,600
Interest expense .....	567,000	273,700
Interest income .....	(17,400)	(92,000)
Interest expense, net .....	\$ 549,600	\$ 181,700

### INCOME TAXES

There was an income tax benefit of \$21,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 due to the operating losses incurred in our foreign operations where we will be able to utilize operating loss carry-forwards to offset future taxable income. There was no provision for income taxes for the three months ended 2007 due to the operating losses incurred and no benefit for income taxes has been recorded since there was not sufficient evidence to determine that we would be able to utilize our net operating loss carry-forwards to offset future taxable income.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes selected financial data at (amounts in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 1,775	\$ 2,919
Total assets .....	21,353	22,094
Current liabilities .....	11,516	10,457
Non-current liabilities .....	12,896	12,354
Stockholders' deficit .....	(3,059)	(717)

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$1,155,000 at March 31, 2008 as compared to December 31, 2007, principally due to cash used by operating activities and cash used in investing activities, net of cash flows from financing activities.

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Cash used by operating activities is our primary recurring source and use of funds, and was approximately \$1,455,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The cash provided by (used by) operating activities during the three months resulted principally from (in thousands):

Net loss before non-cash expenses .....	\$ (1,178)
Inventory increases, net of reserves .....	(379)
Receivable increases, net of reserves .....	(1,436)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expense ..	1,333
Other .....	205
	-----
	\$ 1,455
	=====

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was \$98,000 as compared to \$356,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. These expenditures were principally associated with leasehold improvements in new facilities and office equipment for new employees. The cash used in the first quarter of 2007 represents capital expenditures for leasehold improvements in new facilities, office equipment for new employees, improvements in our technology systems and a marketing website acquisition.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was approximately \$397,000 and primarily reflects borrowings against our available revolver line of credit, net of repayment of borrowings under capital leases and notes payable. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 the cash used in financing activities was \$152,000 and primarily reflects the repayment of borrowings under capital leases and notes payable, net of collections under our note receivable and funds raised from the exercise of stock options.

On June 27, 2007, we entered into a Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement with Bluefin Capital, LLC that provides for a \$5.0 million revolving credit loan and a \$9.5 million term loan for a three year period ending June 30, 2010. During the period covered by this report, the revolving credit portion of the facility permitted borrowings based upon a formula including 75% of our eligible receivables and 55% of eligible inventory, and provides for monthly interest payments at the prime rate plus 2.0%. The term loan bears interest at 8.5% annually with quarterly interest payments and repayment in full at maturity. Borrowings under both credit facilities are secured by all of our assets. There was \$492,000 and \$879,000 in available borrowings at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

On April 3, 2008, we executed an amendment to the existing revolving credit and term loan agreement with Bluefin Capital. The amendment provided for an amendment of the EBITDA and other financial covenants, and the redemption of the stock warrants previously issued to Bluefin Capital in exchange for the issuance of an additional note payable to Bluefin Capital for \$1.0 million at an interest rate of 8.5%. We will record a reduction to equity and an increase to notes payable for the fair value of the warrants redeemed. The difference between the fair value of the warrants of \$221,723 and the face value of the note will be accreted over the life of the note. The note will incur interest at 8.5% on the principal amount of \$1.0 million and the quarterly accretion will also be reflected as interest expense. The additional note and all accrued interest under the note are due and payable on June 30, 2010. Our borrowing base was also modified increasing the allowable portion of inventory held by third party vendors to \$1.0 million with no more than \$500,000 held at any one vendor and by increasing the percentage of accounts receivable to be included in the



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borrowing base 75% to 85%. As of March 31, 2008, we had outstanding borrowings of \$9.4 million under the term note, and \$4.5 million under the revolving credit note.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, and our anticipated cash flows from our operating activities will be sufficient to fund our minimum working capital and capital expenditure needs as well as provide for our scheduled debt service requirements for at least the next twelve months. This conclusion is based on the belief that our operating assets, strategic plan, operating expectations and operating expense structure will provide for sufficient profitability from operations before non-cash charges to fund our

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operating capital requirements and to achieve our debt service requirements, and that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our expansion and capital requirements.

We have historically satisfied our working capital requirements primarily through cash flows generated from operations and borrowings under our credit facility. As we continue to expand globally in response to the industry trend to outsource apparel manufacturing to offshore locations, our foreign customers, some of which are backed by U.S. brands and retailers, are increasing. Our revolving credit facility provides limited financing secured by our accounts receivable, and our current borrowing capability may not provide the level of financing we need to continue in or to expand into additional foreign markets. We are continuing to evaluate non-traditional financing of our foreign assets and equity transactions to provide capital needed to fund our expansion and operations.

If we experience greater than anticipated reductions in sales, we may need to raise additional capital, or further reduce the scope of our business in order to fully satisfy our future short-term liquidity requirements. If we cannot raise additional capital or reduce the scope of our business in response to a substantial decline in sales, we may default on our credit agreement.

The extent of our future long-term capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our results of operations, future demand for our products, the size and timing of future acquisitions, our borrowing base availability limitations related to eligible accounts receivable and inventories and our expansion into foreign markets. Our need for additional long-term financing includes the integration and expansion of our operations to exploit our rights under our Talon trade name, the expansion of our operations in the Asian, Central and South American and Caribbean markets and the further development of our waistband technology. If our cash from operations is less than anticipated or our working capital requirements and capital expenditures are greater than we expect, we may need to raise additional debt or equity financing in order to provide for our operations. We are continually evaluating various financing strategies to be used to expand our business and fund future growth or acquisitions. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. If we are unable to secure additional financing, we may not be able to execute our plans for expansion, including expansion into foreign markets to promote our Talon brand trade name, and we may need to implement additional cost savings initiatives.

### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following summarizes our contractual obligations at March 31, 2008

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and the effects such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Demand notes payable to related parties (1) ...	\$ 214,900	\$ 214,900	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Capital lease obligations	\$ 443,700	\$ 315,700	\$ 128,000	\$ --	\$ --
Operating leases .....	\$ 1,192,700	\$ 554,200	\$ 638,500	\$ --	\$ --
Revolver and term note ..	\$16,560,000	\$ 1,134,300	\$15,425,700	\$ --	\$ --
Other notes payable .....	\$ 1,231,800	\$ 343,500	\$ 888,300	\$ --	\$ --
Total Obligations ..	\$19,643,100	\$ 2,562,600	\$17,080,500	\$ --	\$ --
	\$19,643,100	\$ 2,562,600	\$17,080,500	\$ --	\$ --

(1) The majority of notes payable to related parties are due on demand with the remainder due and payable on the fifteenth day following the date of delivery of written demand for payment, and include accrued interest payable through March 31, 2008.

At March 31, 2008 and 2007, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often

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referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Colin Dyne, a director and significant stockholder of the Company, is also a significant shareholder in People's Liberation, Inc. During the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, we had sales of \$111,500 and \$141,800, respectively, to subsidiaries of People's Liberation, Inc. At March 31, 2008, accounts receivable included \$105,900 outstanding from People's Liberation subsidiaries. At December 31, 2007, accounts receivable of \$44,000 were outstanding from subsidiaries of People's Liberation, Inc.

Due from related parties at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 includes \$637,300 and \$625,500, respectively, of unsecured notes, advances and accrued interest receivable from Colin Dyne. The notes and advances bear interest at 7.5% and are due on demand. During 2007 and 2008 certain notes payable due to Mr. Dyne were used to satisfy notes receivable from Mr. Dyne.

Demand notes payable to related parties includes notes and advances to Mark Dyne, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company or to parties related to or affiliated with Mark Dyne. The balance of Demand notes payable to related parties at March 31, 2008 and at December 31, 2007 was \$85,200.

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Jonathan Burstein, a former director of the Company, purchases products from the Company through an entity operated by his spouse. For the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, sales to this entity were \$100. At March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, accounts receivable included \$0 and \$28,700, respectively, due from this entity. On October 25, 2007, Mr. Burstein resigned as a director of the Company.

In December, 2007, we recorded a onetime charge for the consulting contract with Mr. Burstein in connection with his resignation as a director of the Company. We continue to make payments on this contract and in March 31, 2008 consulting fees of \$48,500 were paid under the terms of his contract. Consulting fees of \$73,400 were paid for services provided by Jonathan Burstein for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Consulting fees paid to Diversified Investments, a company owned by Mark Dyne, amounted to \$37,500 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

Consulting fees of \$75,000 and \$68,750 were paid for services provided by Colin Dyne for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

### APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions for the reporting period and as of the financial statement date. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expense. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting policies are those that are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and which require us to make difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments. Critical accounting policies cover accounting matters that are inherently uncertain because the future resolution of such matters is unknown. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

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- o Accounts receivable balances are evaluated on a continual basis and allowances are provided for potentially uncollectible accounts based on management's estimate of the collectibility of customer accounts. If the financial condition of a customer were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of its ability to make payments, an additional allowance may be required. Allowance adjustments are charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to the adjustments become known. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we had additional provisions for bad debt of \$24,800 (with recoveries of \$24,100) for the three months ended March 31, 2008, and we had net recoveries of \$10,400 (with provisions of \$9,200) for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

- o Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in, first-out basis,) or market value and are all substantially finished goods. The costs of inventory include the purchase price, inbound freight and duties, conversion costs and certain allocated production overhead. Inventory is evaluated on a continual basis and reserve adjustments are made based on management's estimate of future sales value, if any, of specific inventory items. Inventory reserves are recorded for damaged, obsolete, excess and slow-moving inventory. We use estimates to record these reserves. Slow-moving inventory is reviewed by category and may be partially or fully reserved for depending on the type of product and the length of time the product has been included in inventory. Reserve adjustments are made for the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value, if lower, and charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to these adjustments become known. Market value of inventory is estimated based on the impact of market trends, an evaluation of economic conditions and the value of current orders relating to the future sales of this type of inventory. Provisions for reserves for inventory valuation for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$0.
- o We record deferred tax assets arising from temporary timing differences between recorded net income and taxable net income when and if we believe that future earnings will be sufficient to realize the tax benefit. For those jurisdictions where the expiration date of tax benefit carry-forwards or the projected taxable earnings indicate that realization is not likely, a valuation allowance is provided. If we determine that we may not realize all of our deferred tax assets in the future, we will make an adjustment to the carrying value of the deferred tax asset, which would be reflected as an income tax expense. Conversely, if we determine that we will realize a deferred tax asset, which currently has a valuation allowance, we would be required to reverse the valuation allowance, which would be reflected as an income tax benefit. We believe that our estimate of deferred tax assets and determination to record a valuation allowance against such assets are critical accounting estimates because they are subject to, among other things, an estimate of future taxable income, which is susceptible to change and dependent upon events that may or may not occur, and because the impact of recording a valuation allowance may be material to the assets reported on the balance sheet and results of operations.
- o We record impairment charges when the carrying amounts of long-lived assets are determined not to be recoverable. Impairment is measured by assessing the usefulness of an asset or by comparing the carrying value of an asset to its fair value. Fair value is typically determined using quoted market prices, if available, or an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of impairment loss is calculated as the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. Changes in market conditions and management strategy have historically caused us to reassess the carrying amount of our long-lived assets. Long-lived assets are evaluated on a continual basis and impairment adjustments are made based upon management's valuations. Central to our operating strategy was

to restructure the business model from a fully integrated manufacturing operation targeted at the South American marketplace to a supply-chain model employing strategically located contract manufacturers throughout Southeast Asia. The re-deployment of our manufacturing assets could require multiple facilities in various geographical locations strategically located in close proximity to our more significant and important customers throughout Southeast Asia. If we cannot achieve its plan to redeploy the assets, the carrying value of our assets would be adversely affected and could result in significant reductions in the carrying value of the assets and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

- o Sales are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred, pricing is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Sales resulting from customer buy-back agreements, or associated inventory storage arrangements are recognized upon delivery of the products to the customer, the customer's designated manufacturer, or upon notice from the customer to destroy or dispose of the goods. Sales, provisions for estimated sales returns, and the cost of products sold are recorded at the time title transfers to customers. Actual product returns are charged against estimated sales return allowances.
- o Upon approval of a restructuring plan by management, we record restructuring reserves for certain costs associated with facility closures and business reorganization activities as they are incurred or when they become probable and estimable. Such costs are recorded as a current liability. We record restructuring reserves in compliance with SFAS 146 "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities", resulting in the recognition of employee severance and related termination benefits for recurring arrangements when they became probable and estimable and on the accrual basis for one-time benefit arrangements. We record other costs associated with exit activities as they are incurred. Employee severance and termination benefits are estimates based on agreements with the relevant union representatives or plans adopted by us that are applicable to employees not affiliated with unions. These costs are not associated with nor do they benefit continuing activities. Inherent in the estimation of these costs are assessments related to the most likely expected outcome of the significant actions to accomplish the restructuring. Changing business conditions may affect the assumptions related to the timing and extent of facility closure activities. We review the status of restructuring activities on a quarterly basis and, if appropriate, record changes based on updated estimates.
- o We are currently involved in various lawsuits, claims and inquiries, most of which are routine to the nature of the business, and in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies." We accrue estimates of the probable and

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estimable losses for the resolution of these claims. The ultimate resolution of these claims could affect our future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period should our exposure be materially different from our earlier estimates or should liabilities be incurred that were not previously accrued.

### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), BUSINESS COMBINATIONS ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how the acquiror of a business (a) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree; (b) recognizes and measures in its financial statements the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and (c) determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and,

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accordingly, we will apply SFAS 141(R) for acquisitions effected subsequent to the date of adoption.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--AN AMENDMENT OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH BULLETIN NO. 51 ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS 160 is effective beginning January 1, 2009. We are currently assessing the potential impact of SFAS 160 on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, DISCLOSURES ABOUT DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES - AN AMENDMENT OF FASB STATEMENT NO. 133 ("SFAS 161"). SFAS 161 changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not believe SFAS 161 will have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### EVALUATION OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities Exchange Commission's rules and forms, including to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, management, with the participation of Lonnie D. Schnell, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, and David A. Hunter, our principal accounting officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, Mr. Schnell and Mr. Hunter concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

### CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the first quarter ended March 31, 2008, there were no changes in our internal control over financial accounting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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## PART II OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On October 12, 2005, a shareholder class action complaint -- HUBERMAN V. TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC., ET AL., Case No. CV05-7352 R(Ex) -- was filed against us and certain of our current and former officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging claims under Section 10(b) and Section 20 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. A lead plaintiff was appointed, and his amended complaint alleged that defendants made false and misleading statements about our financial situation and our relationship with certain of our large customers. The action was brought on behalf of all purchasers of our publicly-traded securities during the period from November 13, 2003 to August 12, 2005. On February 20, 2007, the Court denied class certification. On April 2, 2007 the Court granted defendants' motion for summary judgment, and on or about April 5, 2007, the Court entered judgment in favor of all defendants. On or about April 30, 2007, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal, and his opening appellate brief was filed on October 15, 2007. Our brief was filed on November 28, 2007. We believe that this matter will be resolved favorably on appeal, or in a later trial or in settlement within the limits of its insurance coverage. However, the outcomes of this action or an estimate of the potential losses, if any, related to the lawsuit cannot be reasonably predicted, and an adverse resolution of the lawsuit could potentially have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

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On April 16, 2004 we filed suit against Pro-Fit Holdings, Limited in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California - TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC. V. PRO-FIT HOLDINGS, LIMITED, CV 04-2694 LGB (RCx) -- asserting various contractual and tort claims relating to our exclusive license and intellectual property agreement with Pro-Fit, seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief and damages. It is our position that the agreement with Pro-Fit gives us the exclusive rights in certain geographic areas to Pro-Fit's stretch and rigid waistband technology. On June 5, 2006 the Court denied our motion for partial summary judgment, but did not find that we breached our agreement with Pro-Fit and a trial is required to determine issues concerning our activities in Columbia and whether other actions by Pro-Fit constituted an unwillingness or inability to fill orders. The Court also held that Pro-Fit was not "unwilling or unable" to fulfill orders by refusing to fill orders with goods produced in the United States. The action is still pending in the United States District Court. The action is presently stayed pending resolution or trial of an earlier filed action between Pro-Fit Holdings and their attorneys who have sued Pro-Fit Holdings and have obtained a judgment. In the past, we had derived a significant amount of revenue from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if the dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to us. Additionally, we have incurred significant legal fees in this litigation, and unless the case is settled, we will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

We currently have pending a number of other claims, suits and complaints that arise in the ordinary course of our business. We believe that we have meritorious defenses to these claims and that the claims are either covered by insurance or, after taking into account the insurance in place, would not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition if adversely determined against us.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk factors are contained in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. No material change to such risk factors has occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2008.

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### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----
10.21.3	Amendment No. 3 to Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2008, between Talon International, Inc. and Bluefin Capital, LLC.
10.27	Separation Agreement, dated as of February 4, 2008, between Stephen Forte and Talon International, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on February 6, 2008.
31.1	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.



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32.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: May 15, 2008

/S/ LONNIE D. SCHNELL

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Lonnie D. Schnell  
Chief Executive Officer & Chief Financial  
Officer

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