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GRISTEDES FOODS INC  
Form 10-Q  
July 17, 2002

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 2, 2002

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

For the transition period from .....to .....

Commission File Number 1-7013

GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

13-1829183  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

823 Eleventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(212) 956-5803  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

N/A  
(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year,  
if Changed Since Last Report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be  
filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act 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

At July 11, 2002, registrant had issued and outstanding 19,636,574 shares of  
common stock.

GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

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Item 1  
Financial Statements

GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	(Unaudited) June 2, 2002
ASSETS	-----
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>	
Cash	\$ 537,514
Accounts receivable - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$435,000 at June 2, 2002 and \$413,000 at December 2, 2001	6,863,230
Inventory	33,955,491
Due from related parties - trade	1,348,796
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,447,495
	-----
Total current assets	44,152,526
	-----
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:</b>	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	19,111,070
Capitalized equipment leases	27,568,972
Leaseholds and leasehold improvements	54,907,148
	-----
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	101,587,190
	44,787,328
	-----

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Net property and equipment		56,799,862
Deposits and other assets		1,082,046
Other assets		2,953,125
		-----
TOTAL	\$	104,987,559
		=====
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable, trade	\$	26,652,215
Accrued payroll, vacation and withholdings		2,512,772
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		1,261,746
Due to related parties - trade		297,599
Capitalized lease obligations - current portion		4,130,119
Current portion of long term debt		3,066,723
		-----
Total current liabilities		37,921,174
Long-term debt - noncurrent portion		24,858,334
Due to affiliates		14,501,880
Capitalized lease obligations - noncurrent portion		10,532,905
Deferred rent		4,614,257
		-----
Total liabilities		92,428,550
		-----
 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$50 Par, -share authorized 500,000; none issued		--
Common stock, \$0.02 par value - shares authorized 25,000,000; outstanding 19,636,574 shares at June 2, 2002 and December 2, 2001		392,732
Additional paid-in capital		14,136,674
Retained earnings/ (deficit)		(1,970,397)
		-----
Total stockholders' equity		12,559,009
		-----
TOTAL	\$	104,987,559
		=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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	June 2, 2002	June 2, 2002
	-----	-----
Sales	\$ 121,669,727	\$ 61,879,067
Cost of sales	73,000,752	36,971,207
	-----	-----
Gross profit	48,668,975	24,907,860
Store operating, general and administrative expenses	37,646,244	19,506,222
Pre-store opening startup costs	130,041	130,041
Depreciation and amortization	3,869,590	1,960,937
Insurance proceeds - terrorist attack	(100,000)	--
Non-store operating expenses:		
Administrative payroll and fringes	3,323,397	1,696,928
General office expense	1,033,734	522,645
Professional fees	266,536	141,729
Corporate expense	105,515	50,341
	-----	-----
Total non-store operating expenses	4,729,182	2,411,643
	-----	-----
Operating income	2,393,918	899,017
	-----	-----
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(1,406,154)	(694,325)
Interest income	3,744	830
Other income	--	--
	-----	-----
Total other income (expense) - net	(1,402,410)	(693,495)
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	991,508	205,522
Provision for income taxes	25,000	--
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 966,508	\$ 205,522
	=====	=====
Income per share, basic and diluted	\$0.05	\$0.01
	=====	=====
Weighted average number of shares and equivalents outstanding	19,636,574	19,636,574
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC.  
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED DECEMBER 2, 2001  
 AND FOR THE 26 WEEKS ENDED JUNE 2, 2002

	Common stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained earnings (Deficit)	Total Stockhold Equity
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 3, 2000	19,636,574	\$392,732	14,136,674	\$(3,211,962)	\$11,317,4
Net income for the 52 weeks ended December 2, 2001	-----	-----	-----	275,057	275,0
Balance at December 2, 2001	19,636,574	\$392,732	14,136,674	\$(2,936,905)	\$11,592,5
Net income for the 26 weeks ended June 2, 2002	-----	-----	-----	966,508	966,5
Balance at June 2, 2002	19,636,574	\$392,732	14,136,674	\$(1,970,397)	\$12,559,0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC.  
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE TWENTY SIX WEEKS ENDED JUNE 2, 2002 AND JUNE 3, 2001

	26 weeks ended June 2, 2002	26 weeks ended June 3, 2001
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 966,508	\$ 791,595
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,869,590	3,323,468
Change in allowance for bad debts	36,000	36,640
Gain on sale of store	--	(192,177)

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### Changes in operating assets and liabilities:

Accounts receivable	(196,515)	994,786
Inventory	(1,576,885)	(1,140,839)
Due from related parties - trade	(256,225)	(348,704)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	786,381	1,019,027
Other assets	(295,530)	(620,882)
Accounts payable, trade	(326,484)	(1,529,565)
Accrued payroll, vacation and withholdings	77,460	(775,768)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(805,285)	(829,583)
Due to related parties - trade	297,599	--
Deferred rent	360,791	264,016
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,937,405	992,014
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of store	--	225,000
Capital expenditures	(2,562,528)	(2,463,463)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,562,528)	(2,238,463)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments of bank loan	(461,538)	(1,200,000)
Proceeds from bank loans	2,900,000	--
Repayment of capitalized lease obligations	(1,934,735)	(1,274,066)
Advances from (repayments to) affiliates	(816,963)	3,745,381
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(313,236)	1,271,315
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash	61,641	24,866
Cash, beginning of period	475,873	412,408
	-----	-----
Cash, end of period	\$ 537,514	\$ 437,274
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,613,271	\$ 2,120,919
Cash paid (refunded) for taxes	\$ (83,198)	\$ 57,312
Supplemental schedule of non cash financing activity:		
Assets acquired under capitalized lease obligations	\$ 3,598,845	\$ 1,463,588

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

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### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Business -

The Company's corporate predecessor was originally incorporated in 1956 in New York under the name Designcraft Industries, Inc., and was engaged in the jewelry business until 1992, when the Company commenced its supermarket operations. The Company became a public company in 1968, listed its common stock on the American Stock Exchange in 1972, and reincorporated in Delaware in 1985. The Company changed its name to Sloan's Supermarkets, Inc. in September 1993 and to Gristede's Sloans, Inc. in November 1997. The Company changed its name to Gristede's Foods, Inc. in August 1999 to reflect its strategy of changing its "Sloan's" banner locations to "Gristede's" subsequent to a store remodeling.

On November 10, 1997, 29 supermarkets that were owned by John A. Catsimatidis, the Company's majority stockholder, Chairman of the Board and CEO (such 29 supermarkets hereinafter referred to as the "Food Group") were merged into the Company's existing 15 supermarkets. The transaction was accounted for as an acquisition of the Company by the Food Group pursuant to Emerging Issues Task Force 90-13 as a result of the Food Group obtaining control of the Company after the transaction. The assets and liabilities of the Food Group were recorded at their historical cost. The Company's assets and liabilities were recorded at their fair value to the extent acquired. Consideration for the transaction was based on an aggregate of \$36,000,000 in market value of the Company's common stock and the assumption of \$4,000,000 of liabilities. 16,504,298 shares of common stock were issued on the date of the acquisition based on a market price of \$2.18 per share.

The Company operates 37 supermarkets and two free-standing pharmacies in Manhattan, New York, three supermarkets in Westchester County, New York, one supermarket in each of Brooklyn, New York and Long Island, New York. All of the supermarkets and pharmacies are leased and operated under the "Gristede's" banner.

The Company also owns City Produce Operating Corp., a company which operates a warehouse and distribution facility primarily for fresh produce on leased premises in the Bronx, New York.

**Basis of presentation** - The unaudited consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). In the opinion of management, the information furnished reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments), which are necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations and financial position of the Company for the interim period. The interim figures are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year.

**Principles of Consolidation** - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Quarter End** - The Company operates using the conventional retail 52/53-week fiscal year. The fiscal quarter ends on the Sunday closest to the end of the quarter. The Company's fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to November 30.

**Inventory** - Store inventories are valued principally at the lower of cost or market with cost determined under the retail first in, first out (FIFO) method.

**Property and Equipment and Depreciation** - Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and equipment is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Leases and Amortization - The Company charges the cost of noncancelable operating lease payments and beneficial leaseholds to operations on a straight-line basis over the lives of the leases.

Provision for income taxes - Income taxes reflect Federal and State alternative minimum tax only, as all regular income taxes have been offset by utilization of the Company's net operating loss carry forward.

Income per share - Per share data are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock and equivalents outstanding during each quarter. Income per share is computed by the treasury stock method; basic and diluted income per share are the same.

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the 12 month period ended December 2, 2001 contains information which should be read in conjunction herewith.

## 2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Under a management agreement dated November 10, 1997, Namdor Inc., one of the Company's subsidiaries, performs consulting and managerial services for a supermarket owned by a corporation controlled by John A. Catsimatidis. In consideration of such services, Namdor Inc. is entitled to receive, on a quarterly basis, a cash payment of one and one-quarter percent (1.25%) of all sales of inventory and merchandise made at, in or from the managed supermarket.

The Company leases the following locations from affiliates: a portion of its warehouse and distribution facility comprising 25,000 square feet, its office facilities and seven store locations. During the 26 weeks and the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 the Company paid \$1,082,989 and \$618,539, respectively, to these affiliates for rent and real estate taxes under such leases. The leases are triple net whereby the tenant pays all real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance.

Certain of the Company's supermarkets have entered into capital and operating leases with Red Apple Lease Corp. (formerly Red Apple Leasing, Inc.). These leases are primarily for store operating equipment. Obligations under these leases at June 2, 2002 were \$3,815,006. These leases require that monthly payments of \$76,790 be made to Red Apple Lease Corp. through March 2007. In January 2002, these leases were amended, which resulted in additional capital lease availability of \$2,750,000. This additional availability was drawn upon during the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002. The monthly payments required by these leases will be extended through March 2007 and will constitute the debt service on the new financing.

Certain of the Company's supermarkets have entered into capital leases with United Acquisition Leasing Corp., a company wholly owned by John A. Catsimatidis. These leases are primarily for store equipment. Obligations under these leases at June 2, 2002 were \$1,983,829. These leases require that monthly payments of \$46,574 be made to United Acquisition Leasing Corp. through June 2007.

Amounts due to United Acquisition Corp., a corporation wholly owned by John A. Catsimatidis represent liabilities in connection with the 1997 merger and additional advances made to the Company by United Acquisition Corp. since the merger. United Acquisition Corp. has agreed not to demand payment of these liabilities in fiscal 2003. Accordingly, the liability has been classified as noncurrent. As part of post-closing adjustments in connection with the 1997



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merger, approximately \$3,600,000 that is due from certain of the Company's affiliates has been offset against the amounts due to United Acquisition Corp. The net amount due to United Acquisition Corp. at June 2, 2002 was \$14,501,880, \$12,800,000 of which was subordinated to the Company's banks. The liability presently does not bear interest. However, the Company's credit agreement with its banks permits the Company to pay interest on such subordinated debt provided the Company has a positive net income.

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Due from related parties trade, represents amounts due from affiliated companies for merchandise shipped to it from the Company's subsidiary City Produce Operating Corp. in the ordinary course of business and for which payments are made to City Produce on a continuous basis under extended terms, as well as management fees receivable for administrative and managerial services performed by the Company for an affiliate. During the 26 weeks and the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, merchandise sales to the affiliate were approximately \$486,000 and \$1,081,000, respectively.

On February 6, 1998, the Company agreed to purchase substantially all of the assets and assumed certain of the liabilities of a supermarket located at 1644 York Avenue, New York City, that was owned by an affiliate. On March 1, 2000, the Company and the affiliate restructured the transaction by rescinding the purchase effective as of February 6, 1998, and entering into an operating agreement which gives the Company full control of the supermarket and the right to operate the supermarket for its account. The operating agreement presently terminates on December 1, 2002, but the term will be extended for additional one year periods unless either party shall give notice of termination not later than 90 days prior to the end of the then current term of the agreement. Under the operating agreement, the Company is obligated to pay the affiliate \$1.00 per annum, plus such other consideration as may be approved by the Company's directors (excluding John A. Catsimatidis). Pursuant to the operating agreement the Company or any of its designees, also has the option until December 31, 2005 to purchase the supermarket for \$2,778,175, which price is the fair market price of the supermarket established on October 11, 1999 by the Company's directors (excluding John A. Catsimatidis).

In May 2000, the Company entered into a similar operating agreement with another affiliate, for a store owned by such affiliate. The operating agreement presently terminates on May 10, 2003, but the term will be extended for additional one year periods unless either party shall give notice of termination not later than 90 days prior to the end of the then current term of the agreement. Under the operating agreement, the Company is obligated to pay the affiliate \$1.00 per annum, plus such other consideration as may be approved by the Company's directors (excluding John A. Catsimatidis). Pursuant to the operating agreement, the Company, or any designee of the Company, also has the option until December 31, 2005 to purchase the supermarket for the fair market price of the supermarket as established by the Company's directors (excluding John A. Catsimatidis) using a valuation criterion similar to that issued for valuing the store at 1644 York Avenue, New York City.

The intention of the affiliates in entering into these two operating agreements with the Company, where the Company enjoys full benefits of ownership for the nominal consideration of \$1.00 per annum per store, was to effect post closing adjustments in connection with the 1997 reorganization. If the option to purchase the supermarkets is exercised, the excess of the purchase price over the net book value of the assets will be shown as a charge to equity.

### 3. LITIGATION

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Reference is made to Item 3 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2001 to the matter captioned: Ansoumana v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc. d/b/a A&P, Shopwell Inc. d/b/a Food Emporium, Gristede's Operating Corp., Duane Reade, Inc., Charlie Baur, individually and d/b/a B&B Delivery Service a/k/a Citi Express, Scott Weinstein and Steven Pilavan, individually and d/b/a Hudson Delivery Service Inc., Chelsea Trucking, Inc. a/k/a Hudson York (hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Court Action"). On or about December 21, 2001, the breach of contract action brought by Great American against the Company in Nassau County was removed to the Eastern District of New York (hereinafter referred to as the "State Court Action"). On March 14, 2002, the bankruptcy petition previously filed by Great American and Baur, two of the defendants in this action, was dismissed. The Company expects the case to go to trial by the end of 2002. On April 3, 2002, the State Court Action was remanded back to the Nassau County court from the Eastern District of New York and on May 8, 2002, the State Court Action was stayed by Judge Hellerstein in the Federal Court Action until the resolution of the plaintiffs' action against Baur, Great American and Gristede's. The parties will resume mediation in the Federal Court Action in July 2002.

Reference is also made to Item 3 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2001 to the matter captioned: RMED International Inc. v. Sloan's Supermarkets Inc. and John A. Catsimatidis. The defendants filed a motion to reargue the court's decision not to dismiss certain of the plaintiff's claims on summary

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judgment, including the plaintiff's claim under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, as well as the plaintiff's claim of fraud under state common law. This motion has been denied.

#### 4. IMPACT OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

The Company has two stores in the World Trade Center area of Manhattan, which were forced to close as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. One store reopened for business on October 1, 2001, the other has been renovated and reopened in May, 2002. The Company has suffered property damage losses, including inventory, costs to repair and clean fixtures and facilities and loss of revenue. Management has filed claims for the above losses with its insurance carriers, including business interruption. Management believes it is probable that payment will be received for the claims in the upcoming fiscal year. The Company received an advance of \$300,000 against these claims in October 2001.

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### GRISTEDE'S FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### PART I

#### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS AND THE QUARTERS ENDED JUNE 2, 2002 AND JUNE 3, 2001

##### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Release No. 60, which was recently released by the Securities and Exchange Commission, requires all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of

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financial statements. Note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. The following is a brief discussion of the more significant accounting policies and methods we use. In addition, Financial Reporting Release No. 61 was recently released by the Securities and Exchange Commission to require all companies to include a discussion to address, among other things, liquidity, off-balance sheet arrangements, contractual obligations and commercial commitments.

General. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. The most significant estimates and assumptions relate to the recoverability of internally developed software costs, fixed assets and other intangibles, inventories, realization of deferred income taxes and the adequacy of allowances for doubtful accounts. Actual amounts could differ significantly from these estimates.

Accounts Receivable. We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers, third party and vendor receivables and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience and any specific collection issues that we have identified. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past.

Inventories. We value our inventory at the lower of cost or market with cost determined under the retail method. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and record a provision for excess and obsolete inventory where appropriate based primarily on our historical shrink and spoilage rates.

Deferred Taxes. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability and establish a valuation allowance based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. If we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income, or if there is a material change in the actual effective tax rates or time period within which the underlying temporary differences become taxable or deductible, we would be required to continue to recognize a valuation allowance against all or a significant portion of our deferred tax assets resulting in a material adverse impact on our operating results.

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Intangibles and Other Long-Lived Assets. Intangible and other long-lived assets are amortized over their useful lives. Useful lives are based on management's estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, as a percentage of sales, components of our Results of Operations:

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	26 weeks ended 6/2/02	13 weeks ended 6/2/02	26 weeks ended 6/3/01
Sales	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	60.0	59.7	60.8
Gross profit	40.0	40.3	39.2
Store operating, general and administrative expenses	30.9	31.5	30.6
Pre-store opening startup costs	0.1	0.2	0.1
Depreciation and amortization	3.2	3.2	2.9
Non-store operating expense	3.8	3.9	3.5
Operating income	2.0	1.5	2.1
Other income (expense)	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4
Income from operations before income taxes	0.8	0.3	0.7
Provisions for income taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net income	0.8	0.3	0.7

Sales were \$121,669,727 and \$61,879,067 for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$116,834,076 and \$56,949,260 for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. We temporarily closed four stores during the 13 weeks ended March 3, 2002. During the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, we re-opened three stores that were closed for remodeling; the fourth store was closed for the entire 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 and is expected to re-open later in 2002. We believe that sales would have been higher during the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 if these stores had been open for the full period.

Same store sales increased 7.1% and 10.6% for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to the 26 weeks and 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001. Same store sales are calculated using stores that were open for business both in the current period and in the same period last year.

Gross profit was \$48,668,975 or 40.0% of sales and \$24,907,860 or 40.3% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$45,828,556 or 39.2% of sales and \$22,730,615 or 39.9% of sales for the

26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales during the 2002 periods was primarily due to increased sales of perishables, which have higher gross margins.

Store operating, general and administrative expenses were \$37,646,244 or 30.9% of sales and \$19,506,222 or 31.5% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$35,744,501 or 30.6% of sales and \$17,606,797 or 30.9% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. Store operating, general and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of sales during the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 mainly

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due to higher labor costs resulting from the three remodeled stores which reopened during the period. We believe that these costs should become normalized during the 13 weeks ended September 1, 2002.

Pre-store opening startup costs were \$130,041 for both the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to \$132,000 and \$66,000 for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. Three remodeled stores were opened during the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, compared to two stores during the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001.

Non-store operating expenses were \$4,729,182 or 3.8% of sales and \$2,411,643 or 3.9% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared with \$4,135,644 or 3.5% of sales and \$2,163,697 or 3.8% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. Administrative payroll and fringes were 2.7% of sales for both the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to 2.1% and 2.2% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. The increase in the 2002 periods primarily reflects the addition of supervisory personnel as a result of additional business generated by the store remodeling program. We incurred higher costs of fringe benefits during the 2002 periods due to higher administrative salaries and higher costs of health care benefits. General office expenses were 0.8% of sales for both the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to 1.0% and 1.1% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. Professional fees were 0.2% of sales for both the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to 0.3% and 0.4% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. Corporate expenses were 0.1% of sales for each of the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 and the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$3,869,590 or 3.2% of sales and \$1,960,937 or 3.2% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$3,323,468 or 2.9% of sales and \$1,639,735 or 2.9% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily the result of significant capital expenditures incurred in connection with our store remodeling and expansion program.

Interest expense was \$1,406,154 or 1.2% of sales and \$694,325 or 1.1% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$1,869,793 or 1.6% of sales and \$912,786 or 1.6% of sales for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively. The decreases in the 2002 periods were primarily attributable to lower interest rates, partially offset by increased borrowings under capital leases for equipment financing.

Other income (expense) was \$0 for both the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to \$181,140 and (\$3,813) for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively (which was attributable to the closure of a store and the sale of its lease in January 2001).

As a result of the items reviewed above, net income before provision for income taxes were \$966,508 and \$205,522 for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 2, 2002, respectively, as compared to \$791,595 and \$330,422 for the 26 weeks and for the 13 weeks ended June 3, 2001, respectively.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

#### Liquidity:

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Our consolidated financial statements indicate that at June 2, 2002 current assets exceed current liabilities by \$6,231,352 and stockholders' equity was \$12,559,009. Management believes that cash flows generated from operations, supplemented by financing from our bank facility and third party leasing companies, will be sufficient to pay our debts as they may come due, provide for our capital expenditure program and meet our other cash requirements.

### Debt and Debt Service:

Effective October 2001, our credit agreement with a group of banks was amended and increased to an aggregate total of \$32,500,000, consisting of a \$15,500,000 term loan and a \$17,000,000 revolving line of credit. As of June 2, 2002, our credit facility, as amended, provides for (i) a maturity date of November 28, 2004 for the revolving line of credit, and December 3, 2006 for the term loan, at which time all amounts outstanding thereunder are due, (ii) certain financial covenants, and (iii) amortization of the term loan in monthly amortizations totaling \$2,000,000, \$2,300,000, \$2,600,000, \$2,900,000 and \$3,200,000, respectively, in each year during its term, and a \$2,500,000 balloon payment at maturity.

Borrowings under our credit facility bear interest at a spread over either the prime rate of the bank acting as agent for the group of banks or a LIBOR rate, with the spread dependent on the ratio of our funded debt to EBITDA ratio, as defined in our credit facility. The average interest rate on amounts outstanding under our credit facility during the quarter ended June 2, 2002 was 5.02% per annum.

Our credit facility contains covenants, representations and events of default typical of credit agreements, including financial covenants which require us to meet, among other things, a minimum tangible net worth, debt service coverage ratios and fixed charge coverage ratios, and which limit transactions with affiliates. Our credit facility is secured by equipment, inventories and accounts receivable.

As of June 2, 2002, John A. Catsimatidis, through affiliates, has contributed in excess of \$14.5 million to us in the form of unsecured non-interest bearing loans, with \$12.8 million subordinated to our bank lenders. The liability presently does not bear interest. However, our credit facility permits us to pay interest on such subordinated debt provided we have positive net income.

### Capital Expenditures:

Capital expenditures were \$6.2 million for the 26 weeks ended June 2, 2002, including property acquired under capital leases, as compared to \$3.9 million for the 26 weeks ended June 3, 2001.

We have not incurred any material commitments for capital expenditures, although we anticipate spending approximately \$8 million to \$10 million exclusive of new capital leases on our store remodeling and expansion program in fiscal 2002. Such amount is subject to adjustment based on the availability of funds.

### Cash Flow:

Cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$2,937,405 for the 26 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to \$992,014 for the 26 weeks ended June 3,

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2001. The change in cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to cash used in reducing accounts payable and provided by operating assets and liabilities and a net profit. Net cash used for investing activities was \$2,562,528 in 2002 as compared to \$2,238,463 in 2001 (net of proceeds from a store closed in January 2001). Cash provided by (used in) financing activities was (\$313,236) for the 26 weeks ended June 2, 2002 as compared to \$1,271,315 for the 26 weeks ended June 3, 2001 reflecting the bank financing drawn upon in 2002 and the additional proceeds provided by an affiliate of the Company, offset by repayments of bank loans and capital leases.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board finalized FASB Statements No. 141, "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141), and No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142). SFAS 141 requires the use of the purchase method of accounting and prohibits the use of the pooling-of-interests method of accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 141 also requires that the Company recognize acquired intangible assets apart from goodwill if they meet certain criteria. SFAS 141 applies to all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and for purchase business combinations completed on or after July 1, 2001. It also requires, upon adoption of SFAS 142 that we reclassify the carrying amounts of intangible assets and goodwill based on the criteria in SFAS 141. We adopted SFAS 141 in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 with no material effect on our financial statements.

SFAS 142 requires, among other things, that companies no longer amortize goodwill, but instead test goodwill for impairment at least annually. In addition, SFAS 142 requires that the Company identify reporting units for the purposes of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, reassess the useful lives of other existing recognized intangible assets, and cease amortization of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life should be tested for impairment in accordance with the guidelines in SFAS 142. SFAS 142 is required to be applied in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 to all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized at that date, regardless of when those assets were initially recognized. It also requires us to complete a transitional goodwill impairment test within six months from the date of adoption. We are also required to reassess the useful lives of other intangible assets within the first interim quarter after adoption of SFAS 142. We adopted SFAS 142 in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 with no material effect on our financial statements.

In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets to be held and used, to be disposed of other than by sale and to be disposed of by sale. Although SFAS 144 retains certain of the provisions of SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," it superceded SFAS No. 121. SFAS 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and interim periods within those fiscal years. We adopted SFAS 144 as of March 4, 2002 with no material effect on our financial statements.

### Forward-looking information:

This report and documents incorporated by reference contain both historical and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "anticipates", "believes", "expects", "intends", "future", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Any such "forward-looking" statements in this report

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reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance, and are subject to a variety of factors that could cause the actual results or performance to differ materially from historical results or from the anticipated results or performance expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Because of such factors, there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments

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anticipated by the Company will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the anticipated results. The risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company's business include, but are not limited to: economic conditions, governmental regulations, technological advances, pricing and competition, acceptance by the marketplace of new products, retention of key personnel, the sufficiency of financial resources to sustain and expand the Company's operations, and other factors described in this report and in prior filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof, and should be aware that except as may be otherwise legally required of the Company, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise any such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that may arise after the date hereof. A more detailed description of some of the risk factors is set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, dated December 2, 2001.

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### GRISTEDE'S FOODS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

##### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Reference is made to Item 3 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2001 to the matter captioned: Ansoumana v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc. d/b/a A&P, Shopwell Inc. d/b/a Food Emporium, Gristede's Operating Corp., Duane Reade, Inc., Charlie Baur, individually and d/b/a B&B Delivery Service a/k/a Citi Express, Scott Weinstein and Steven Pilavan, individually and d/b/a Hudson Delivery Service Inc., Chelsea Trucking, Inc. a/k/a Hudson York (hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Court Action"). On or about December 21, 2001, the breach of contract action brought by Great American against the Company in Nassau County was removed to the Eastern District of New York (hereinafter referred to as the "State Court Action"). On March 14, 2002, the bankruptcy petition previously filed by Great American and Baur, two of the defendants in this action, was dismissed. The Company expects the case to go to trial by the end of 2002. On April 3, 2002, the State Court Action was remanded back to the Nassau County court from the Eastern District of New York and on May 8, 2002, the State Court Action was stayed by Judge Hellerstein in the Federal Court Action until the resolution of the plaintiffs' action against Baur, Great American and Gristede's. The parties will resume mediation in the Federal Court Action in July 2002.

Reference is also made to Item 3 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 2, 2001 to the matter captioned: RMED International Inc. v. Sloan's Supermarkets Inc. and John A. Catsimatidis. The defendants filed a motion to reargue the court's decision not to dismiss certain



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of the plaintiff's claims on summary judgment, including the plaintiff's claim under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, as well as the plaintiff's claim of fraud under state common law. This motion has been denied.

Item 2. Change in Securities And Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

None.

(b) Current Reports on Form 8-K were filed on June 4, 2002 and June 18, 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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

Gristede's Foods, Inc.

By: /s/ John A. Catsimatidis

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John A. Catsimatidis  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: July 17, 2002

By: /s/ Gary Pokrassa

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Gary Pokrassa  
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: July 17, 2002

