

WINMARK CORP
Form 10-K
March 15, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011,

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-22012

WINMARK CORPORATION

(exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

41-1622691
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

605 Highway 169 North, Suite 400, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55441

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: **(763) 520-8500**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Common Stock, no par value per share	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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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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
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$54,996,087.

Shares of no par value Common Stock outstanding as of March 5, 2012: 5,075,954 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2012 have been incorporated by reference into **Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14** of Part III of this report.

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WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

Background

We are a franchisor of four value-oriented retail store concepts that buy, sell, trade and consign merchandise. Each of our retail store brands emphasizes consumer value by offering high-quality used merchandise at substantial savings from the price of new merchandise and by purchasing customers' used goods that have been outgrown or are no longer used. Our concepts also offer a limited amount of new merchandise to customers.

We operate a middle-market equipment leasing business through our wholly owned subsidiary, Winmark Capital Corporation. Our middle-market leasing business serves large and medium-sized businesses and focuses on technology-based assets which typically cost more than \$250,000. The businesses we target generally have annual revenue of between \$30 million and several billion dollars. We generate middle-market equipment leases primarily through business alliances, equipment vendors and directly from customers.

We also operate a small-ticket financing business through our wholly owned subsidiary, Wirth Business Credit, Inc. Our small-ticket financing business serves small businesses and focuses on assets which generally have a cost of \$5,000 to \$100,000.

The Company also provides management services to Tomsten, Inc. (d/b/a Archiver's). In connection with these services, John L. Morgan, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Tomsten, Inc.

Our significant assets are located within the United States, and we generate all revenues from United States operations other than franchising revenues from Canadian operations of approximately \$2.5 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.8 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For additional financial information, please see Item 6 Selected Financial Data and Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. We were incorporated in Minnesota in 1988.

Franchise Operations

Our four retail brands with their fiscal year 2011 system-wide sales, defined as estimated revenues generated by all franchise owned locations, are summarized as follows:

Plato's Closet® - \$299 million.

We began franchising the Plato's Closet brand in 1999. Plato's Closet stores buy and sell used clothing and accessories geared toward the teenage and young adult market. Customers have the opportunity to sell their used items to Plato's Closet stores and to purchase quality used clothing and accessories at prices lower than new merchandise. For the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009, Plato's Closet contributed royalties and franchise fees of \$12.6 million, \$10.3 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. As a percentage of consolidated revenues for 2011, 2010 and 2009, these amounts equaled 24.5%, 25.1% and 22.8% respectively.

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We began franchising the Play It Again Sports brand in 1988. Play It Again Sports stores buy, sell, trade and consign used and new sporting goods, equipment and accessories for a variety of athletic activities including team sports (baseball/softball, hockey, football, lacrosse, soccer), fitness, ski/snowboard and golf among others. The stores offer a flexible mix of merchandise that is adjusted to adapt to seasonal and regional differences. For the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009, Play It Again Sports contributed royalties and franchise fees of \$10.0 million, \$9.7 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. As a percentage of consolidated revenues for 2011, 2010 and 2009, these amounts equaled 19.5%, 23.7% and 24.3%, respectively.

Once Upon A Child® - \$195 million.

We began franchising the Once Upon A Child brand in 1993. Once Upon A Child stores buy and sell used and, to a lesser extent, new children's clothing, toys, furniture, equipment and accessories. This brand primarily targets parents of children ages infant to 12 years. These customers have the opportunity to sell their used children's items to a Once Upon A Child store when outgrown and to purchase quality used children's clothing, toys, furniture and equipment at prices lower than new merchandise. For the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009, Once Upon A Child contributed royalties and franchise fees of \$8.1 million, \$7.0 million and \$6.4 million, respectively. As a percentage of consolidated revenues for 2011, 2010 and 2009, these amounts equaled 15.8%, 17.0% and 17.1%, respectively.

Music Go Round® - \$25 million.

We began franchising the Music Go Round brand in 1994. Music Go Round stores buy, sell, trade and consign used and, to a lesser extent, new musical instruments, speakers, amplifiers, music-related electronics and related accessories. For the years ended 2011, 2010 and 2009, Music Go Round contributed royalties and franchise fees of \$0.8 million each year, respectively. As a percentage of consolidated revenues for 2011, 2010 and 2009, these amounts equaled 1.5%, 1.9% and 2.0% respectively.

The following table presents a summary of our retail brands franchising activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:

Plato's Closet							
Franchises - US and Canada	301	24	(1)	324	23	23	100%
Play It Again Sports							
Franchises - US and Canada	328	8	(11)	325	50	50	100%
Once Upon A Child							
Franchises - US and Canada	241	10	(4)	247	7	7	100%

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<u>Music Go Round</u>							
Franchises - US	33	1	(0)	34			N/A
Total Franchised Stores	903	43	(16)	930	80	80	100%

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Retail Brands Franchising Overview

We use franchising as a business method of distributing goods and services through our retail brands to consumers. We, as franchisor, own a retail business brand, represented by a service mark or similar right, and an operating system for the franchised business. We then enter into franchise agreements with franchisees and grant the franchisee the right to use our business brand, service marks and operating system to manage a retail business. Franchisees are required to operate their retail businesses according to the systems, specifications, standards and formats we develop for the business brand. We train the franchisees how to operate the franchised business. We also provide continuing support and service to our franchisees.

We have developed value-oriented retail brands based on a mix of used and, to a lesser extent, new merchandise. We franchise rights to franchisees who open franchised locations under such brands. The key elements of our franchise strategy include:

- franchising the rights to operate retail stores offering value-oriented merchandise;
- attracting new, qualified franchisees; and
- providing initial and continuing support to franchisees.

Offering Value-Oriented Merchandise

Our retail brands provide value to consumers by purchasing and reselling used merchandise that consumers have outgrown or no longer use at substantial savings from the price of new merchandise. By offering a combination of high-quality used and value-priced new merchandise, we benefit from consumer demand for value-oriented retailing. In addition, we believe that among national retail operations our retail store brands provide a unique source of value to consumers by purchasing used merchandise. We also believe that the strategy of buying used merchandise increases consumer awareness of our retail brands.

Attracting Franchisees

Our franchise marketing program for retail brands seeks to attract prospective franchisees with experience in management and operations and an interest in being the owner and operator of their own business. We seek franchisees who:

- have a sufficient net worth;
- have prior business experience; and

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- intend to be integrally involved with the management of the business.

At December 31, 2011, we had 44 signed retail franchise agreements that are expected to open in 2012.

We began franchising in Canada in 1991 and, as of December 31, 2011, had 65 franchised retail stores open in Canada. The Canadian retail stores are operated by franchisees under agreements substantially similar to those used in the United States.

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Retail Brand Franchise Support

As a franchisor, our success depends upon our ability to develop and support competitive and successful franchise brands. We emphasize the following areas of franchise support and assistance.

Training

Each franchisee must attend our training program regardless of prior experience. Soon after signing a franchise agreement, the franchisee is required to attend new owner orientation training. This course covers basic management issues, such as preparing a business plan, lease evaluation, evaluating insurance needs and obtaining financing. Our training staff assists each franchisee in developing a business plan for their retail store with financial and cash flow projections. The second training session is centered on store operations. It covers, among other things, point-of-sale computer training, inventory selection and acquisition, sales, marketing and other topics. We provide the franchisee with operations manuals that we periodically update.

Field Support

We provide operations personnel to assist the franchisee in the opening of a new business. We also have an ongoing field support program designed to assist franchisees in operating their retail stores. Our franchise support personnel visit each retail store periodically and, in most cases, a business assessment is made to determine whether the franchisee is operating in accordance with our standards. The visit is also designed to assist franchisees with operational issues.

Purchasing

During training each franchisee is taught how to evaluate, purchase and price used goods. In addition to purchasing used products from customers who bring merchandise to the store, the franchisee is also encouraged to develop sources for purchasing used merchandise in the community. Franchisees typically do not repair or recondition used products, but rather, purchase quality used merchandise that may be put directly on display for resale on an *as is* basis. We have developed specialized computer point-of-sale systems for our brands that provide the franchisee with standardized pricing information to assist in the purchasing of used items. Play It Again Sports, Once Upon A Child and Music Go Round also use buying guides to assist franchisees in pricing used items.

We provide centralized buying services, which on a limited basis include credit and billing for the Play It Again Sports franchisees. Upon credit approval, Play It Again Sports franchisees may order through the buying group, in which case, product is shipped directly to the store by the vendor. We are invoiced by the vendor, and in turn, we invoice the franchisee adding a 4% service fee to cover our costs of operating the buying group. Our Play It Again Sports franchise system uses several major vendors including Horizon Fitness, Nautilus, Wilson Sporting Goods, Champro Sporting Goods, Easton-Bell Sports, RBK CCM Hockey and Bauer Hockey. The loss of any of the above vendors would change the vendor mix, but not significantly change our products offered. The amount of product being sold through the buying group is significantly lower than it has been in the past due to a greater number of franchisees having direct relationships with vendors.

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To provide the franchisees of our Play It Again Sports, Once Upon A Child and Music Go Round systems a source of affordable new product, we have developed relationships with our significant vendors and negotiated prices for our franchisees to take advantage of the buying power a franchise system brings.

Our typical Once Upon A Child franchised store purchases approximately 30% of its new product from Graco, Million Dollar Baby, Dorel Juvenile Group and North Gates. The loss of any of the above vendors would change the vendor mix, but not significantly change our products offered.

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There are no significant vendors of new products to our typical Plato's Closet franchised store as new product is an extremely low percentage of sales.

Retail Advertising and Marketing

We encourage our franchisees to implement a marketing program that includes one or more of the following: television, radio, point-of-purchase materials, in store signage and local store marketing programs as well as email marketing promotions, website promotions and participation in social media. Through these mediums, we advertise that we buy items. Franchisees of the respective retail brands are required to spend a minimum of 5% of their gross sales on approved advertising and marketing and are required to pay us an annual marketing fee. Franchisees may be required to participate in regional cooperative advertising groups.

Computerized Point-Of-Sale Systems

We require our retail brand franchisees to use a retail information management computer system in each store, which has evolved with the development of new technology. This computerized point-of-sale system is designed specifically for use in our franchise retail stores. The current system includes our proprietary Data Recycling System software, a dedicated server, two or more work station registers, a receipt printer, a report printer and a bar code scanner, together with software modules for inventory management, cash management and customer information management. Our franchisees purchase the computer hardware from us. We charge a fee of approximately 4% for handling and configuration of systems sold through us. The Data Recycling System software is designed to accommodate buying and consigning of used merchandise. This system provides franchisees with an important management tool that reduces errors, increases efficiencies and enhances inventory control. We provide point-of-sale system support through our Computer Support Center located at our Company headquarters.

Winmark Business Solutions®

We established Winmark Business Solutions (WBS) to provide business support services to franchisees and other small businesses. We provide a web site that:

- aggregates the purchasing power of small businesses, including our franchisees, which allows us to more effectively negotiate arrangements for products and services critical to most small businesses;
- provides an easy point of contact between vendors and small businesses;
- provides small business owners information and tools that will help them be successful at every stage of their small business;
- provides business critical products, including office supplies and small business books, through the WBS Marketplace, an online store done in partnership with Amazon.com;

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- provides equipment leasing options for small businesses; and
- provides advertising and promotional opportunities for small businesses.

We have established preferred provider relationships with high quality vendors that provide small businesses a host of critical services. Included in the array of services available through the web site are accounting, tax and payroll services, copying and printing services, purchase of office supplies, credit card processing, loss prevention, business insurance, computer/POS equipment, and more. A small business becomes a member of Winmark Business Solutions by registration, which is free.

The Retail Franchise Agreement

We enter into franchise agreements with our franchisees. The following is a summary of certain key provisions of our current standard retail brand franchise agreement. Except as noted, the franchise agreements used for each of our retail brands are generally the same.

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Each franchisee must execute our franchise agreement and pay an initial franchise fee. At December 31, 2011, the franchise fee for all brands was \$25,000 for an initial store in the U.S. and \$25,000CAD for an initial store in Canada. Once a franchisee opens its initial store, it can open additional stores, in any brand, by paying a \$15,000 franchise fee for a store in the U.S. and \$15,000CAD for a store in Canada, provided an acceptable territory is available and the franchisee meets the brand's additional store standards. The franchise fee for our initial retail store and additional retail store in Canada is based upon the exchange rate applied to the United States fee on the last business day of the preceding fiscal year. The franchise fee in March 2012 for an initial retail store in Canada will be \$25,000CAD, and an additional retail store in Canada will be \$15,000CAD. Typically, the franchisee's initial store is open for business between eight and ten months from the date the franchise agreement is signed. The franchise agreement has an initial term of 10 years, with subsequent 10-year renewal periods, and grants the franchisee an exclusive geographic area, which will vary in size depending upon population, demographics and other factors. Under current franchise agreements, franchisees of the respective brands are required to pay us weekly continuing fees (royalties) equal to the percentage of gross sales outlined in their Franchise Agreements, generally ranging from 4% to 5% for Plato's Closet, Play It Again Sports and Once Upon A Child and 3% for Music Go Round.

Each Franchisee is required to pay us an annual marketing fee of between \$500 and \$1,000. Each new or renewing Plato's Closet, Play It Again Sports, Once Upon A Child and Music Go Round franchisee is required to spend 5% of its gross sales for advertising and promoting its franchised store. Existing franchisees with older Franchise Agreements may only be required to spend 3% to 4% of their gross sales on advertising and promotion. Currently, for all of the retail brands except Play It Again Sports, we have the option to increase the minimum advertising expenditure requirement from 5% to 6% of the franchisee's gross sales, of which up to 2% would be paid to us as an advertising fee for deposit into an advertising fund. While we currently do not have the option to increase the advertising expenditure requirement for Play It Again Sports franchisees, we may also require those franchisees to pay 2% of their gross sales into an advertising fund. This fund, if initiated, would be managed by us and would be used for advertising and promotion of the franchise system.

During the term of a franchise agreement, franchisees agree not to operate directly or indirectly any competitive business. In addition, franchisees agree that after the end of the term or termination of the franchise agreement, franchisees will not operate any competitive business for a period of one year and within a reasonable geographic area. We will pursue enforcement of our noncompetition clause vigorously; however, these noncompetition clauses are not enforceable in certain states or in all circumstances.

Although our franchise agreements contain provisions designed to assure the quality of a franchisee's operations, we have less control over a franchisee's operations than we would if we owned and operated a retail store. Under the franchise agreement, we have a right of first refusal on the sale of any franchised store, but we are not obligated to repurchase any franchise.

Renewal of the Franchise Relationship

At the end of the 10-year term of each franchise agreement, each franchisee has the option to renew the franchise relationship by signing a new 10-year franchise agreement. If a franchisee chooses not to sign a new franchise agreement, a franchisee must comply with all post termination obligations including the franchisee's noncompetition clause discussed above. We may choose not to renew the franchise relationship only when permitted by the franchise agreement and applicable state law.

We believe that renewing a significant number of these franchise relationships is important to the success of the Company.

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Retail Franchising Competition

Retailing, including the sale of teenage and children's apparel, sporting goods and musical instruments, is highly competitive. Many retailers have substantially greater financial and other resources than we do. Our franchisees compete with established, locally owned retail stores, discount chains and traditional retail stores for sales of new merchandise. Full line retailers generally carry little or no used merchandise. Resale, thrift and consignment shops and garage and rummage sales offer some competition to our franchisees for the sale of used merchandise. Also, our franchisees increasingly compete with online used and new goods marketplaces such as eBay, craigslist and many others. We are aware of, and compete with, one franchisor of stores which sells new and used sporting equipment, two franchisors of stores which sell used and new children's clothing, toys and accessories and two franchisors of teen apparel stores.

Our Plato's Closet franchise stores primarily compete with specialty apparel stores such as Gap, Abercrombie & Fitch, Old Navy, Banana Republic and The Limited. We compete with other franchisors in the teenage resale clothing retail market.

Our Play It Again Sports franchisees compete with large retailers such as Dick's Sporting Goods, The Sports Authority as well as regional and local sporting goods stores. We also compete with Target and Wal-Mart.

Our Once Upon A Child franchisees compete primarily with large retailers such as Babies R Us, Wal-Mart, Target and various specialty children's retail stores such as Gap Kids. We compete with other franchisors in the specialty children's resale retail market.

Our Music Go Round franchise stores compete with large musical instrument retailers such as Guitar Center as well as local independent musical instrument stores. We do not believe we compete with any other franchisor directly in the used and new musical instrument market.

Our retail franchises may face additional competition in the future. This could include additional competitors that may enter the used merchandise market. We believe that our franchisees will continue to be able to compete with other retailers based on the strength of our value-oriented brands and the name recognition associated with our service marks.

We also face competition in connection with the sale of franchises. Our prospective franchisees frequently evaluate other franchise opportunities before purchasing a franchise from us. We compete with other franchise companies for franchisees based on the following factors, among others: amount of initial investment, franchise fee, royalty rate, profitability, franchisor services and industry. We believe that our franchise brands are competitive with other franchises based on the fees we charge, our franchise support services and the performance of our existing franchise brands.

Wirth Business Credit Franchise System

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We began franchising the Wirth Business Credit business in 2006. Franchisees in the Wirth Business Credit franchise system marketed small business equipment leasing and financing services offered by us. As of the beginning of the fiscal year covered by this report, we had 15 Wirth Business Credit franchised territories operating in the United States. During the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the franchise agreements covering these 15 territories were terminated, and we no longer offer Wirth Business Credit franchises.

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Equipment Leasing Operations

We operate a middle-market leasing operation through Winmark Capital Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary. We operate a small-ticket financing operation through Wirth Business Credit, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary. We incorporated both of the corporations in April 2004. To differentiate ourselves from our competitors in the leasing industry, we offer innovative lease and financing products and concentrate on building long-term, relationship-based associations with our customers and business alliances.

During the past two years, our leasing operations have experienced improved financial results. Contribution to consolidated operating income from this segment improved from a loss of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2009 to income of \$6.5 million in fiscal 2011. Our leasing portfolio has decreased over this period from \$37.0 million at the end of 2009 to \$29.8 million at the end of 2011. The decrease in the leasing portfolio during this period was driven by decreased activity levels in our small-ticket financing business, partially offset by higher activity levels in our middle-market leasing operations.

Winmark Capital Corporation

Winmark Capital Corporation is engaged in the business of providing non-cancelable leases for high-technology and business-essential assets to both larger organizations and smaller, growing companies. We target businesses with annual revenue between \$30 million and several billion dollars. We focus on transactions that generally have terms from two to four years. Such transactions are generally larger than \$250,000 and include high-technology equipment and/or business essential equipment, including computers, telecommunications equipment, point-of-sale systems and other business-essential equipment. The leases are retained in our portfolio to accommodate equipment additions and upgrades to meet customers' changing needs.

Industry

The high-technology equipment industry has been characterized by rapid and continuous advancements permitting broadened user applications and reductions in processing costs. The introduction of new equipment generally does not cause existing equipment to become obsolete but usually does cause the market value of existing equipment to decrease to reflect the improved performance per dollar cost of the new equipment. Users frequently replace equipment as their existing equipment becomes inappropriate for their needs or as increased data processing capacity is required, creating a secondary market in used equipment.

Generally, high-technology equipment, such as data processing equipment, does not suffer from material physical deterioration if properly maintained. Our leased equipment is kept under continual maintenance, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, most often provided by the manufacturer. The economic life and residual value of data processing equipment is subject to, among other things, the development of technological improvements and changes in sale and maintenance terms initiated by the manufacturer.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy allows us to differentiate ourselves from our competitors in the leasing industry. Key elements of this strategy include:

- Relationship Focus. We maintain a focused, long-term, customer-service approach to our business.
- Full Service. We can service the equipment leasing needs of both large organizations as well as smaller, growing companies.
- Asset Ownership. We differentiate ourselves with our commitment to retain ownership of our leases throughout the lease term.

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Leasing and Sales Activities

Our middle-market lease products are marketed nationally through our principal office in Minneapolis, Minnesota and our satellite offices in Atlanta, Georgia; Boulder, Colorado and Santa Barbara, California.

We market our leasing services directly to end-users and indirectly through business alliances, and through vendors of equipment, software, value-added services and consulting services. We directly market to customers and prospects by telephone canvassing and by establishing relationships with business alliances in the local business community. We may also advertise in magazines or other periodicals in targeted industries.

We generally lease high-technology and other business-essential equipment. Additionally, we may lease operating system and application software to our customers, but typically only with a hardware lease. Our standard lease agreements, entered into with each customer, are noncancelable net leases which contain hell-or-high water provisions under which the customer, upon acceptance of the equipment, must make all lease payments regardless of any defects or performance of the equipment, and which require the customer to maintain and service the equipment, insure the equipment against casualty loss and pay all property, sales and other taxes related to the equipment. We retain ownership of the equipment we lease and, in the event of default by the customer, we or the financial institution to whom the lease payment has been assigned may declare the customer in default, accelerate all lease payments due under the lease and pursue other available remedies, including repossession of the equipment. Upon expiration of the initial term or extended lease term, depending on the structure of the lease, the customer may:

- return the equipment to us;
- renew the lease for an additional term; or
- purchase the equipment.

If the equipment is returned to us, it will be either re-leased to another customer or sold into the secondary-user marketplace.

Wirth Business Credit, Inc.

Our small-ticket financing operation serves the needs of small businesses. Small-ticket financing transactions are typically between \$5,000 and \$100,000, have terms of between two and four years and cover business essential assets, including computers, printing equipment, security systems, telecommunications equipment, car wash equipment, production equipment and other assets.

Industry

The small ticket finance industry is highly fragmented and competitive. Small business owners typically finance their businesses through one of many possible sources including banks, vendor captive finance companies, leasing brokers, credit card companies and independent leasing companies. These sources of funding typically limit their focus to certain types of transactions and may base their decision on credit quality, geography, size of transaction, type of asset or other criteria. The small-ticket finance industry is very competitive, however, small business owners do not generally receive the same level of customer service as larger businesses do. Small business owners desire products that are convenient, easy to understand, competitive and come from a trusted source.

The small ticket finance industry has faced particularly unfavorable economic trends during the past few years that have significantly impacted the financial viability and credit quality of many small business owners. These circumstances have the effect of not only reducing the pool of credit worthy customers, but increasing the level of non-performing and under-performing existing financing transactions of lending institutions and leasing companies.

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Business Strategy

Key elements of our small-ticket business strategy include:

- **Relationship Focus.** We establish relationships with companies that control or have influence over multiple smaller businesses such as franchisors, equipment vendors and associations.
- **Customer Service.** We understand that small business owners desire a convenient, flexible financing solution. We provide fast credit decisions, flexible terms and an easy to understand process.

Leasing and Sales Activities

We focus our sales efforts on establishing relationships with organizations with influence over many small businesses such as vendors, franchisors and trade associations. Our financing transactions are generally full pay out transactions, which means, after paying all required payments under the financing agreement, the customer owns the asset.

Financing

To date, we have funded the vast majority of our leases internally using our available cash or debt.

Winmark Capital Corporation may from time to time arrange permanent financing of leases through non-recourse discounting of lease rentals with various financial institutions at fixed interest rates. The proceeds from the assignment of the lease rentals will generally be equal to the present value of the remaining lease payments due under the lease, discounted at the interest rate charged by the financial institution. Interest rates obtained under this type of financing are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis and reflect the financial strength of the customer, the term of the lease and the prevailing interest rates. In the event of a default by a customer in non-recourse financing, the financial institution has a first lien on the underlying leased equipment, with no further recourse against us. The institution may, however, take title to the collateral in the event the customer fails to make lease payments or certain other defaults by the customer occur under the terms of the lease. Our use of lease discounting is dependent upon having leases that are attractive to financial institutions as well as our available cash balances.

Equipment Leasing Competition

We compete with a variety of equipment financing sources that are available to businesses, including: national, regional and local finance companies that provide lease and loan products; financing through captive finance and leasing companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers; credit card companies; and commercial banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Many of these companies are substantially

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larger than we are and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do.

Some of our competitors have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. A lower cost of funds could enable a competitor to offer leases with yields that are much less than the yields that we offer, which might cause us to lose lease origination volume. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could enable them to establish more origination sources and end user customer relationships and increase their market share. We have and will continue to encounter significant competition.

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Government Regulation

Fourteen states, the Federal Trade Commission and four Canadian Provinces impose pre-sale franchise registration and/or disclosure requirements on franchisors. In addition, a number of states have statutes which regulate substantive aspects of the franchisor-franchisee relationship such as termination, nonrenewal, transfer, discrimination among franchisees and competition with franchisees.

Additional legislation, both at the federal and state levels, could expand pre-sale disclosure requirements, further regulate substantive aspects of the franchise relationship and require us to file our Franchise Disclosure Documents with additional states. We cannot predict the effect of future franchise legislation, but do not believe there is any imminent legislation currently under consideration which would have a material adverse impact on our operations.

Although most states do not directly regulate the commercial equipment lease financing business, certain states require licensing of lenders and finance companies, and impose limitations on interest rates and other charges, and a disclosure of certain contract terms and constrain collection practices. We believe that we are currently in compliance with all material statutes and regulations that are applicable to our business.

Trademarks and Service Marks

Plato's Closet®, Play It Again Sports®, Once Upon A Child®, Music Go Round®, Winmark®, Winmark Business Solutions®, Wirth Business Credit®, Winmark Capital® and LeaseManager®, among others, are our registered service marks. These marks are of considerable value to our business. We intend to protect our service marks by appropriate legal action where and when necessary. Each service mark registration must be renewed every 10 years. We have taken, and intend to continue to take, all steps necessary to renew the registration of all our material service marks.

Seasonality

Our Plato's Closet and Once Upon A Child franchise brands have experienced higher than average sales volumes during the spring months and during the back to school season. Our Play It Again Sports franchise brand has experienced higher than average sales volumes during the winter season. Overall, the different seasonal trends of our brands partially offset each other and do not result in significant seasonality trends on a Company-wide basis. Our equipment leasing business is not seasonal; however, quarter to quarter results may vary significantly.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we employed 103 employees, all of which were full-time.

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ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

We are dependent on franchise renewals.

Each of our franchise agreements is 10 years long. At the end of the term of each franchise agreement, each franchisee may, if certain conditions are met, renew the franchise relationship by signing a new 10-year franchise agreement. In 2011, of the 23 franchises that had Plato's Closet franchise agreements expire, 23 signed new 10-year franchise agreements. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, 29, 25 and 29 Plato's Closet franchise agreements will expire, respectively. In 2011, of the 50 franchisees that had their Play It Again Sports franchise agreement expire, 50 signed new 10-year franchise agreements. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, 64, 46 and 28 Play It Again Sports franchise agreements will expire, respectively. In 2011, of the 7 franchisees that had their Once Upon A Child franchise agreement expire, 7 signed new 10-year franchise agreements. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, 3, 37 and 35 Once Upon A Child franchise agreements will expire, respectively. In 2011, no franchisees had a Music Go Round franchise agreement expire. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, 0, 3 and 2 Music Go Round franchise agreements will expire, respectively. We believe that renewing a significant number of these franchise relationships is important to our continued success. If a significant number of franchise relationships are not renewed our financial performance would be materially and adversely impacted.

We are dependent on new franchisees.

Our ability to generate increased revenue and achieve higher levels of profitability depends in part on increasing the number of franchises open. While we believe that many larger and smaller markets will continue to provide significant opportunities for sales of franchises, continuing unfavorable macro-economic conditions may affect the ability of potential franchisees to obtain external financing and/or impact their net worth, both of which could lead to a lower level of openings than we have historically experienced. There can be no assurance that we will sustain our current level of franchise openings.

We are dependent upon our chief executive officer.

Our success depends on the efforts and abilities of John L. Morgan, our chairman of the board and chief executive officer. The loss of the services of Mr. Morgan could materially harm our business. Such a loss would also divert management attention away from operational issues.

We may sell franchises for a territory, but the franchisee may not open.

We believe that a substantial majority of franchises sold but not opened will open within the time period permitted by the applicable franchise agreement or we will be able to resell the territories for most of the terminated or expired franchises. However, there can be no assurance that substantially all of the currently sold but unopened franchises will open and commence paying royalties to us. At December 31, 2011, we had 44 franchise agreements expected to open in 2012.

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Our retail franchisees are dependent on supply of used merchandise.

Our retail brands are based on offering customers a mix of used and new merchandise. As a result, the ability of our franchisees to obtain continuing supplies of high quality used merchandise is important to the success of our brands. Supply of used merchandise comes from the general public and is not regular or highly reliable. In addition, adherence to federal and state product safety and other requirements may limit the amount of used merchandise available to our franchisees. In addition to laws and regulations that apply to businesses generally, our franchised retail stores may be subject to state or local statutes or ordinances that govern secondhand dealers. There can be no assurance that our franchisees will avoid supply problems with respect to used merchandise.

We may be unable to collect accounts receivable from franchisees.

In the event that our ability to collect accounts receivable significantly declines from current rates, we may incur additional charges that would affect earnings. If we are unable to collect payments due from our franchisees, it would materially adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

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We operate in extremely competitive industries.

Retailing, including the sale of teenage and children's apparel, sporting goods and musical instruments, is highly competitive. Many retailers have significantly greater financial and other resources than us and our franchisees. Individual franchisees face competition in their markets from retailers of new merchandise and, in certain instances, resale, thrift and other stores that sell used merchandise. To date, our franchisees have not faced a high degree of competition in the sale of used merchandise, but do so in connection with the sale of new merchandise. However, we may face additional competition as our franchise systems expand and if additional competitors enter the used merchandise market.

Our equipment leasing businesses compete with a variety of equipment financing sources that are available to businesses, including: national, regional, and local finance companies that provide leases and loan products; financing through captive finance and leasing companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers; and commercial banks, savings and loans, credit unions and credit cards. Many of these companies are substantially larger than we are and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. There can be no assurances that we will be able to successfully compete with these larger competitors.

We are subject to credit risk from nonpayment or slow payments in our lease portfolio and our allowance for credit losses may be inadequate to absorb losses.

In our leasing business, if we inaccurately assess the creditworthiness of our customers, we may experience a higher number of lease defaults than expected, which would reduce our earnings. For our middle-market customers, we serve a wide range of businesses from smaller companies that may be financed by venture capital investors to larger organizations that may be financed by private equity firms and larger independent public or private companies. In many cases, our credit analysis relies on the customer's current or projected financials. If we fail to adequately assess the risks of our customer's business plans, we may experience credit losses. For our small-ticket customers, there is typically only limited publicly available financial and other information about their businesses. Accordingly, in making credit decisions, we rely upon the accuracy of information from the small business owner and/or third party sources, such as credit reporting agencies. If the information we obtain from small business owners and/or third party sources is incorrect, our ability to make appropriate credit decisions will be impaired.

If losses from leases exceed our allowance for credit losses, our operating income will be reduced. In connection with our leases, we record an allowance for credit losses to provide for estimated losses. Determining the appropriate level of the allowance is an inherently uncertain process and therefore our determination of this allowance may prove to be inadequate to cover losses in connection with our portfolio of leases. Losses in excess of our allowance for credit losses would cause us to increase our provision for credit losses, reducing or eliminating our operating income.

Deteriorated economic or business conditions may negatively impact our leasing business.

In an economic slowdown or recession, our equipment leasing businesses may face an increase in delinquent payments, lease defaults and credit losses. The volume of leasing business for our new and existing customers may decline, as well as the credit quality of our customers. Because we extend credit to many emerging and leveraged companies through our subsidiary Winmark Capital Corporation and primarily to small businesses through our subsidiary Wirth Business Credit, Inc., our customers may be particularly susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. Any protracted economic slowdowns or recessions may make it difficult for us to maintain the volume of lease originations for new

and existing customers, and may deteriorate the credit quality of new leases. Any of these events may slow the growth of our leasing portfolio and impact the profitability of our leasing operations.

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We have suffered losses from investments outside of our franchise and leasing businesses and may continue to suffer losses in the future

We currently have investments in two private companies. We currently own 22.0% of the common stock of Tomsten, Inc. (d/b/a Archiver's), a privately held corporation. Archiver's is a retail concept created to help people preserve and enjoy their photographs. In addition, we currently have an investment of subordinated debt in BridgeFunds Limited (BridgeFunds). BridgeFunds advances funds to claimants involved in civil litigation to cover litigation expenses.

Since the inception of our investment in 2002, Archiver's has incurred over \$17.2 million in losses. As of December 31, 2011, the carrying value of our \$8.5 million investment equaled \$2.5 million. If Archiver's continues to sustain losses, it may need to seek external financing in the form of equity and/or debt. There can be no assurance that Archiver's will be able to obtain additional financing. Any continued losses or inability to obtain financing on attractive terms may result in a further impairment of the carrying value of our investment and a reduction in our book value and profitability. Also, there is not a market for the equity of Archiver's and our ability to recover our investment and realize a cash return on our investment will depend on the development of a market for Archiver's equity or the sale of Archiver's.

During 2009, the board of BridgeFunds decided to cease advancing funds to new claimants and place its portfolio of receivables in run-off. We have entered into three modification agreements with BridgeFunds, whereby the maturity date of our investment was changed to June 30, 2012, the annual rate of interest on the notes was increased to 15% and monthly prepayments of the principal of such notes in an amount equal to Available Cash Flow (as defined within the modification agreements) is required. As of December 31, 2011, we have not received any payments of principal and have received only \$88,700 in payments of interest since the date of the initial modification agreement on October 22, 2009. We have stopped accruing interest on the investment. During 2011, we recorded impairment charges totaling \$883,100 to reduce the carrying value of this investment to its expected realized value. Our ability to recover our investment will depend on the successful run-off of the remaining BridgeFunds portfolio.

The loss of our entire investment in any one or both of these investments would have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

We are subject to restrictions and counterparty risk in our credit facility.

The terms of our \$35.0 million line of credit impose certain operating and financial restrictions on us and require us to meet certain financial tests including tests related to minimum levels of debt service coverage and tangible net worth and maximum levels of leverage. As of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants under this facility; however, failure to comply with these covenants in the future may result in default and could result in acceleration of the related indebtedness. Any such acceleration of indebtedness would have an adverse impact on our business activities and financial condition.

Recent events in the worldwide credit markets have had an adverse impact on the general availability of credit. Although our credit facility does not expire until February, 2016, sustained market deterioration could jeopardize the counterparty obligations of one or both of the banks participating in this facility, which could have an adverse impact on our business if we are not able to replace such credit facility or find other sources of liquidity on acceptable terms.

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We are subject to government regulation.

As a franchisor, we are subject to various federal and state franchise laws and regulations. Fourteen states, the Federal Trade Commission and four Canadian Provinces impose pre-sale franchise registration and/or disclosure requirements on franchisors. In addition, a number of states have statutes which regulate substantive aspects of the franchisor-franchisee relationship such as termination, nonrenewal, transfer, discrimination among franchisees and competition with franchisees.

Additional legislation, both at the federal and state levels, could expand pre-sale disclosure requirements, further regulate substantive aspects of the franchise relationship and require us to file our franchise offering circulars with additional states. Future franchise legislation could impose costs or other burdens on us that could have a material adverse impact on our operations.

Although most states do not directly regulate the commercial equipment lease financing business, certain states require licensing of lenders and finance companies, impose limitations on interest rates and other charges, constrain collection practices and require disclosure of certain contract terms. Laws or regulations may be adopted with respect to our equipment leases or the equipment leasing industry, and collection processes. Any new legislation or regulation, or changes in the interpretation of existing laws, which affect the equipment leasing industry could increase our costs of compliance.

ITEM 2: PROPERTIES

We lease 33,513 square feet at our headquarters facility in Minneapolis, Minnesota, under a lease that commenced in March 2009. We are obligated to pay rent monthly under the lease, and will pay an estimated \$5.1 million in total rental payments over the entire term of the lease which runs ten years and six months from the commencement date. We are also obligated to pay estimated taxes and operating expenses as described in the lease, which change annually. The total rentals, taxes and operating expenses paid may increase if we exercise any of our rights to acquire additional space described in the lease.

ITEM 3: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any material litigation and are not aware of any threatened litigation that would have a material adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 4: MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5: MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information, Holders, Dividends**

Winmark Corporation's common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol WINA. The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by Nasdaq for the quarterly periods indicated:

FY 2011:	First	Second	Third	Fourth	FY 2010:	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	43.00	47.85	49.00	58.75	High	22.46	34.86	35.50	35.18
Low	30.56	35.00	38.93	43.07	Low	19.48	21.61	29.13	31.38

At March 5, 2012, there were 5,075,954 shares of common stock outstanding held by approximately 102 shareholders of record. Shareholders of record do not include holders who beneficially own common stock held in nominee or street name. We declared and paid cash dividends of \$0.02 per common share in each of the second, third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2010 and first quarter of fiscal 2011. We declared and paid cash dividends of \$0.03 per common share in each of the second, third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2011. Any future declaration of dividends will be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and subject to our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. (See Note 14 Subsequent Events).

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan(1)	Maximum Number of Shares that may yet be Purchased Under the Plan
September 25, 2011 to October 29, 2011				495,872
October 30, 2011 to November 26, 2011				495,872
November 27, 2011 to December 31, 2011				495,872

(1) The Board of Directors' authorization for the repurchase of shares of the Company's common stock was originally approved in 1995 with no expiration date. The total shares approved for repurchase has been increased by additional Board of Directors' approvals and is currently limited to 5,000,000 shares, of which 495,872 may still be repurchased.

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The following table sets forth selected financial information for the periods indicated. The information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes discussed in Item 8 and 15, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discussed in Item 7.

	Fiscal Year Ended (in thousands except per share data)				
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010	December 26, 2009	December 27, 2008	December 29, 2007
Revenue:					
Royalties	\$ 30,361	\$ 26,489	\$ 23,616	\$ 21,804	\$ 20,447
Leasing income	16,365	9,896	9,537	8,093	4,416
Merchandise sales	2,481	2,345	2,387	3,268	3,999
Franchise fees	1,081	1,366	1,073	1,705	1,724
Other	1,047	1,107	683	554	579
Total revenue	51,335	41,203	37,296	35,424	31,165
Cost of merchandise sold	2,366	2,231	2,290	3,121	3,837
Leasing expense	5,116	1,624	2,288	1,882	1,031
Provision for credit losses	(43)	189	2,796	2,570	604
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19,048	18,620	19,142	19,760	19,267
Income from operations	24,848	18,539	10,780	8,091	6,426
Loss from equity investments(1)	(516)	(259)	(100)	(3,163)	(359)
Impairment of investment in notes	(883)				
Interest expense	(112)	(980)	(1,309)	(1,305)	(1,457)
Interest and other income	45	258	459	224	539
Income before income taxes	23,382	17,558	9,830	3,847	5,149
Provision for income taxes	9,287	7,229	3,981	2,708	2,104
Net income	\$ 14,095	\$ 10,329	\$ 5,849	\$ 1,139	\$ 3,045
Earnings per common share - diluted	\$ 2.69	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.10	\$.21	\$.54
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	5,238	5,210	5,338	5,531	5,591
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 15,895	\$ 3,595	\$ 12,556	\$ 6,164	\$ (598)
Total assets	47,746	42,122	56,805	58,110	56,947
Total debt		8,800	30,508	34,431	37,261
Shareholders' equity	35,109	23,013	15,329	13,891	12,669
Selected Financial Ratios:					
Return on average assets	31.4%	20.9%	10.2%	2.0%	6.6%
Return on average equity	48.5%	53.9%	40.0%	8.6%	22.7%

(1) Included in loss from equity investments is a \$2,839,100 impairment charge for the partial write-off of the Company's investment in Tomsten, Inc. in 2008.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Overview

As of December 31, 2011, we had 930 franchises operating under the Plato's Closet, Play It Again Sports, Once Upon A Child and Music Go Round brands and had a leasing portfolio of \$29.8 million. Management closely tracks the following financial criteria to evaluate current business operations and future prospects: royalties, leasing activity, and selling, general and administrative expenses.

Our most profitable source of franchising revenue is royalties received from our franchise partners. During 2011, our royalties increased \$3.9 million or 14.6% compared to 2010.

During 2011, we purchased \$20.4 million in equipment for lease customers compared to \$15.3 million in 2010. Overall, our leasing portfolio (net investment in leases – current and long-term) decreased to \$29.8 million at December 31, 2011 from \$30.7 million at December 25, 2010. Leasing income net of leasing expense in 2011 was \$11.2 million compared to \$8.3 million in the same period last year. Fluctuations in period-to-period leasing income and leasing expense result primarily from the manner and timing in which leasing income and leasing expense is recognized over the term of each particular lease in accordance with accounting guidance applicable to leasing. For this reason, we believe that more meaningful levels of leasing activity are the purchases of equipment for lease customers and the medium - to long-term trend in the size of the leasing portfolio. Our earnings are also impacted by credit losses. During 2011, our provision for credit losses decreased to \$(43,400) from \$189,000 in 2010.

Management continually monitors the level and timing of selling, general and administrative expenses. The major components of selling, general and administrative expenses include salaries, wages and benefits, advertising, travel, occupancy, legal and professional fees. During 2011, selling, general and administrative expense increased \$428,300, or 2.3%, compared to the same period last year.

Management also monitors several nonfinancial factors in evaluating the current business operations and future prospects including franchise openings and closings and franchise renewals. The following is a summary of our franchising activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:

	TOTAL 12/25/10	OPENED	CLOSED	TOTAL 12/31/11	AVAILABLE FOR RENEWAL	COMPLETED RENEWALS	% RENEWED
<u>Plato's Closet</u>							
Franchises - US and Canada	301	24	(1)	324	23	23	100%
<u>Play It Again Sports</u>							
Franchises - US and Canada	328	8	(11)	325	50	50	100%
<u>Once Upon A Child</u>							
Franchises - US and Canada	241	10	(4)	247	7	7	100%

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<u>Music Go Round</u>							
Franchises - US	33	1	(0)	34			N/A
Total Franchised Stores	903	43	(16)	930	80	80	100%
<u>Wirth Business Credit</u>							
Territories - US(1)	15	0	(15)	0			N/A
Total Franchises/Territories	918	43	(31)	930	80	80	100%

(1) During the first quarter of 2011, the franchise agreements for the 15 Wirth Business Credit territories were terminated.

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Renewal activity is a key focus area for management. Our franchisees sign 10-year agreements with us. The renewal of existing franchise agreements as they approach their expiration is an indicator that management monitors to determine the health of our business and the preservation of future royalties. In 2011, we renewed 100% of franchise agreements up for renewal. This percentage of renewal has ranged between 96% and 100% during the last three years.

Our ability to grow our operating income is dependent on our ability to: (i) effectively support our franchise partners so that they produce higher revenues, (ii) open new franchises, (iii) increase lease originations and minimize write-offs in our leasing portfolios, and (iv) control our selling, general and administrative expenses. A detailed description of the risks to our business along with other risk factors can be found in Item 1A Risk Factors .

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth selected information from our Consolidated Statements of Operations expressed as a percentage of total revenue and the percentage change in the dollar amounts from the prior period:

	Fiscal Year Ended		Fiscal 2011
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010	over (under) 2010
Revenue:			
Royalties	59.2%	64.3%	14.6%
Leasing income	31.9	24.0	65.4
Merchandise sales	4.8	5.7	5.8
Franchise fees	2.1	3.3	(20.9)
Other	2.0	2.7	(5.4)
Total revenue	100.0	100.0	24.6
Cost of merchandise sold	(4.6)	(5.4)	(6.1)
Lease expense	(10.0)	(3.9)	215.0
Provision for credit losses	0.1	(0.5)	(123.0)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(37.1)	(45.2)	2.3
Income from operations	48.4	45.0	34.0
Loss from equity investments	(1.0)	(0.6)	99.1
Impairment of investment in notes	(1.7)		
Interest expense	(0.2)	(2.4)	(88.6)
Interest and other income	0.1	0.6	(82.6)
Income before income taxes	45.6	42.6	33.2
Provision for income taxes	(18.1)	(17.5)	28.5
Net income	27.5%	25.1%	36.5%

Revenue

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$51.3 million compared to \$41.2 million for the comparable period in 2010.

Royalties and Franchise Fees

Royalties increased to \$30.4 million for 2011 from \$26.5 million for the same period in 2010, a 14.6% increase. The increase was due to higher Plato's Closet and Once Upon A Child royalties of \$2.4 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The increase in royalties for these brands is primarily due to higher franchisee retail sales in these brands as well as having 23 additional Plato's Closet franchise stores in 2011 compared to the same period last year. Fiscal 2011 was a 53-week year compared to a 52-week year in fiscal 2010, which also contributed to the increase in royalty revenues.

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Franchise fees include initial franchise fees from the sale of new franchises and transfer fees related to the transfer of existing franchises. Franchise fee revenue is recognized when the franchise opens or when the franchise agreement is assigned to a buyer of a franchise. An overview of retail brand franchise fees is presented in the Franchising subsection of the Business section. Franchise fees decreased to \$1.1 million for 2011 from \$1.4 million for 2010 primarily as a result of opening 13 fewer franchises in 2011 compared to 2010.

Leasing Income

Leasing income increased to \$16.4 million in 2011 compared to \$9.9 million for the same period in 2010. The increase is primarily due to a higher level of equipment sales to customers.

Merchandise Sales

Merchandise sales include the sale of product to franchisees either through the Play It Again Sports buying group, or through our Computer Support Center (together, Direct Franchisee Sales). Direct Franchisee Sales increased 5.8% to \$2.5 million in 2011 from \$2.3 million in 2010. This is a result of increased technology purchases by our franchisees.

Cost of Merchandise Sold

Cost of merchandise sold includes in-bound freight and the cost of merchandise associated with Direct Franchisee Sales. Cost of merchandise sold increased 6.1% to \$2.4 million in 2011 from \$2.2 million in 2010. The increase was due to an increase in Direct Franchisee Sales discussed above. Cost of merchandise sold as a percentage of Direct Franchisee Sales for 2011 and 2010 was 95.4% and 95.2%, respectively.

Leasing Expense

Leasing expense increased to \$5.1 million in 2011 compared to \$1.6 million in 2010. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the associated cost of equipment sales to customers discussed above.

Provision for Credit Losses

Provision for credit losses was (\$43,400) in 2011 compared to \$189,000 in 2010. Provision levels for the periods presented were impacted by net write-offs as well as a lower level of delinquencies, primarily in the small-ticket financing business portion of our leasing segment. During 2011, we had total net write-offs of \$60,700 compared to of \$620,600 in 2010.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The \$428,300, or 2.3%, increase in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 is primarily due to an increase in compensation and benefits expense, inclusive of having of 53 weeks in fiscal 2011 to compared to 52 weeks in fiscal 2010.

Loss from Equity Investments

During 2011 and 2010, we recorded losses of \$515,800 and \$259,100, respectively, from our investment in Tomsten (representing our pro-rata share of losses for the periods). (See Item 1A Risk Factors as well as Note 3 Investments).

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Impairment of Investment in Notes

During 2011, we recorded \$883,100 in impairment charges for our investment in BridgeFunds notes as a result of our estimate of expected future cash flows from this investment. (See Item 1A Risk Factors as well as Note 3 Investments).

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased to \$112,000 in 2011 compared to \$980,200 in 2010. The decrease is due to lower corporate borrowings.

Interest and Other Income

During 2011, we had interest and other income of \$44,900 compared to \$257,800 of interest and other income in 2010. Interest and other income during 2010 included interest accrued on our investment in BridgeFunds notes. (See Note 3 Investments).

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was calculated at an effective rate of 39.7% and 41.2% for 2011 and 2010, respectively. The lower effective rate in 2011 compared to 2010 reflects a decrease in state taxes and the impact of permanent differences between income before income taxes and taxable income.

Segment Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2011 to

Year Ended December 25, 2010

We currently have two reportable business segments, franchising and leasing. The franchising segment franchises value-oriented retail store concepts that buy, sell, trade and consign merchandise. The leasing segment includes (i) Winmark Capital Corporation, our middle-market equipment leasing business and (ii) Wirth Business Credit, Inc., our small-ticket financing business. Segment reporting is intended to give financial statement users a better view of how we manage and evaluate our businesses. Our internal management reporting is the basis for the information disclosed for our business segments and includes allocation of shared-service costs. The following tables summarize financial information by segment and provide a reconciliation of segment contribution to income from operations:

Year Ended

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	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Revenue:		
Franchising	\$ 34,923,300	\$ 31,227,300
Leasing	16,411,700	9,976,300
Total revenue	\$ 51,335,000	\$ 41,203,600
Reconciliation to income from operations:		
Franchising segment contribution	\$ 18,389,300	\$ 15,434,600
Leasing segment contribution	6,458,300	3,104,400
Total income from operations	\$ 24,847,600	\$ 18,539,000

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Franchising Segment Operating Income

The franchising segment's 2011 operating income increased by \$3.0 million, or 19.1%, to \$18.4 million from \$15.4 million for 2010. The increase in segment contribution was primarily due to increased royalty revenues.

Leasing Segment Operating Income

The leasing segment's operating income for 2011 increased to \$6.5 million from \$3.1 million for 2010. The increase in segment contribution was primarily due to an increase in leasing income net of leasing expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity have historically been cash flow from operations and borrowings. The components of the consolidated statement of operations that reduce our net income but do not affect our liquidity include non-cash items for depreciation, compensation expense related to stock options, loss from equity investments and impairment of investment in notes. The most significant component of the consolidated balance sheet that affects our liquidity is our long-term investments. Investments include \$3.8 million of illiquid investments in two private companies: Tomsten, Inc. and BridgeFunds LLC. (See Note 3 Investments).

We ended 2011 with \$9.0 million in cash and cash equivalents and a current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) of 3.0 to 1.0 compared to \$2.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and a current ratio of 1.2 to 1.0 at the end of 2010.

Operating activities provided \$20.6 million of cash during 2011 compared to \$12.4 million during 2010. Cash provided by operating activities include an increase in deferred and current income taxes of \$3.5 million, primarily due to deferred tax liabilities associated with lease revenue and lease equipment purchases (See Note 10 Income Taxes).

Investing activities used \$2.3 million of cash during 2011 compared to \$5.4 million provided during 2010. The 2011 activities consisted primarily of the purchase of equipment for lease customers of \$20.4 million, collections on lease receivables of \$20.1 million and an additional \$1.0 million investment in Tomsten.

Financing activities used \$11.6 million of cash during 2011 compared to \$25.0 million used during 2010. The 2011 activities consisted primarily of net proceeds and tax benefits from exercises of stock options of \$1.3 million, net payments on our line of credit of \$8.8 million, \$3.5 million used to purchase 99,494 shares of our common stock and \$0.5 million for the payment of dividends.

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We have future operating lease commitments for our corporate headquarters. As of December 31, 2011, we had no other material outstanding commitments. (See Note 11 Commitments and Contingencies).

As of December 31, 2011, we had no off balance sheet arrangements.

The Company has a revolving credit facility with The PrivateBank and Trust Company and BMO Harris Bank N.A. (the Line of Credit). The Line of Credit has been and will continue to be used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the Line of Credit are subject to certain borrowing base limitations, and the Line of Credit is secured by a lien against substantially all of our assets, contains customary financial conditions and covenants, and requires maintenance of minimum levels of debt service coverage and tangible net worth and maximum levels of leverage (all as defined within the Line of Credit). As of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants and there were no borrowings outstanding under the Line of Credit.

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The Line of Credit allows us to choose between three interest rate options in connection with our borrowings. The interest rate options are the Base Rate, LIBOR and Fixed Rate (all as defined within the Line of Credit) plus an applicable margin of 0.50%, 2.75% and 2.75%, respectively. Interest periods for LIBOR borrowings can be one, two or three months, and interest periods for Fixed Rate borrowings can be one, two, three or four years as selected by us. The Line of Credit also provides for non-utilization fees of 0.25% per annum on the daily average of the unused commitment.

On January 18, 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors approved the payment of a special dividend to shareholders. The special dividend of \$5.00 per share paid on March 1, 2012, totaled \$25.4 million and was financed by a combination of cash on hand as well as net borrowings under the Line of Credit of \$12.8 million. On January 30, 2012, the Line of Credit was amended to provide the consent of the lenders for the payment of the special dividend and to amend the debt service coverage and tangible net worth calculations to remove the effect of the special dividend, and on February 29, 2012, was further amended to increase the aggregate commitments from \$30.0 million to \$35.0 million and extend the termination date from July 31, 2014 to February 29, 2016.

We may utilize discounted lease financing to provide funds for a portion of our leasing activities. Rates for discounted lease financing reflect prevailing market interest rates and the credit standing of the lessees for which the payment stream of the leases are discounted. We believe that discounted lease financing will continue to be available to us at competitive rates of interest through the relationships we have established with financial institutions.

We believe that the combination of our cash on hand, the cash generated from our franchising business, cash generated from discounting sources and our Line of Credit will be adequate to fund our planned operations, including leasing activity, through 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company prepares the consolidated financial statements of Winmark Corporation and Subsidiaries in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As such, the Company is required to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that it believes are reasonable based on information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from these estimates. The critical accounting policies that the Company believes are most important to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results include the following:

Revenue Recognition Royalty Revenue and Franchise Fees

The Company collects royalties from each retail franchise based on a percentage of retail store gross sales. The Company recognizes royalties as revenue when earned. At the end of each accounting period, estimates of royalty amounts due are made based on applying historical weekly sales information to the number of weeks of unreported franchisee sales. If there are significant changes in the actual performance of franchisees versus the Company's estimates, its royalty revenue would be impacted. During 2011, the Company collected \$61,100 more than it estimated at December 25, 2010. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's royalty receivable was \$989,300.

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The Company collects initial franchise fees when franchise agreements are signed and recognizes the initial franchise fees as revenue when the franchise is opened, which is when the Company has performed substantially all initial services required by the franchise agreement. Franchise fees collected from franchisees but not yet recognized as income are recorded as deferred revenue in the liability section of the consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2011, deferred franchise fees were \$951,000.

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Leasing Income Recognition

Leasing income for direct financing leases is recognized under the effective interest method. The effective interest method of income recognition applies a constant rate of interest equal to the internal rate of return on the lease. Generally, when a lease is more than 90 days delinquent (when more than three monthly payments are owed), the lease is classified as being on non-accrual and the Company stops recognizing leasing income on that date. Payments received on leases in non-accrual status generally reduce the lease receivable. Leases on non-accrual status remain classified as such until there is sustained payment performance that, in the Company's judgment, would indicate that all contractual amounts will be collected in full.

In certain circumstances, the Company may re-lease equipment in its existing portfolio. As this equipment may have a fair value greater than its carrying amount when re-leased, the Company may be required to account for the lease as a sales-type lease. At inception of a sales-type lease, revenue is recorded that consists of the present value of the future minimum lease payments discounted at the rate implicit in the lease. In subsequent periods, the recording of income is consistent with the accounting for a direct financing lease.

For leases that are accounted for as operating leases, income is recognized on a straight-line basis when payments under the lease contract are due.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses at an amount that it believes to be sufficient to absorb losses inherent in its existing lease portfolio as of the reporting dates. Leases are collectively evaluated for potential loss. The Company's methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses includes consideration of the level of delinquencies and non-accrual leases, historical net charge-off amounts and review of any significant concentrations.

A provision is charged against earnings to maintain the allowance for credit losses at the appropriate level. If the actual results are different from the Company's estimates, results could be different. The Company's policy is to charge-off against the allowance the estimated unrecoverable portion of accounts once they reach 121 days delinquent. (See Note 4 Investment in Leasing Operations).

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company currently uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of the awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include implied volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

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The Company evaluates the assumptions used to value awards on an annual basis. If factors change and the Company employs different assumptions for estimating stock-based compensation expense in future periods or if the Company decides to use a different valuation model, the future periods may differ significantly from what it has recorded in the current period and could materially affect operating income, net income and earnings per share.

Impairment of Long-term Investments

The Company evaluates its long-term equity investments for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment, if any, is measured by the difference between the assets' carrying amount and their fair value (as prescribed by applicable accounting guidance), based on the best information available, including market prices, discounted cash flow analysis or other financial metrics that management utilizes to help determine fair value. Judgments made by management related to the fair value of its long-term equity investments are affected by factors such as the ongoing financial performance of the investees, additional capital raised by the investees as well as general changes in the economy. If there are significant changes in the actual performance of the long-term equity investments versus the Company's estimates, the carrying values of these investments could be significantly impacted.

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The Company evaluates its long-term note investments for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the notes. The impairment, if any, is measured by the difference between the recorded investment in the notes, including accrued interest, and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the notes (as prescribed by applicable accounting guidance), based on the best information available to management. Once a note investment is deemed impaired, any significant change in the amount or timing of the expected or actual cash flows requires recalculation of the impairment applying the procedures described above. Estimates and assumptions made by management related to the expected future cash flows from the notes could be different than the actual cash flows, which could significantly impact the carrying value of these investments.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance that requires new disclosures about an entity's allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of its financing receivables. Existing disclosures were amended to require an entity to provide certain disclosures on a disaggregated basis by portfolio segment or by class of financing receivables. The new and amended disclosures that relate to information as of the end of a reporting period were effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company adopted the new and amended disclosures that relate to information as of the end of a reporting period in its annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2010 and adopted the new and amended disclosures that relate to information for activity that occurs during a reporting period in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal period ended March 26, 2011. (See Note 4 Investment in Leasing Operations for disclosures related to this adoption.) The adoption of these disclosure requirements has not had an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

In June 2011, the FASB amended its accounting guidance on the presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI) in an entity's financial statements. The amended guidance eliminates the option to present the components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in shareholders equity and provides two options for presenting OCI: in a statement included in the income statement or in a separate statement immediately following the income statement. The amendments do not change the guidance for the items that have to be reported in OCI or when an item of OCI has to be moved into net income. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

In September 2011, the FASB amended its accounting guidance on testing goodwill for impairment by providing entities an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. The amendments do not change the guidance for how goodwill is calculated or when goodwill is tested for impairment. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

Outlook

Forward Looking Statements

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The statements contained in the letter from the CEO, Item 1 Business, Item 1A Risk Factors, in this Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplemental Data that are not strictly historical fact, including without limitation, the Company's statements relating to growth opportunities, prospects for Winmark Capital Corporation and Wirth Business Credit, contribution of the leasing business to financial results, anticipated operations of the leasing businesses, its ability to open new franchises, its ability to manage costs in the future, the number of franchises it believes will open, its future cash requirements, allowance for credit losses, possible losses related

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to its investments and its belief that it will have adequate capital and reserves to meet its current and contingent obligations and operating needs, as well as its disclosures regarding market rate risk, are forward looking statements made under the safe harbor provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Such statements are based on management's current expectations as of the date of this report but involve risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward looking statements. Investors are cautioned to consider these forward looking statements in light of important factors which may result in material variations between results contemplated by such forward looking statements and actual results and conditions including, but not limited to, the risk factors discussed in Section 1A of this report. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they were made. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statement for any reason.

ITEM 7A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company incurs financial markets risk in the form of interest rate risk. Risk can be quantified by measuring the financial impact of a near-term adverse increase in short-term interest rates. At December 31, 2011, the Company had available a \$30.0 million line of credit with The PrivateBank and Trust Company and BMO Harris Bank N.A. The interest rates applicable to this agreement are based on either the bank's base rate or LIBOR for short-term borrowings (less than three months) or the bank's index rate for borrowings one year or greater. The Company had no debt outstanding at December 31, 2011 under this line of credit. The Company's earnings would be affected by changes in these short-term interest rates only in the event that it were to borrow amounts under this facility. With the Company's borrowings at December 31, 2011, a one percent increase in short-term rates would have no impact on pretax earnings. The Company had no interest rate derivatives in place at December 31, 2011.

None of the Company's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2011 was invested in money market mutual funds, which are subject to the effects of market fluctuations in interest rates.

Although the Company conducts business in foreign countries, international operations are not material to its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Additionally, foreign currency transaction gains and losses were not material to the Company's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011. Accordingly, the Company is not currently subject to material foreign currency exchange rate risks from the effects that exchange rate movements of foreign currencies would have on its future costs or on future cash flows it would receive from its foreign activity. To date, the Company has not entered into any foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative financial instruments to hedge the effects of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Winmark Corporation and Subsidiaries
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Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,020,100	\$ 2,257,100
Marketable securities	1,043,800	161,000
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$15,100 and \$17,000	1,316,200	1,841,300
Net investment in leases - current	11,746,900	13,856,700
Income tax receivable	116,500	294,700
Inventories	68,500	85,900
Prepaid expenses	362,000	382,600
Total current assets	23,674,000	18,879,300
Net investment in leases - long-term	18,102,000	16,802,500
Long-term investments, less allowance for losses of \$883,100 and \$0	3,817,400	3,973,800
Property and equipment:		
Furniture and equipment	2,564,100	2,460,200
Building and building improvements	1,171,200	1,171,200
Less - accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,260,500)	(1,845,500)
Property and equipment, net	1,474,800	1,785,900
Other assets	677,500	680,500
	\$ 47,745,700	\$ 42,122,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Line of credit	\$	\$ 8,800,000
Accounts payable	1,460,300	1,274,200
Accrued liabilities	1,346,000	1,513,600
Discounted lease rentals	20,800	530,400
Rents received in advance	274,700	291,800
Deferred revenue	1,212,400	1,041,700
Deferred income taxes	3,464,800	1,832,500
Total current liabilities	7,779,000	15,284,200
Long-term Liabilities:		
Discounted lease rentals		26,500
Rents received in advance	269,400	696,900
Deferred revenue	844,300	767,600
Other liabilities	1,389,200	1,678,000
Deferred income taxes	2,355,100	655,800
Total long-term liabilities	4,858,000	3,824,800
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock, no par, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 4,987,643 and 5,020,739 shares issued and outstanding	629,800	513,700
Accumulated other comprehensive income	17,000	
Retained earnings	34,461,900	22,499,300
Total shareholders' equity	35,108,700	23,013,000
	\$ 47,745,700	\$ 42,122,000

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

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
REVENUE:		
Royalties	\$ 30,360,600	\$ 26,489,300
Leasing income	16,364,700	9,896,300
Merchandise sales	2,481,600	2,344,800
Franchise fees	1,081,200	1,366,400
Other	1,046,900	1,106,800
Total revenue	51,335,000	41,203,600
COST OF MERCHANDISE SOLD	2,366,400	2,231,100
LEASING EXPENSE	5,115,800	1,624,200
PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	(43,400)	189,000
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	19,048,600	18,620,300
Income from operations	24,847,600	18,539,000
LOSS FROM EQUITY INVESTMENTS	(515,800)	(259,100)
IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT IN NOTES	(883,100)	
INTEREST EXPENSE	(112,000)	(980,200)
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	44,900	257,800
Income before income taxes	23,381,600	17,557,500
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(9,286,600)	(7,228,500)
NET INCOME	\$ 14,095,000	\$ 10,329,000
EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.05
EARNINGS PER SHARE - DILUTED	\$ 2.69	\$ 1.98
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC	4,979,036	5,044,995
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING - DILUTED	5,238,412	5,210,614

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

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income

Fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
BALANCE, December 26, 2009	5,125,025	\$	\$ 15,319,100	\$ 9,600	\$ 15,328,700
Repurchase of common stock	(165,590)		(1,150,000)		(3,997,600)
Stock options exercised and related tax benefits	61,304		938,200		938,200
Compensation expense relating to stock options			725,500		725,500
Cash dividends			(301,200)		(301,200)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities net of reclassification adjustments, net of related tax benefits of \$5,900				(9,600)	(9,600)
Net income			10,329,000		10,329,000
Total comprehensive income					10,319,400
BALANCE, December 25, 2010	5,020,739	513,700	22,499,300		23,013,000
Repurchase of common stock	(99,494)		(1,942,400)		(3,527,200)
Stock options exercised and related tax benefits	66,398		1,302,800		1,302,800
Compensation expense relating to stock options			755,700		755,700
Cash dividends			(547,600)		(547,600)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities net of reclassification adjustments, net of related tax benefits of \$11,000				17,000	17,000
Net income			14,095,000		14,095,000
Total comprehensive income					14,112,000
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	4,987,643	\$ 629,800	\$ 34,461,900	\$ 17,000	\$ 35,108,700

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

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 14,095,000	\$ 10,329,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	479,100	466,200
Provision for credit losses	(43,400)	189,000
Compensation expense related to stock options	755,700	725,500
Deferred income taxes	3,331,600	1,216,200
Loss/(gain) on sale of marketable securities	(58,000)	50,500
Loss from equity investments	515,800	259,100
Impairment of investment in notes	883,100	
Deferred initial direct costs	(337,800)	(407,700)
Amortization of deferred initial direct costs	539,500	723,100
Tax benefits on exercised stock options	(249,500)	(17,600)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	317,600	(80,200)
Income tax receivable / payable	416,700	(454,600)
Inventories	17,400	25,500
Prepaid expenses	20,600	16,200
Accounts payable	186,100	(141,000)
Accrued and other liabilities	(456,400)	99,100
Rents received in advance and security deposits	(40,700)	(521,000)
Other assets	(32,000)	11,900
Deferred revenue	247,400	(89,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,587,800	12,400,200
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of long-term investments	(1,000,000)	
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	1,165,600	1,612,000
Purchase of marketable securities	(1,962,400)	(565,100)
Purchase of property and equipment	(168,000)	(408,600)
Purchase of equipment for lease contracts	(20,378,400)	(15,294,200)
Principal collections on lease receivables	20,090,400	20,015,600
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(2,252,800)	5,359,700
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings on line of credit	3,000,000	19,300,000
Payments on line of credit	(11,800,000)	(19,782,000)
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated notes		146,800
Payments on subordinated notes		(21,372,400)
Repurchases of common stock	(3,527,200)	(3,997,600)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	1,053,300	920,600
Dividends paid	(547,600)	(301,200)
Proceeds from discounted lease rentals		74,600
Tax benefits on exercised stock options	249,500	17,600
Net cash used for financing activities	(11,572,000)	(24,993,600)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,763,000	(7,233,700)

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	2,257,100	9,490,800
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 9,020,100	\$ 2,257,100
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 162,500	\$ 2,258,900
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 5,203,100	\$ 6,585,500

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

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

1. Organization and Business:

Winmark Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) offers licenses to operate franchises using the service marks Plato's Closet®, Play It Again Sports®, Once Upon A Child® and Music Go Round®. In addition, the Company sells inventory to its Play It Again Sports franchisees through its buying group. The Company also operates both middle market and small-ticket equipment leasing businesses under the Winmark Capital® and Wirth Business Credit® marks. The Company has a 52/53-week fiscal year that ends on the last Saturday in December. Fiscal year 2011 was a 53-week fiscal year and 2010 was 52-week fiscal year.

Following is a summary of our franchising activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:

Plato's Closet				
Franchises - US and Canada	301	24	(1)	324
Play It Again Sports				
Franchises - US and Canada	328	8	(11)	325
Once Upon A Child				
Franchises - US and Canada	241	10	(4)	247
Music Go Round				
Franchises - US	33	1	(0)	34
Total Franchised Stores	903	43	(16)	930
Wirth Business Credit				
Territories - US	15	0	(15)	0
Total Franchises/Territories(1)	918	43	(31)	930

(1) During the first quarter of 2011, the franchise agreements for the 15 Wirth Business Credit territories were terminated.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Winmark Capital Corporation, Wirth Business Credit, Inc. and Grow Biz Games, Inc. All material inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The consolidated financial statements also include the Company's investment in and share of net earnings or losses for its investment in Tomsten, Inc. (Tomsten), which is recorded using the equity method of accounting.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. As of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, the Company had \$227,000 and \$156,200 of cash located in Canadian banks. The Company holds its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions and at times, such balances may be in excess of insurance limits.

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WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

Receivables

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts on trade and notes receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$15,100 and \$17,400 at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively. If receivables in excess of the provided allowance are determined uncollectible, they are charged to expense in the year the determination is made. Trade receivables are written off when they become uncollectible (which generally occurs when the franchise terminates and there is no reasonable expectation of collection), and payments subsequently received on such receivable are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts. Historically, receivables balances written off have not exceeded allowances provided.

Investment in Leasing Operations

The Company uses the direct finance method of accounting to record income from direct financing leases. At the inception of a lease, the Company records the minimum future lease payments receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment and the unearned lease income. Initial direct costs related to lease originations are deferred as part of the investment and amortized over the lease term. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the total lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment.

Leasing Income Recognition

Leasing income for direct financing leases is recognized under the effective interest method. The effective interest method of income recognition applies a constant rate of interest equal to the internal rate of return on the lease. Generally, when a lease is more than 90 days delinquent (when more than three monthly payments are owed), the lease is classified as being on non-accrual and the Company stops recognizing leasing income on that date. Payments received on leases in non-accrual status generally reduce the lease receivable. Leases on non-accrual status remain classified as such until there is sustained payment performance that, in the Company's judgment, would indicate that all contractual amounts will be collected in full.

In certain circumstances, the Company may re-lease equipment in its existing portfolio. As this equipment may have a fair value greater than its carrying amount when re-leased, the Company may be required to account for the lease as a sales-type lease. At inception of a sales-type lease, revenue is recorded that consists of the present value of the future minimum lease payments discounted at the rate implicit in the lease. In subsequent periods, the recording of income is consistent with the accounting for a direct financing lease.

For leases that are accounted for as operating leases, income is recognized on a straight-line basis when payments under the lease contract are due.

Leasing Expense

Leasing expense includes the cost of financing equipment purchases, the cost of equipment sales as well as depreciation expense for operating lease assets. Additionally, at inception of a sales-type lease, cost is recorded that consists of the equipment's book value, less the present value of its residual and is included in leasing expense.

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WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

Initial Direct Costs

The Company defers initial direct costs incurred to originate its leases in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. The initial direct costs deferred are part of the investment in leasing operations and are amortized using the effective interest method. Initial direct costs include commissions and costs associated with credit evaluation, recording guarantees and other security arrangements, documentation and transaction closing.

Lease Residual Values

Residual values reflect the estimated amounts to be received at lease termination from lease extensions, sales or other dispositions of leased equipment. The leased equipment residual values are based on the Company's best estimate.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses at an amount that it believes to be sufficient to absorb losses inherent in its existing lease portfolio as of the reporting dates. Leases are collectively evaluated for potential loss. The Company's methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses includes consideration of the level of delinquencies and non-accrual leases, historical net charge-off amounts and review of any significant concentrations.

A provision is charged against earnings to maintain the allowance for credit losses at the appropriate level. If the actual results are different from the Company's estimates, results could be different. The Company's policy is to charge-off against the allowance the estimated unrecoverable portion of accounts once they reach 121 days delinquent.

Rents Received in Advance

Rents received in advance represent advance payments from customers that will be applied to future payments. For example, if the Company is holding one advance payment, it will be applied to the customer's last payment. If the Company is holding two advance payments, they will be applied to the customer's last two payments.

Inventories

The Company values its inventories at the lower of cost, as determined by the weighted average cost method, or market. Inventory consists of computer hardware and related accessories.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Investments

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value.

The Company evaluates its long-term equity investments for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment, if any, is measured by the difference between the assets' carrying amount and their fair value (as prescribed by applicable accounting guidance), based on the best information available, including market prices, discounted cash flow analysis or other financial metrics that management utilizes to help determine fair value.

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The Company evaluates its long-term note investments for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the notes. The impairment, if any, is measured by the difference between the recorded investment in the notes, including accrued interest, and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate of the notes (as prescribed by applicable accounting guidance), based on the best information available to management. Once a note investment is deemed impaired, any significant change in the amount or timing of the expected or actual cash flows requires recalculation of the impairment applying the procedures described above.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization for financial reporting purposes is provided on the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives used in calculating depreciation and amortization are: three years for computer and peripheral equipment, five years for furniture and equipment and the shorter of the lease term or useful life for leasehold improvements. Major repairs, refurbishments and improvements which significantly extend the useful lives of the related assets are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs, supplies and accessories are charged to expense as incurred.

Goodwill

The Company reviews its goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that there has been an impairment in the value of its goodwill. Goodwill of \$607,500 is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, and is all attributable to the Franchising segment.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted U.S. accounting principles 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 ultimate results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimates relate to allowance for credit losses and impairment of long-term investments. These estimates may be adjusted as more current information becomes available, and any adjustment could be significant.

Advertising

Advertising costs are charged to operating expenses as incurred. Advertising costs were \$175,800 and \$116,500, for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes the cost of all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, in the consolidated financial statements based on the grant date fair value of those awards. This cost is recognized over the period for which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Compensation expense of \$755,700 and \$725,500 relating to the vested portion of the fair value of stock options granted was expensed to Selling, General and Administrative Expenses in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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The Company estimates the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Company estimates the volatility of its common stock at the date of grant based on its historical volatility rate. The Company's decision to use historical volatility was based upon the lack of actively traded options on its common stock. The Company estimates the expected term based upon historical option exercises. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates for the expected term. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and record share-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. For options granted, the Company amortizes the fair value on a straight-line basis. All options are amortized over the vesting periods.

Revenue Recognition

The Company collects royalties from each retail franchise based on a percentage of retail store gross sales. The Company recognizes royalties as revenue when earned. The Company collects initial franchise fees when franchise agreements are signed and recognizes the initial franchise fees as revenue when the franchise is opened, which is when the Company has performed substantially all initial services required by the franchise agreement. The Company had deferred franchise fee revenue of \$951,000 and \$789,900 at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively. The Company recognizes deferred software license fees over the 10-year life of the initial franchise agreement. The Company had deferred software license fees of \$1,000,700 and \$899,400 at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively. Merchandise sales through the buying group are recognized when the product has been invoiced by the vendor.

Sales Tax

The Company's accounting policy is to present taxes collected from customers and remitted to government authorities on a net basis.

Discounted Lease Rentals

The Company may utilize its lease rentals receivable and underlying equipment as collateral to borrow from financial institutions at fixed rates on a non-recourse basis. In the event of a default by a customer, the financial institution has a first lien on the underlying leased equipment, with no further recourse against the Company. Proceeds from discounting are recorded on the balance sheet as discounted lease rentals. As customers make payments, lease income and interest expense are recorded and discounted lease rentals are reduced by the effective interest method.

Earnings Per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to arrive at the Earnings Per Share Basic. The Company calculates Earnings Per Share Diluted by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and dilutive stock equivalents from the potential exercise of stock options using the treasury stock method.

The dilutive effect of stock options equivalent to 259,376 shares and 165,619 shares for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively, were used in the calculation of Earnings Per Share Diluted. Options totaling 31,614 and 38,762 shares for the year ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively, were outstanding but were not included in the calculation of Earnings Per Share Diluted because their exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares and, therefore, including the options in the denominator would be anti-dilutive.

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Fair Value Measurements

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Company uses three levels of inputs to measure fair value:

- Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 3 unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data available, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company's marketable securities were valued based on Level 1 inputs using quoted prices.

Due to their nature, the carrying value of cash equivalents, receivables, payables and debt obligations approximates fair value.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new accounting guidance that requires new disclosures about an entity's allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of its financing receivables. Existing disclosures were amended to require an entity to provide certain disclosures on a disaggregated basis by portfolio segment or by class of financing receivables. The new and amended disclosures that relate to information as of the end of a reporting period were effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The Company adopted the new and amended disclosures that relate to information as of the end of a reporting period in its annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2010 and adopted the new and amended disclosures that relate to information for activity that occurs during a reporting period in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal period ended March 26, 2011. See Note 4 for disclosures related to this adoption. The adoption of these disclosure requirements has not had an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

In June 2011, the FASB amended its accounting guidance on the presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI) in an entity's financial statements. The amended guidance eliminates the option to present the components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in shareholders equity and provides two options for presenting OCI: in a statement included in the income statement or in a separate statement immediately following the income statement. The amendments do not change the guidance for the items that have to be reported in OCI or when an item of OCI has to be moved into net income. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

In September 2011, the FASB amended its accounting guidance on testing goodwill for impairment by providing entities an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. The amendments do not change the guidance for how goodwill is calculated or when goodwill is tested for impairment. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the consolidated results of the Company.

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Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation. Such reclassifications did not impact net income or shareholders' equity as previously reported.

3. Investments

Marketable Securities

The following is a summary of marketable securities classified as available-for-sale securities:

	December 31, 2011		December 25, 2010	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Equity securities	\$ 1,015,800	\$ 1,043,800	\$ 161,000	\$ 161,000

The Company's unrealized gains and losses for marketable securities classified as available-for-sale securities in accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows:

Year-ended	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gains / (Losses)
December 31, 2011	\$ 32,900	\$ (4,900)	\$ 28,000
December 25, 2010			

The Company's realized gains and losses recognized on sales of available-for-sale marketable securities are as follows:

Year-ended

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	Realized Gains		Realized (Losses)		Net Realized Gains (Losses)
December 31, 2011	\$ 58,600	\$	(600)	\$	58,000
December 25, 2010	\$ 94,100	\$	(144,600)	\$	(50,500)

Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings is determined by using the average cost of the security when sold.

Long-term Investments

The Company's long-term investments, net of allowance, consist of:

	December 31, 2011		December 25, 2010
Tomsten, Inc.	\$ 2,492,900	\$	1,973,800
BridgeFunds, LLC	1,324,500		2,000,000
	\$ 3,817,400	\$	3,973,800

Tomsten, Inc.

The Company has an investment in Tomsten, the parent company of Archiver's retail chain. Archiver's is a retail concept created to help people preserve and enjoy their photographs. The Company has invested a total of \$8.5 million in the purchase of common stock of Tomsten (including \$1.0 million invested in June 2011 pursuant to a Rights Offering by Tomsten). The Company's investment currently represents 22.0% of the outstanding common stock of Tomsten (which represents an increase from 18.3% prior to the Company's participation in the Rights Offering in June 2011.). The Company applies the equity method of accounting to this investment. The Company also provides management services to Tomsten, and the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer serves on Tomsten's board of directors.

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In 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded \$515,800 and \$259,100, respectively, for its pro-rata share of Tomsten's losses in the statement of operations on the line item captioned Loss from Equity Investments. As of December 31, 2011, \$0.3 million of the Company's investment with a current carrying cost of \$2.5 million is attributable to goodwill. The amount of goodwill was determined by calculating the difference between the Company's net investment in Tomsten less its pro rata share of Tomsten's net worth.

BridgeFunds, LLC

In October 2004, the Company made a commitment to lend \$2.0 million to BridgeFunds Limited at an annual rate of 12% pursuant to several senior subordinated promissory notes, and the commitment was fully funded by May 2006. BridgeFunds Limited advances funds to claimants involved in civil litigation to cover litigation expenses. In addition, the Company received a warrant to purchase approximately 257,000 shares of BridgeFunds at \$1 per share, which expired unexercised in October 2011. In August 2007, in connection with raising capital, BridgeFunds Limited completed a restructuring where all assets and liabilities, including the warrant, were assigned to and assumed by BridgeFunds, LLC (BridgeFunds).

During 2009, the board of BridgeFunds decided to cease advancing funds to new claimants and place its portfolio of receivables in run-off, thereby allowing equity holders the opportunity to receive distributions after collection of receivables and the payment in full to all debt holders, including the Company's notes. Entry by BridgeFunds into transactions contemplated by these actions necessitated consent by its debt holders. In October 2009, the Company entered into a modification agreement with BridgeFunds, LLC, whereby the maturity date of all of the outstanding promissory notes was changed to September 30, 2010, the annual rate of interest on the notes was increased to 15% and monthly prepayments of the principal of such notes in an amount equal to Available Cash Flow (as defined within the agreements governing the notes) is required. In October 2010 and July 2011, the Company entered into amendments to the agreements governing the notes that extended the maturity date on the notes to June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012, respectively. During 2010 and 2011, the Company received \$60,400 and \$28,300, respectively, in payments of interest and did not receive any payments of principal on the notes. The Company stopped accruing interest on this investment as of September 30, 2010. The Company has deemed this investment to be impaired, and in evaluating the investment for impairment has determined that its present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate on the notes of 15%, is less than the recorded investment in the notes. In developing its estimate of expected future cash flows, the Company used certain information obtained from BridgeFunds concerning existing liabilities, claimant cases outstanding and historical default rates on claimant advances, and made certain assumptions regarding the timing of case settlements, the payment of future liabilities and future default rates. The Company recognized \$883,100 in impairment charges during 2011 and established a corresponding valuation allowance accordingly. As of December 31, 2011, the \$1.3 million net investment balance inclusive of \$0.2 million of related interest receivable is classified as long-term based on expected payments from Available Cash Flow.

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4. Investment in Leasing Operations:

Investment in leasing operations consists of the following:

	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Direct financing and sales-type leases:		
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 27,413,300	\$ 30,244,700
Estimated residual value of equipment	2,764,400	3,449,400
Unearned lease income net of initial direct costs deferred	(4,217,000)	(4,925,200)
Security deposits	(2,448,800)	(2,044,900)
Equipment installed on leases not yet commenced	6,489,200	4,806,000
Total investment in direct financing and sales-type leases	30,001,100	31,530,000
Allowance for credit losses	(803,800)	(907,800)
Net investment in direct financing and sales-type leases	29,197,300	30,622,200
Operating leases:		
Operating lease assets	1,218,900	520,200
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(567,300)	(483,200)
Net investment in operating leases	651,600	37,000
Net investment in leasing operations	\$ 29,848,900	\$ 30,659,200

As of December 31, 2011, the \$29.8 million total net investment in leases consists of \$11.7 million classified as current and \$18.1 million classified as long-term. As of December 25, 2010, the \$30.7 million total net investment in leases consists of \$13.9 million classified as current and \$16.8 million classified as long-term.

As of December 31, 2011, leased assets with one customer approximated 12% of the Company's total assets. As of December 25, 2010, no customer had leased assets totaling more than 10% of the Company's total assets.

Future minimum lease payments receivable under lease contracts and the amortization of unearned lease income, net of initial direct costs deferred, is as follows as of December 31, 2011:

Direct Financing and Sales-Type Leases

Operating Leases

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Fiscal Year	Minimum Lease Payments Receivable	Income Amortization	Minimum Lease Payments Receivable
2012	\$ 14,532,700	\$ 2,786,800	\$ 1,570,000
2013	7,476,600	1,055,100	1,444,900
2014	3,699,600	291,300	120,400
2015	1,205,500	77,700	
2016	498,900	6,100	
Thereafter	\$ 27,413,300	\$ 4,217,000	\$ 3,135,300

The activity in the allowance for credit losses for leasing operations during 2011 and 2010, respectively, is as follows:

	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 907,800	\$ 1,339,400
Provisions charged to expense	(43,400)	189,000
Recoveries	349,700	457,500
Deductions for amounts written-off	(410,300)	(1,078,100)
Balance at end of period	\$ 803,800	\$ 907,800

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The Company's investment in direct financing and sales-type leases (Investment In Leases) and allowance for credit losses by loss evaluation methodology are as follows:

	December 31, 2011		December 25, 2010	
	Investment In Leases	Allowance for Credit Losses	Investment In Leases	Allowance for Credit Losses
Collectively evaluated for loss potential	\$ 30,001,100	\$ 803,800	\$ 31,530,000	\$ 907,800
Individually evaluated for loss potential				
Total	\$ 30,001,100	\$ 803,800	\$ 31,530,000	\$ 907,800

The Company's key credit quality indicator for its investment in direct financing and sales-type leases is the status of the lease, defined as accruing or non-accruing. Leases that are accruing income are considered to have a lower risk of loss. Non-accrual leases are those that the Company believes have a higher risk of loss. The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's accruing and non-accrual leases. Delinquent balances are determined based on the contractual terms of the lease.

	December 31, 2011			Non-Accrual	Total
	0-60 Days Delinquent and Accruing	61-90 Days Delinquent and Accruing	Over 90 Days Delinquent and Accruing		
Middle-Market	\$ 25,650,500	\$ 932,100	\$	\$	\$ 26,582,600
Small-Ticket	3,351,400	48,300		18,800	3,418,500
Total Investment in Leases	\$ 29,001,900	\$ 980,400	\$	\$ 18,800	\$ 30,001,100

	December 25, 2010			Non-Accrual	Total
	0-60 Days Delinquent and Accruing	61-90 Days Delinquent and Accruing	Over 90 Days Delinquent and Accruing		
Middle-Market	\$ 23,474,400	\$	\$	\$	\$ 23,474,400
Small-Ticket	7,832,200	138,800		84,600	8,055,600
Total Investment in Leases	\$ 31,306,600	\$ 138,800	\$	\$ 84,600	\$ 31,530,000

5. Receivables:

The Company's current receivables consisted of the following:

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	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Trade	\$ 55,100	\$ 135,900
Royalty	989,300	999,400
Notes receivable	3,500	11,300
Interest receivable		235,700
Other	268,300	459,000
	\$ 1,316,200	\$ 1,841,300

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The activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts and note receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2011		December 25, 2010	
Balance at beginning of year	\$	17,400	\$	37,100
Provisions charged to expense		(2,200)		(14,400)
Deductions for amounts written-off		(100)		(5,300)
Balance at end of year	\$	15,100	\$	17,400

As part of its normal operating procedures, the Company requires Standby Letters of Credit as collateral for a portion of its trade receivables.

6. Shareholders Equity:*Repurchase of Common Stock*

In 2011, the Company repurchased 99,494 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$3.5 million or \$35.45 per share. In 2010, the Company repurchased 165,590 shares for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.0 million or \$24.14 per share. Since inception of stock repurchase activities in November 1995 through December 31, 2011, the Company has repurchased 4,504,128 shares of its stock at an average price of \$15.15 per share. Under the Board of Directors' authorization, as of December 31, 2011, the Company has the ability to repurchase an additional 495,872 shares of its common stock. Repurchases may be made from time to time at prevailing prices, subject to certain restrictions on volume, pricing and timing.

Stock Option Plans

The Company had authorized up to 750,000 shares of common stock be reserved for granting either nonqualified or incentive stock options to officers and key employees under the Company's 2001 Stock Option Plan (the 2001 Plan). The 2001 Plan expired on February 20, 2011.

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At the April 28, 2010 Annual Shareholders Meeting, the Company's shareholders approved the 2010 Stock Option Plan (the 2010 Plan). The 2010 Plan (as described more completely in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2010) provides for the issuance of up to 250,000 shares of common stock in the form of either nonqualified or incentive stock option grants. Participants in the 2010 Plan may include employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company.

Grants under the 2001 Plan and 2010 Plan are made by the Board of Directors or a Board-designated committee at a price of not less than 100% of the fair market value on the date of grant. If an incentive stock option is granted to an individual who owns more than 10% of the voting rights of the Company's common stock, the option exercise price may not be less than 110% of the fair market value on the date of grant. The term of the options may not exceed 10 years, except in the case of nonqualified stock options, whereby the terms are established by the Board of Directors or a Board-designated committee. Options may be exercisable in whole or in installments, as determined by the Board of Directors or a Board-designated committee.

The Company also sponsors a Stock Option Plan for Nonemployee Directors (the Nonemployee Directors Plan) and has reserved a total of 300,000 shares for issuance to directors of the Company who are not employees.

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Stock option activity under the 2001 Plan, 2010 Plan and Nonemployee Directors Plan as of December 31, 2011 was as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 26, 2009	614,650	\$ 18.08	6.93	\$ 2,524,800
Granted	95,250	32.03		
Exercised	(61,304)	15.02		
Forfeited	(4,376)	15.98		
Outstanding at December 25, 2010	644,220	20.45	6.82	7,571,000
Granted	93,000	45.55		
Exercised	(68,606)	16.85		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	668,614	\$ 24.31	6.62	\$ 22,101,800
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	419,788	\$ 19.84	5.49	\$ 15,753,900

The fair value of each option granted in 2011 and 2010 was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Year Granted	Option Fair Value	Risk Free Interest Rate	Expected Life (Years)	Implied Volatility	Dividend Yield
2011	\$11.28 / \$15.42	1.94% / 1.14%	6 / 6	28.0% / 28.5%	.32% / .23%
2010	\$9.80 / \$10.11	2.43% / 2.28%	6 / 6	28.3% / 27.8%	.26% / .24%

Options outstanding as of December 31, 2011 are exercisable as follows:

Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 12.75 - \$ 13.01	110,588	7.13	\$ 12.86	69,460	\$ 12.83
16.52 - 20.32	156,601	4.76	18.57	140,347	18.76
20.46 - 53.34	401,425	7.21	29.71	209,981	22.89
	668,614	6.62	\$ 24.31	419,788	\$ 19.84

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The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2011 and 2010 was \$1.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during 2011 and 2010 was \$2.2 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

All unexercised options at December 31, 2011 have an exercise price equal to the fair market value on the date of the grant.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$2.0 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options that is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average vesting period of approximately 2.6 years.

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7. Line of Credit and Subordinated Notes:

The Company has a revolving credit facility with The PrivateBank and Trust Company and BMO Harris Bank N.A. (the Line of Credit). The Line of Credit, entered into on July 13, 2010 with a four-year term and aggregate commitment of \$30.0 million, replaced a \$40.0 million facility with Bank of America, N.A. and The PrivateBank and Trust Company.

The Line of Credit was used to complete the redemption of the Renewable Unsecured Subordinated Notes (as indicated below) and has been and will continue to be used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the Line of Credit are subject to certain borrowing base limitations, and the Line of Credit is secured by a lien against substantially all of the Company's assets, contains customary financial conditions and covenants, and requires maintenance of minimum levels of debt service coverage and tangible net worth and maximum levels of leverage (all as defined within the Line of Credit). As of December 31, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all of its financial covenants and the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the Line of Credit. (See Note 14 Subsequent Events).

The Line of Credit allows the Company to choose between three interest rate options in connection with its borrowings. The interest rate options are the Base Rate, LIBOR and Fixed Rate (all as defined within the Line of Credit) plus an applicable margin of 0.50%, 2.75% and 2.75%, respectively. Interest periods for LIBOR borrowings can be one, two or three months, and interest periods for Fixed Rate borrowings can be one, two, three or four years as selected by the Company. The Line of Credit also provides for non-utilization fees of 0.25% per annum on the daily average of the unused commitment.

Renewable Unsecured Subordinated Notes

In 2006, the Company filed a public offering of up to \$50 million of Renewable Unsecured Subordinated Notes (the Notes) that was declared effective in June of that year. The Company made interest payments of \$1.1 million on the Notes during 2010 and on July 30, 2010, the Company redeemed all of its outstanding Notes and subsequently deregistered all securities pursuant to the registration. The redemption price equaled 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. The Company borrowed \$16.0 million on its Line of Credit to finance the redemption.

8. Accrued Liabilities

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Accrued liabilities at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Accrued salaries, wages, commissions and bonuses	\$ 483,200	\$ 680,500
Accrued vacation	205,100	191,000
Accrued restructuring liability	170,000	170,000
Accrued interest	19,400	50,200
Other	468,300	421,900
	\$ 1,346,000	\$ 1,513,600

9. Discounted Lease Rentals

The Company utilized certain lease receivables and underlying equipment as collateral to borrow from financial institutions at a weighted average rate of 5.3% at December 31, 2011 on a non-recourse basis. As of December 31, 2011, the entire \$20,800 liability balance is current.

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10. Income Taxes:

A reconciliation of the expected federal income tax expense based on the federal statutory tax rate to the actual income tax expense is provided below:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Federal income tax expense at statutory rate (35%)	\$ 8,183,600	\$ 6,145,100
Valuation allowance	577,700	249,400
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit	827,700	766,500
Permanent differences, including stock option expenses	(223,600)	122,600
Other, net	(78,800)	(55,100)
Actual income tax expense	\$ 9,286,600	\$ 7,228,500

Components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Current:		
Federal	\$ 4,718,000	\$ 4,717,200
State	860,000	973,100
Foreign	377,000	322,000
Current provision	5,955,000	6,012,300
Deferred:		
Federal	2,890,500	979,000
State	441,100	237,200
Deferred provision	3,331,600	1,216,200
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 9,286,600	\$ 7,228,500

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the net deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented below:

December 31, 2011

December 25, 2010

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Deferred tax assets:			
Accounts receivable and lease reserves	\$	315,600	\$ 393,300
Accrued restructuring charge		65,500	66,800
Non-qualified stock option expense		1,026,000	865,200
Deferred franchise and software license fees		464,700	420,100
Trademarks		98,300	108,900
Lease deposits		943,800	803,200
Loss from and impairment of equity and note investments		2,660,700	2,122,300
Valuation allowance		(2,660,700)	(2,083,000)
Other		305,900	222,600
Total deferred tax assets		3,219,800	2,919,400
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Lease revenue and initial direct costs		(8,776,600)	(5,132,600)
Depreciation and amortization		(263,100)	(275,100)
Total deferred tax liabilities		(9,039,700)	(5,407,700)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	\$	(5,819,900)	\$ (2,488,300)

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, \$249,500 and \$17,600, respectively, was directly credited to stockholders equity to account for excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises.

The Company has assessed its taxable earnings history and prospective future taxable income. Based upon this assessment, the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that its deferred tax assets will be realized in future periods and no valuation allowance is necessary, except for the deferred tax assets related to the loss from and impairment of equity and note investments. As a result, valuation allowances of \$2.7 million and \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively, have been recorded.

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, was \$334,800 and \$163,300, respectively, primarily for potential foreign and state taxes.

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties as income tax expense for all periods presented. The Company had accrued approximately \$25,300 and \$7,400 for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, respectively.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits:

	Total
Balance at December 26, 2009	\$ 112,100
Increases related to current year tax positions	59,500
Additions for tax positions of prior years	9,900
Expiration of the statute of limitations for the assessment of taxes	(25,600)
Balance at December 25, 2010	155,900
Increases related to current year tax positions	88,600
Additions for tax positions of prior years	103,700
Expiration of the statute of limitations for the assessment of taxes	(38,700)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 309,500

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal, numerous state and certain foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2007. The Internal Revenue Service concluded its examination of our U.S. federal tax returns for the fiscal years ended 2007 and 2008 in 2010. We expect various statutes of limitation to expire during the next 12 months. Due to the uncertain response of taxing authorities, a range of

outcomes cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

11. Commitments and Contingencies:*Employee Benefit Plan*

The Company provides a 401(k) Savings Incentive Plan which covers substantially all employees. The plan provides for matching contributions and optional profit-sharing contributions at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Employee contributions are fully vested; matching and profit sharing contributions are subject to a five-year service vesting schedule. Company contributions to the plan for 2011 and 2010 were \$280,000 and \$266,100, respectively.

Operating Leases

As of December 31, 2011, the Company rents its corporate headquarters in a facility with a lease that expires in August 2019 as well as satellite office space in Georgia, Colorado and California with leases that expire from 2012 to 2014. These leases require the Company to pay maintenance, insurance, taxes and other expenses in addition to minimum annual rent. Total rent expense under operating leases was \$840,600 in 2011 and \$826,600 in 2010. As of December 31, 2011, minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases, exclusive of maintenance, insurance, taxes and other expenses, are as follows:

2012	\$	551,100
2013		546,000
2014		512,000
2015		516,600
2016		525,000
Thereafter		1,440,000
Total	\$	4,090,700

For leases that contain predetermined fixed escalations of the minimum rent, we recognize the related rent expense on a straight-line basis from the date we take possession of the property to the end of the initial lease term. We record any difference between the straight-line rent amounts and amounts payable under the leases as part of deferred rent, in accrued liabilities or other liabilities, as appropriate.

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Cash or lease incentives received upon entering into certain leases (tenant allowances) are recognized on a straight-line basis as a reduction to rent from the date we take possession of the property through the end of the initial lease term. We record the unamortized portion of tenant allowances as a part of deferred rent, in accrued liabilities or other liabilities, as appropriate.

At December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, total deferred rent included in our consolidated balance sheets was \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, of which \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively was included in other liabilities.

Litigation

The Company is exposed to a number of asserted and unasserted legal claims encountered in the normal course of business. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

12. Segment Reporting

The Company currently has two reportable business segments, franchising and leasing. The franchising segment franchises value-oriented retail store concepts that buy, sell, trade and consign merchandise. The leasing segment includes (i) Winmark Capital Corporation, a middle-market equipment leasing business and (ii) Wirth Business Credit, Inc., a small-ticket financing business. Segment reporting is intended to give financial statement users a better view of the how the Company manages and evaluates its businesses. The Company's internal management reporting is the basis for the information disclosed for its business segments and includes allocation of shared-service costs. Segment assets are those that are directly used in or identified with segment operations, including cash, accounts receivable, prepaids, inventory, property and equipment and investment in leasing operations. Unallocated assets include corporate cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, current and long-term investments, deferred tax amounts and other corporate assets. Inter-segment balances and transactions have been eliminated. The following tables summarize financial information by segment and provide a reconciliation of segment contribution to operating income:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Revenue:		
Franchising	\$ 34,923,300	\$ 31,227,300
Leasing	16,411,700	9,976,300
Total revenue	\$ 51,335,000	\$ 41,203,600
Reconciliation to operating income:		
Franchising segment contribution	\$ 18,389,300	\$ 15,434,600
Leasing segment contribution	6,458,300	3,104,400
Total operating income	\$ 24,847,600	\$ 18,539,000
Depreciation and amortization:		
Franchising	\$ 371,800	\$ 361,900
Leasing	107,300	104,300
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 479,100	\$ 466,200

	As of	
	December 31, 2011	December 25, 2010
Identifiable assets:		
Franchising	\$ 7,753,200	\$ 2,788,000
Leasing	33,374,000	32,962,300
Unallocated	6,618,500	6,371,700
Total	\$ 47,745,700	\$ 42,122,000

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Revenues are all generated from United States operations other than franchising revenues from Canadian operations of \$2.5 million and \$2.2 million in fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively. All long-lived assets are located within the United States.

13. Related Party Transactions:

On April 2, 2010, in connection with the Company's existing stock repurchase plan, Winmark repurchased 25,000 shares of common stock from Ronald G. Olson, a greater than 5% shareholder, for aggregate consideration of \$562,500, or \$22.50 per share.

Table of Contents**WINMARK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010

14. Subsequent Events:

On January 18, 2012, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved the payment of a special dividend to shareholders (the Special Dividend). The Special Dividend of \$5.00 per share paid on March 1, 2012, totaled \$25.4 million and was financed by a combination of cash on hand as well as net borrowings under the Line of Credit of \$12.8 million.

On January 30, 2012, the Line of Credit was amended to, among other things, provide the consent of the lenders for the payment of the Special Dividend and to amend certain financial covenant calculations to remove the effect of the Special Dividend in such calculations.

On February 29, 2012, the Line of Credit was amended to, among other things, increase the aggregate commitments from \$30.0 million to \$35.0 million and extend the termination date from July 31, 2014 to February 29, 2016.

15. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited):

The Company's unaudited quarterly results for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010 were as follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
2011					
Total Revenue	\$ 11,104,900	\$ 15,224,800	\$ 11,773,500	\$ 13,231,800	\$ 51,335,000
Income from Operations	5,212,000	6,084,100	6,645,700	6,905,800	24,847,600
Net Income	3,026,300	3,400,200	3,483,500	4,185,000	14,095,000
Net Income Per Common Share - Basic	\$.61	\$.68	\$.70	\$.84	\$ 2.83
Net Income Per Common Share - Diluted	\$.58	\$.65	\$.66	\$.80	\$ 2.69
2010					
Total Revenue	\$ 9,842,800	\$ 9,879,100	\$ 11,007,300	\$ 10,474,400	\$ 41,203,600
Income from Operations	3,796,500	4,202,600	5,208,400	5,331,500	18,539,000
Net Income	2,181,100	2,338,700	2,690,000	3,119,200	10,329,000
Net Income Per Common Share - Basic	\$.43	\$.47	\$.54	\$.62	\$ 2.05
Net Income Per Common Share - Diluted	\$.42	\$.45	\$.51	\$.60	\$ 1.98

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The total of basic and diluted earnings per common share by quarter may not equal the totals for the year as there are changes in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding each quarter and basic and diluted earnings per common share are calculated independently for each quarter.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Winmark Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Winmark Corporation (a Minnesota Corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010. 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also 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 Winmark Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and December 25, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 15, 2012

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

None.

ITEM 9A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2011. During the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

Due to 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 due to changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

ITEM 9B: OTHER INFORMATION

All information required to be reported in a report on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter covered by this Form 10-K has been reported.

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PART III

ITEM 10: DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The sections entitled Election of Directors, Executive Officers, Audit Committee, Majority of Independent Directors; Committees of Independent Directors, Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, and Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, appearing in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 25, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The sections entitled Executive Compensation and Director Compensation appearing in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 25, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12: SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The sections entitled Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners, Directors and Executive Officers and Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans appearing in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 25, 2012 are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13: CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The sections entitled Transactions with Related Persons, Promoters and Certain Control Persons and Majority of Independent Directors; Committees of Independent Directors appearing in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 25, 2012 is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The section entitled Principal Accounting Fees and Services appearing in our proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 25, 2012 is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15: EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as a part of this Report:

1. Financial Statements

The financial statements filed as part of this report are listed on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 26.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC have been omitted as not required or not applicable, or the information required has been included elsewhere by reference in the consolidated financial statements and related items.

3. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page.

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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.

WINMARK CORPORATION

By: /s/ JOHN L. MORGAN
 John L. Morgan
 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 15, 2012

KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints John L. Morgan and Anthony D. Ishaug and each of them, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ JOHN L. MORGAN John L. Morgan	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	March 15, 2012
/s/ ANTHONY D. ISHAUG Anthony D. Ishaug	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 15, 2012
/s/ JENELE C. GRASSLE Jenele C. Grassle	Director	March 15, 2012
/s/ KIRK A. MACKENZIE Kirk A. MacKenzie	Director	March 15, 2012
/s/ DEAN B. PHILLIPS Dean B. Phillips	Director	March 15, 2012
/s/ PAUL C. REYELTS	Director	March 15, 2012

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Paul C. Reyelts

/s/ MARK L. WILSON
Mark L. Wilson

Director

March 15, 2012

/s/ STEVEN C. ZOLA
Steven C. Zola

Director

March 15, 2012

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EXHIBIT INDEX

WINMARK CORPORATION

FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended (Exhibit 3.1)(1)
3.2	By-laws, as amended and restated to date (Exhibit 3.2)(2)
4.1	Indenture between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association dated June 15, 2006 (Exhibit 4.1) (3)
4.2	Form of Note (Exhibit 4.2) (3)
4.3	Form of Note Confirmation (Exhibit 4.3) (3)
4.4	Form of Subscription Agreement (Exhibit 4.4) (3)
4.5	Paying Agent Agreement between Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and Winmark Corporation dated June 15, 2006 (Exhibit 4.5) (3)
10.1	Asset Purchase Agreement dated January 24, 1992 with Sports Traders, Inc. and James D. Van Buskirk (Van Buskirk) concerning acquisition of wholesale business, including amendment dated March 11, 1992 (Exhibit 10.6 (a))(1)
10.2	Retail store agreement dated January 24, 1992 with Van Buskirk (Exhibit 10.6 (b))(1)
10.3	Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan for Nonemployee Directors (Exhibit 10.3)(4)(5)
10.4	Employment Agreement with John L. Morgan, dated March 22, 2000 (Exhibit 10.1)(4)(6)
10.5	First Amendment to Employment Agreement with John L. Morgan dated February 18, 2001 (Exhibit 10.26)(4)(7)
10.6	2001 Stock Option Plan, including forms of stock option agreements (Exhibit 10.27)(4)(7)
10.7	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement with John L. Morgan dated March 23, 2006 (Exhibit 10.1)(4)(8)
10.8	Third Amendment to Employment Agreement with John L. Morgan dated December 15, 2006 (Exhibit 10.1)(4)(9)
10.9	Amendment No. 1 to the 2001 Stock Option Plan (Exhibit 10.13)(4) (2)
10.10	Subscription Agreements for notes between Winmark Corporation and each of John L. Morgan, Sheila Morgan, Kirk A. MacKenzie and Rush River Group, LLC See Exhibits 4.2 and 4.3 for Form of Subscriptions and Notes(10)
10.11	Securities Purchase Agreement with BridgeFunds Limited dated October 13, 2004 (Exhibit 10.3)(11)
10.12	Amendment No. 1 to Securities Purchase Agreement with BridgeFunds Limited dated April 14, 2006 (Exhibit 10.1)(12)
10.13	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement by and among Winmark Corporation, Winmark Capital Corporation, Wirth Business Credit, Inc., Grow Biz Games, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A. (as successor by merger to LaSalle Bank, N.A.) and The PrivateBank and Trust Company, dated June 10, 2008 (Exhibit 10.1)(13)
10.14	Multi-Tenant Office Lease with Utah State Retirement Investment Fund for Corporate Headquarters dated September 28, 2008 (Exhibit 10.1)(14)
10.15	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement by and among Winmark Corporation and its Subsidiaries, Bank of America, N.A. (as successor by merger to LaSalle Bank National Association) and The Private Bank and Trust Company, dated August 12, 2009 (Exhibit 10.1)(15)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.16	Modification Agreement by and between Winmark Corporation and BridgeFunds, LLC dated October 22, 2009 (Exhibit 10.2)(15)
10.17	2010 Stock Option Plan, including forms of stock option agreements (Exhibit 10.18) (4) (16)
10.18	Credit Agreement, dated July 13, 2010, among Winmark Corporation and its subsidiaries and The PrivateBank and Trust Company (Exhibit 10.2)(17)
10.19	Security Agreements, dated July 13, 2010, among Winmark Corporation, each of its subsidiaries and The PrivateBank and Trust Company (Exhibit 10.3)(17)
10.20	Pledge Agreement, dated July 13, 2010, among Winmark Corporation and The PrivateBank and Trust Company (Exhibit 10.4)(17)
10.21	First Amendment to Modification Agreement by and between Winmark Corporation and BridgeFunds, LLC dated October 20, 2010 (Exhibit 10.1)(18)
10.22	Second Amendment to Modification Agreement by and between Winmark Corporation and BridgeFunds, LLC dated July 22, 2011 (Exhibit 10.1)(19)
10.23	Amendment No. 1 to Credit Agreement, among Winmark Corporation and its subsidiaries, The PrivateBank and Trust Company, and BMO Harris Bank N.A., dated January 30, 2012 (Exhibit 10.1)(20)
10.24	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, among Winmark Corporation and its subsidiaries, The PrivateBank and Trust Company, and BMO Harris Bank N.A., dated February 29, 2012 (Exhibit 10.1)(21)
21.1	Subsidiaries: Grow Biz Games, Inc., a Minnesota corporation; Winmark Capital Corporation, a Minnesota corporation and Wirth Business Credit, Inc., a Minnesota corporation
23.1*	Consent of GRANT THORNTON LLP; Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1	Power of Attorney (Contained on signature page to this Form 10-K)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	Interactive Data Files Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: Financial statements from the annual report on Form 10-K of Winmark Corporation and Subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2011, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity and Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements tagged as blocks of text.+

* Filed Herewith

+ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the interactive data files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, effective August 24, 1993 (Reg. No. 33-65108).
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006.
- (3) Incorporated by references to the specified exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, effective June 16, 2006 (Reg. No. 333-133393).
- (4) Indicates management contracts, compensation plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 27, 2009.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2000.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2000.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 20, 2006.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on July 6 and July 19, 2006; March 1, April 10, July 3, October 9, November 8, 2007; and March 6, 2009.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 25, 2004.

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- (12) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 5, 2006.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2008.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2008.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 26, 2009.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 26, 2009.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 26, 2010.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 25, 2010.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 25, 2011.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 31, 2012.
- (21) Incorporated by reference to the specified exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 1, 2012.