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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR INC  
Form 10-K  
March 26, 2003

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K  
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13  
OR 15(d) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002  
Commission File Number: 0-16207

ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 59-2814714  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

16115 N.W. 52nd Avenue 33014  
Miami, Florida (Zip Code)  
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (305) 621-8282

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes  No

As of June 28, 2002, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the common stock of ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. held by non-affiliates was \$9,700,000.

As of March 14, 2003, 3,817,434 shares of the common stock of ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, portions of the definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Items 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Part III.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.

FORM 10-K - 2002

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

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General

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All American Semiconductor, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"; sometimes referred to herein as "Registrant") is a distributor of electronic components manufactured by others. The Company distributes a full range of semiconductors (active components), including transistors, diodes, memory devices, microprocessors, microcontrollers and other integrated circuits, as well as passive components, such as capacitors, resistors, inductors and electromechanical products, including cable, switches, connectors, filters and sockets. These products are sold primarily to original equipment manufacturers

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in a diverse and growing range of industries, including manufacturers of computers and computer-related products; home office and portable equipment; networking, satellite, wireless and other communications products; Internet infrastructure equipment and appliances; automobiles; consumer goods; voting and gaming machines; point-of-sale equipment; robotics and industrial equipment; defense and aerospace equipment; and medical instrumentation. The Company also sells products to contract electronics manufacturers, or electronics manufacturing services, or EMS, providers who manufacture products for companies in all electronics industry segments. Through the Aved Memory Products division of its subsidiary, Aved Industries, Inc., the Company also designs and has manufactured under the label of its subsidiary's division, certain memory modules which are sold to original equipment manufacturers.

While the Company reincorporated in Delaware in 1987, it and its predecessors have operated since 1964. The Company was recognized by industry trade publications as the 5th largest distributor of semiconductors and the 10th largest electronic components distributor overall in North America, out of an industry group that numbers more than 1,000 distributors.

The Company's principal executive office is located at 16115 N.W. 52nd Avenue, Miami, Florida 33014. Our headquarters for sales and marketing functions and the office of our President and Chief Executive Officer are located at 230 Devcon Drive, San Jose, California 95112. Our telephone number in Florida is (305) 621-8282.

THIS REPORT (PARTICULARLY "ITEM 1. BUSINESS" AND "ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS") CONTAINS STATEMENTS THAT ARE FORWARD-LOOKING WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 27A OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SEE "ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS; BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES."

### The Electronics and Electronics Distribution Industries

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The electronics industry is one of the largest industries in the United States. Prior to 2001, it was also one of the fastest growing industries. During 2001, the electronics and the electronics distribution industries suffered one of the most severe downturns in the industries' history with global sales of semiconductors declining by over 30%. While global sales of semiconductors remained relatively constant in 2002 as compared to 2001, consumption in North America declined as an increasing amount of manufacturing moved offshore. The Company believes that electronic component revenue and total U.S. factory sales of electronic products will resume growth in the future. Historically, the growth of these industries has been driven by increased demand for new products incorporating sophisticated electronic components, such as laptop computers, home office and portable equipment, networking, satellite, wireless and other communications products, infrastructure equipment and appliances for the Internet, voting and gaming machines, point-of-sale equipment and multimedia products; as well as the increased utilization of electronic components in a wide range of industrial, automotive, consumer and military products. Worldwide consumption of semiconductor products grew from \$126 billion in 1998 to over \$200 billion in 2000. Industry associations estimated that worldwide consumption of semiconductors declined to \$139

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billion in 2001 and grew slightly to \$141 billion in 2002.

The three product groups included in the electronic components subsegment of the

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electronics industry are semiconductors, passive/electromechanical components, and systems and computer products (such as disk drives, terminals and computer peripherals). The Company believes that semiconductors and passive/electromechanical products currently account for approximately two-thirds of the electronic components distribution marketplace, while systems and computer products account for the remainder. The Company only participates in the distribution of semiconductors and passive/electromechanical products which account for two of the three industry product groups.

Distributors are an integral part of the electronics industry. During 2002, an estimated \$21 billion of electronic components were sold through distribution in North America. While this is up from the approximate level of \$10 billion in 1992, it is down from a high of an estimated \$37 billion in 2000. Original equipment manufacturers and most of the smaller contract electronics manufacturers which utilize electronic components continue to outsource their procurement, inventory and materials management processes to third parties in order to concentrate their resources (including management talent, personnel costs and capital investment) on their core competencies, which include product development, sales and marketing. Large distribution companies not only fill these procurement and materials management roles, but further serve as a single supply source for original equipment manufacturers and contract electronics manufacturers, offering a much broader line of products, incremental quality control measures and more support services than individual electronic component manufacturers. Management believes that original equipment manufacturers and most of the smaller contract electronics manufacturers will continue to demand greater service and to increase quality requirements, and that original equipment manufacturers, contract electronics manufacturers and electronic component manufacturers will continue to be dependent on distributors in the future.

Electronic component manufacturers are under similar pressure to allocate a larger share of their resources to research, product development and manufacturing capacity as technological advances continue to shorten product lifecycles. Electronic component manufacturers sell directly to only a small number of their potential customers. This small segment of their customer base accounts for a large portion of the total available revenues. It is not economical for component manufacturers to provide a broad range of sales support services to handle the large amount of customers that account for the balance of available revenues. With their expanded technology and service capabilities, large distributors have now become a reliable means for component manufacturers to outsource their sales, marketing, customer service and distribution functions. This trend particularly benefits larger distributors with nationwide distribution capabilities such as the Company, as manufacturers continue to allocate a larger amount of their customer base to a more limited number of full service distribution companies.

A prevalent trend in the electronics distribution industry has been the consolidation of distribution companies. The Company believes that this consolidation has to date created, and will continue in the future to create, growth opportunities for the Company. Consolidation among distributors causes customers to experience an increased concentration in their approved vendor base. As a result, the Company believes that some customers will either replace a consolidated distributor with a different distributor or redistribute a portion of their purchasing across their distribution network. Accordingly, through consolidation the Company has increasing opportunities to add customers and/or do more business with existing customers. Similarly, as a result of consolidation, many suppliers have either lost a distributor or become a much less significant supplier to the consolidated distribution company. As a result of this impact from consolidation, the Company believes that suppliers have recently added, and will continue in the future to add, new distributors to their distribution networks. Management believes that the Company has benefited from, and will continue to benefit in the future from, the consolidation trend.

Business Strategy  
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While the Company's long-term strategy is to achieve growth by expanding its markets, increasing its customer base and selling more to its existing customers, during the past two years, the Company was

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forced to put its growth plans on hold as a result of the severe downturn in our industry. During this time period, the Company reduced its workforce and eliminated certain unprofitable operations. As a result of the severe industry conditions, the Company's focus, instead of on absolute growth, has been on market share gain. The Company's strategy is to continue to gain market share and when market conditions improve, resume growth by: (i) taking advantage of consolidation trends, (ii) increasing the number of customers it sells to and, (iii) increasing sales to existing customers by continuing to add new suppliers and expand its product offerings and service capabilities. While management believes that it may be able to increase market share and profitability in the future, there can be no assurance that these goals will be achieved, particularly since their achievement depends to a large extent on market conditions outside the Company's control.

Expansion

Prior to 2001 the Company drove significant expansion including opening new offices, relocating and expanding existing offices and acquiring other companies, all in order to increase its sales volume, expand its geographic coverage and become recognized as a national distributor. See "Sales and Marketing-Sales Office Locations." As a result of the implementation of the Company's business strategy, the Company experienced significant growth in 1999 and 2000. In order to effectively drive and manage its expansion, in 1999 and 2000 the Company: (i) restructured, enhanced and expanded its sales staff and sales management and marketing teams; (ii) expanded its quality control programs; (iii) expanded its corporate operations department; (iv) enhanced its state-of-the-art distribution technology; and (v) enhanced its asset management capabilities through new computer and telecommunications equipment and, during 2000, through the opening of a west coast asset management group. To keep up with industry trends the Company made significant investments in its web site and Internet capabilities as well as other forms of e-commerce; and in that regard during 1999 created its own web development group. The Company also expanded its investment in its Field Application Engineer Program. In addition to adding field application engineers to the program, in 2000 the Company opened the All American Technical Center. Additionally, the Company continued to increase its investment in its materials management solutions capabilities which is now referred to as Supply Chain Management. As the Company developed a greater visibility at the industry's top tier customer base, the Company created an Executive Accounts Program. To better service the large customer base in the western part of the United States and to enhance relationships with a supplier base that is predominantly based in California, the Company dramatically expanded its west coast corporate offices and relocated the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company to San Jose to be based where sales and marketing functions are headquartered. The Company also expanded the operations of its west coast programming and distribution center.

As a result of a severe industry downturn that began with a dramatic slowdown during the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company progressively reduced its workforce and discontinued certain of its non-core operations. See "Employees" and "Products-Flat Panel Display Products" and Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. During 2002 the Company did not close any offices, reduce

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its workforce or open any new offices. In the first quarter of 2003 the Company established a stocking location near London, England as part of its plan to expand its markets and provide enhanced services beyond the boundaries of North America.

### Increasing Product Offerings

The Company intends to continue its efforts to increase the number and breadth of its product offerings, thereby allowing it to attract new customers and to represent a larger percentage of the purchases being made by its existing customers. As part of its efforts to attract new suppliers and expand its product offerings, prior to 2001 the Company had expanded its service capabilities and opened new sales offices (see "Expansion").

During recent years, the Company added many new suppliers and expects to add additional suppliers in the future as a result of its marketing strategies and consolidation trends. As a result of the consolidation trend previously discussed, many suppliers have either lost a distributor or become a much less significant

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supplier to the consolidated distribution company. Due to the impact from consolidation, the Company believes that suppliers have recently added, and will continue in the future to add, new distributors to their distribution networks. New supplier relationships generally require up-front investments that could take substantial time to provide a return.

### Service Capabilities

During the past several years, customers have been reducing their approved vendor base in an effort to place a greater percentage of their purchases with fewer, more capable distributors. As part of its overall strategy to increase market penetration, the Company has endeavored to develop state-of-the-art service capabilities. The Company refers to these service capabilities as "distribution technology." The Company believes that it has developed service capabilities comparable to some of the largest distributors in the industry, which service capabilities the Company believes are not yet readily available at many distributors of comparable size to the Company. The Company further believes that these capabilities are not generally made available by the largest distributors to middle market customers, which represent the vast majority of the Company's customer base. See "Competition." Management believes that smaller distributors generally do not have the ability to offer as broad an array of services as the Company. The Company differentiates itself from its competition by making state-of-the-art distribution technology available to both large and middle market customers. Although the Company believes that this differentiation will assist the Company's growth as and when market conditions improve, there can be no assurance that such differentiation exists to the extent that the Company currently believes or that it will continue in the future.

The Company's distribution technology incorporates nationwide access to real-time inventory and pricing information, electronic order entry and rapid order processing. Over the years, the Company expanded its service capabilities for just-in-time deliveries, bar coding, bonded inventory programs, kitting and turnkey services, in-plant stores, in-plant terminals, electronic data interchange programs, automatic inventory replenishment programs and complete supply chain management solutions.

In order to further enhance its service capabilities, the Company also expanded its Field Application Engineer Program. Additionally, the Company opened the All American Technical Center, which is staffed with design specialists that can

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assist our sales force and our field application engineers when a higher level of expertise is needed. The All American Technical Center staff also works on creating reference designs and design tools to assist customers and suppliers. These programs are intended to generate sales by providing customers with engineering support and increased service at the design and development stages. These programs are also intended to enhance the technical capabilities of the Company's entire sales force through regular training sessions. Management believes that this capability is helpful in attracting new suppliers.

Another important segment of electronics distribution is the sale of programmable semiconductor products. Programmable semiconductors enable customers to reduce the number of components they use by highly customizing one semiconductor to perform a function that otherwise would require several components to accomplish. This saves space and enables customers to reduce the size and cost of their products. In order to effectively sell programmable products, most major distributors have established their own semiconductor programming centers. To participate in this segment of the industry, the Company has a 20,000 square foot facility in Fremont, California (near San Jose) which incorporates a programming and a distribution center. In addition to enabling the Company to address the market for programmable products, the Company expects that this capability will allow the Company to attract new product lines that require programming capabilities.

The Company believes that in the upcoming years an increasing amount of transactions in its industry will be processed over the Internet. In this regard, the Company designed and developed its own web site. In order to further expand its utilization of and functionality on the Internet, the Company has its own web development team. Additionally, to further its e-commerce strategies the Company is engaged with multiple third party Internet/e-commerce companies to expand the visibility of the Company and the ways in which customers can conduct commerce with the Company.

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The Company also provides value-added services relating to its passive/electromechanical business.

### Quality Controls and ISO Certification

The Company has a total quality management program. Our operations are performed within the confines of increasing strictness in quality control programs and traceability procedures. As a result, the Company's Miami and Fremont distribution centers and its Fremont programming center have all successfully completed a procedure and quality audit that resulted in their certification under the international quality standard of ISO 9002. This quality standard was established by the International Standards Organization, or ISO, created by the European Economic Community, or EEC. The ISO created uniform standards of measuring a company's processes, traceability procedures and quality control in order to assist and facilitate business among the EEC.

### Products

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#### Active and Passive Components

The Company markets both semiconductors and passive products. Semiconductors, which are active components, respond to or activate upon receipt of electronic current. Active products include transistors, diodes, memory devices, microprocessors, microcontrollers and other integrated circuits. Passive components, on the other hand, are designed to facilitate completion of electronic functions. Passive products include capacitors, resistors, inductors

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and electromechanical products such as cable, switches, connectors, filters and sockets. Virtually all of the Company's customers purchase both active and passive products.

The Company does not offer express warranties with respect to any of its component products, instead passing on only those warranties, if any, granted by its suppliers. However, there may be instances where a customer might be able to enforce an express or implied warranty claim against the Company with respect to component products manufactured by the Company's suppliers, in addition to or in lieu of the warranties of the suppliers of such components.

### Flat Panel Display Products

The Company believes that one of the faster growing segments of the electronics industry will result from the expanded utilization of flat panel displays. Flat panel displays are commonly used in laptop computers and are currently replacing standard cathode ray tubes in a variety of applications, including medical, industrial and commercial equipment, as well as personal computers, televisions, automated teller machines, gaming machines and video monitors. In addition to replacing cathode ray tubes in traditional applications, as a result of the lower power requirements and reduced space needs of flat panel displays, the advent of flat panels is enabling the implementation of display applications that were not achievable with cathode ray tubes, such as laptop and palmtop computers, handheld and portable products, voting machines, point-of-sale equipment and advertising displays.

In order to properly function in any application, flat panel displays need certain electronic impulses. One solution for generating these electronic impulses is the use of board level products that control and regulate the electronic input that drives the flat panel display. These products are commonly referred to as driver boards. In addition to the driver board, flat panel displays require a back-light inverter to run the back-light, and cable assemblies to connect the display, inverter and the driver board to each other and to the equipment of which it is a part.

The Company has addressed the flat panel display market in several ways. First, the Company has assembled a comprehensive offering of flat panel display products, including products from manufacturers of flat panel displays, as well as manufacturers of the necessary support products such as back-light inverters, driver boards, cabling and touch-screen filaments. The second aspect in addressing the flat panel display market is to develop the technical support necessary to assist customers with integrating flat panel display applications. In this regard the Company's Field Application Engineer Program and

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marketing department have been developing expertise in flat panel display applications and integration. Additionally, the Company has added flat panel display specialists to its sales and marketing groups. In response to the growing need for support of flat panel display business the Company has a Display Solutions Group which is a separate group within the Company dedicated entirely to the support of flat panel display opportunities. Through its Display Solutions Group, the Company has expanded its internal staff as well as developed relationships with independent subcontractors, referred to as integrators, in many different geographic locations. This strategy enables the Company to offer a broad selection of products, services and solutions needed to service the varying levels of support required by the customer base.

### Memory Modules

The Company also designs, has manufactured and sells memory modules under the



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Aved Memory Products label. Memory products, which include the memory module subsegment, represent one of the largest product sectors of semiconductor revenues. Memory modules facilitate the incorporation of expanded memory in limited space. In addition to Aved Memory Products, the Company has other suppliers of memory module products.

With respect to products manufactured or assembled for Aved Memory Products, the Company offers a warranty for a period of one year against defects in workmanship and materials under normal use and service. The warranty applies to products in their original unmodified condition and is subject to the Company's terms and conditions.

### Customers

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The Company markets its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers in a diverse and growing range of industries. The Company's customer base includes manufacturers of computers and computer-related products; home office and portable equipment; networking, satellite, wireless and other communications products; Internet infrastructure equipment and appliances; automobiles; consumer goods; voting and gaming machines; point-of-sale equipment; robotics and industrial equipment; defense and aerospace equipment; and medical instrumentation. The Company also sells products to contract electronics manufacturers, or electronics manufacturing services providers, who manufacture products for companies in all electronics industry segments. The Company's customer list includes approximately 12,000 accounts. During 2002, no customer accounted for more than 7% of the Company's sales and the Company does not believe that the loss of any one customer would have a material adverse impact on its business. However, the loss of, or significant disruption in relationships with, more than one of the Company's larger customers or a significant number of other customers in a short period of time could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

### Sales and Marketing

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#### Overall Strategy

The Company differentiates itself from its competitors in the marketplace by the combination of products and services that it can provide to its customers. The Company is a broad-line distributor offering over 60,000 different products representing approximately 80 different component manufacturers. In addition, the Company employs a decentralized management philosophy whereby branch managers are given latitude to run their operations based on their experience within their particular regions and the needs of their particular customer base. This decentralization results in greater flexibility and a higher level of customer service. Thus, the Company believes it can provide the broad product offering and competitive pricing normally associated with the largest national and global distributors, while still providing the personalized service levels usually associated only with regional or local distributors. As a result of its size and capabilities, the Company brings to the middle market customers a level of service capabilities that the smaller distributor cannot provide.

The Company's marketing strategy is to be a preferred and expanding source of supply for all middle market customers. The Company is achieving this by providing a broader range of products and services than is available from smaller and comparably sized distributors, and a higher level of attention than these customers receive from the larger distributors. In addition, the Company

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continues its efforts to become a more significant supplier for the top tier customers by focusing on a niche of products not emphasized by the larger distributors while providing the high level of quality, service and technical capabilities required to do business with these accounts.

The Company's marketing strategy also includes its e-commerce capabilities through its web site functionality and its portal capabilities to enable its customers to utilize the services available from the Company's strategically selected e-commerce partners.

### Marketing Techniques

As part of the Company's marketing strategy, the marketing department is based in Silicon Valley near the headquarters of the vast majority of the supplier base. The Company uses various techniques in marketing its products which include: (i) direct marketing through personal visits to customers by management, field salespeople and sales representatives, supported by a staff of inside sales personnel who handle the quoting, accepting, processing and administration of sales orders; (ii) advertising in various national industry publications and trade journals; (iii) general advertising, sales referrals and marketing support from component manufacturers; (iv) the Company's telemarketing efforts; and (v) a web site and portals on the Internet. The Company also uses its expanded service capabilities, its Field Application Engineer Program, Display Solutions Group, Supply Chain Management capabilities and its status as an authorized distributor as marketing tools. See "Business Strategy-Service Capabilities" and "Suppliers."

### Sales Personnel

As a result of the severe industry downturn, the Company went through a significant reduction in its workforce during 2001. During 2002 the workforce remained fairly constant. As of March 1, 2003, the Company employed 310 people in sales on a full-time basis, of which 127 are field salespeople, 117 are inside salespeople, 35 are in management, 18 are in administration and 13 are engineers in the Field Application Engineer Program. The Company also had 9 sales representatives covering various territories where the Company does not have sales offices. Salespeople are generally compensated by a combination of salary and commissions based upon the gross profits obtained on their sales. Each branch is run by a general manager who reports to a regional manager, who in turn reports to an area manager. All area managers report to the Company's Senior Vice President of Sales. Area, regional and general managers are compensated by a combination of salary and incentives based on achieving gross profit goals.

### Sales Office Locations

The Company currently operates 33 sales offices in 21 states, Canada and Mexico. The locations of the sales offices are in each of the following geographic markets: Huntsville, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; Orange County, Sacramento, San Diego, San Fernando Valley, San Jose and Tustin, California; Toronto, Canada; Denver, Colorado; Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Orlando and Tampa, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Kansas; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Guadalajara, Mexico; Detroit, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Long Island and Rochester, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Austin and Dallas, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Washington and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Company also retains field sales representatives to market other territories throughout the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and Mexico. The Company may consider opening branches in these other territories if the representatives located there achieve certain sales levels.

#### Transportation

All of the Company's products are shipped through third party carriers. Incoming freight charges are generally paid by the Company, while outgoing freight charges are typically paid by the customer.

#### Seasonality and Cyclicalities

The Company's sales have not historically been materially greater in any particular season or part of the year, however, there is some seasonality to our industry. The electronic components and the electronics distribution industries have historically been cyclical with significant volatility in the cycles. Management believes that this cyclicalities and volatility will continue in the future. During the second half of 1999, the industry began entering an up-cycle which continued throughout most of 2000 and was one of the industry's most rapidly growing and strongest up-cycles. In the fourth quarter of 2000 the up-cycle ended and the industry entered another down-cycle which accelerated and continued throughout 2001 and showed little sign of improvement in 2002. The Company believes that the industry is still in a down-cycle that has proven to be one of the most severe and long-lasting in the industry's history. It is not clear when this current down-cycle will end. While the Company believes that there will be another up-cycle in the future, there can be no assurance that there will be an up-cycle nor can there be an assurance that business will not decline further in the future.

#### Foreign Sales

Sales to customers in foreign countries aggregated approximately \$37.2 million, \$19.8 million and \$31.6 million for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Due to the Company's recent global expansion initiatives, sales to customers in foreign countries may increase in the future. See "Business Strategy-Expansion."

#### Backlog

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As is typical of distributors, the Company has a backlog of customer orders. These orders are generally cancelable by the customer. At December 31, 2002, the Company had a backlog of \$44 million, compared to a backlog of \$55 million at December 31, 2001 and \$158 million at December 31, 2000. During periods of excess product availability, customers keep much lower levels of product on order as delivery times are short and prices are often declining. As lead times begin to stretch and certain product groups start becoming allocated by suppliers, customers begin increasing the amount of their scheduled orders. Conditions of tight supply often result in customers placing scheduled orders for more product than they actually need (referred to in the industry as double booking). When product availability improves, customers begin to have more inventory than they require and the industry typically experiences backlog cancellations and inventory corrections. While lead times and product availability began to improve toward the end of 2000, the severe product shortages earlier in the year, combined with expectations that the market would continue to expand in 2001, resulted in inflated customer backlogs at the end of 2000. The combination of improved product availability, a slowing economy and other factors resulted in customers beginning to cancel their backlog in the first quarter of 2001. As market conditions worsened, customer backlog deteriorated even further. As we are still in a period of ample product availability and relatively weak demand, our customer backlog is at low levels.

The Company believes that a substantial portion of its backlog represents products due to be delivered within the next three months. Historically,

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approximately 30% of the backlog relates to purchase orders which call for scheduled shipments of inventory over a period of time, with the balance representing products that are on back-order with suppliers. The scheduled shipments enable the Company to plan purchases of inventory over extended time periods to satisfy such requirements. At this point in time, the correlation of backlog to future sales is less of an indicator than historically for the reasons discussed above. In addition, the Company has increased its practices of electronic data interchange transactions where the Company purchases inventory based on electronically transmitted customer forecasts that may not become an order until the date of shipment and, therefore, may not be reflected in the Company's backlog. The Company's backlog was \$44 million at December 31, 2002 and increased to \$48 million at February 28, 2003. The Company's backlog was \$60 million at February 28, 2002.

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### Suppliers

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The Company generally purchases products from component manufacturers pursuant to non-exclusive distribution agreements. Such suppliers generally limit the number of distributors they will authorize in a given territory in order to heighten the distributor's focus on their products as well as to prevent over-distribution. Suppliers also limit the number of distributors in order to reduce the costs associated with managing multiple distributors. As a factory authorized distributor, the Company obtains sales referrals, as well as sales, marketing and engineering support, from component manufacturers. This support assists the Company in closing sales and obtaining new customers. The Company's status as an authorized distributor is a valuable marketing tool as customers recognize that when dealing with an authorized distributor they receive greater support from the component manufacturers.

The Company believes that an important factor which suppliers consider in determining whether to grant or to continue to provide distribution rights to a certain distributor is that distributor's geographic coverage. The Company is recognized as a national distributor with offices across North America. To further strengthen its geographic coverage, the Company recently began to expand internationally. Another important factor that suppliers consider is whether the distributor has in place an engineering staff capable of assisting customers in designing-in the suppliers' products at the customer base. To address this requirement, the Company has a Field Application Engineer Program which is currently staffed with 13 engineers.

Almost all distribution agreements are cancelable by either party, typically upon 30 to 90 days notice. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company's three largest suppliers accounted for 22%, 8% and 7% of consolidated purchases, respectively. See Note 14 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. While most of the products that the Company sells are available from other sources, the Company's future success will depend in large part on maintaining relationships with existing suppliers and developing relationships with new ones. While the Company believes that the loss of a key supplier, particularly its largest supplier, could have a material adverse impact on its business in the short term, the Company would attempt to replace the products offered by that supplier with the products of other suppliers. However, if the Company were to lose its rights to distribute the products of any particular supplier, there can be no assurance that the Company would be able to replace the products which were available from that particular supplier. The loss of, or significant disruption in relationships with, any of the Company's larger suppliers, particularly its largest supplier, or a significant number of other suppliers in a short period of time could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. The Company, from time to time,

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alters its list of authorized suppliers in an attempt to provide its customers with a better product mix.

The Company believes that it benefits from technological change within the electronics industry as new product introductions accelerate industry growth and provide the Company with additional sales opportunities. The Company believes its inventory risk due to technological obsolescence is significantly reduced by certain provisions typically found in its distribution agreements addressing price protection, stock rotation privileges, obsolescence credits and return privileges. Price protection is typically provided in the form of a credit to the Company for any inventory the Company has of products for which the manufacturer reduces its prices. Stock rotation privileges typically allow the Company to exchange inventory in an amount up to 5% of a prior period's purchases. Obsolescence credits allow the Company to return products which a manufacturer discontinues. Upon termination of a distribution agreement, the return privileges generally require the manufacturer to repurchase the Company's inventory at the Company's purchase price, however, if the Company terminates the distribution agreement, there is generally a 10% to 15% restocking charge.

The vast majority of the Company's inventory is purchased pursuant to its distribution agreements. The Company does not generally purchase product for inventory unless it is a commonly sold product, there is an outstanding customer order to be filled, a special purchase is available or unless it is an initial stocking package in connection with a new line of products. As a result of the Company's strategy in how it has positioned itself in a rapidly consolidating industry, the Company has been successful in attracting new suppliers. In connection with adding new suppliers, the Company acquires new stocking packages.

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These new stocking packages typically take time to become productive. While management believes that these new product lines and the resulting stocking packages should provide growth opportunities in the future as and when market conditions improve, there can be no assurance that this strategy will be successful.

### Facilities and Systems

#### Facilities

The Company's corporate headquarters and main distribution center are located in a 110,800 square foot facility in Miami, Florida. The Company occupies this facility through a lease which expires in 2014, subject to the Company's right to terminate at any time upon twenty-four months prior written notice and the payment of all outstanding debt owed to the landlord. The lease for this facility contains three six-year options to renew at the then fair market value rental rates.

The Company also leases approximately 20,000 square feet of space for its west coast distribution and semiconductor programming center located in Fremont, California (near San Jose). In Denver, Colorado the Company leases a 7,100 square foot facility which is dedicated to certain value-added services and a regional distribution center.

In Tustin, California the Company leases a 13,900 square foot facility for its Aved Memory Products division. See "Products." In December 2000, the Company leased 26,700 square feet of space in Irvine, California which housed the operations of the Company's newly created Integrated Display Technologies division. As a result of operations of this division being discontinued during

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2001, the Company subsequently negotiated a buyout of the lease in March 2002 for approximately \$158,000.

The Company also leases approximately 20,000 square feet of space in San Jose, California to house its west coast corporate offices and the headquarters of the Company's sales and marketing functions, as well as its northern California sales operation. Approximately 8,000 square feet of the space is being used for corporate offices including the office of the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and 8,000 square feet of the space is being utilized for the sales operation. The remaining area of approximately 4,000 square feet, which had been sublet, is presently vacant.

In addition, the Company leases space for its other sales offices, which offices range in size from approximately 1,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet. See "Sales and Marketing-Sales Office Locations."

Due to the severe industry downturn, the Company currently has excess space in its sales offices and excess capacity in its distribution centers. To the extent that the Company increases sales in future periods, management expects to realize improved operating efficiencies and economies of scale as a result of its present excess capacity. There can be no assurance, however, that any sales growth will be achieved.

### Systems

The Company's systems and operations are designed to facilitate centralized warehousing which allows salespeople across the country to have real-time access to inventory and pricing information and allows a salesperson in any office to enter orders electronically, which instantaneously print in the appropriate distribution facility for shipping and invoicing. The combination of the centralized distribution centers and the electronic order entry enable the Company to provide rapid order processing at low costs. The system also provides for automatic credit checks, which prohibit any product from being shipped until the customer's credit has been approved. Additionally, the systems allow the Company to participate with customers and suppliers in electronic data interchange and to expand customer services, including just-in-time deliveries, kitting programs, bar coding, automatic inventory replenishment programs, bonded inventory programs, in-plant stores and in-plant terminals and complete supply chain management solutions.

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As a result of rapidly increasing advances in technology, the Company has recognized that its computer and communications systems will be subject to continual enhancements. In order to meet the increasing demands of customers and suppliers, to maintain state-of-the-art capabilities and to participate in e-commerce, the Company has continually been expanding, and in the future will continue to develop and expand, its systems capabilities, including hardware and software upgrades to meet its computer and communications needs. As and when market conditions improve, the Company believes that these systems enhancements should assist the Company in increasing sales, improving efficiencies and providing the potential for profitability in future periods through increased employee productivity, enhanced asset management, improved quality control capabilities and expanded customer service capabilities. See "Business Strategy-Service Capabilities." There can be no assurance, however, that these benefits will be achieved.

### Foreign Manufacturing and Trade Regulation

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A significant number of the components sold by the Company are manufactured by

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foreign companies. Until recently all of these components were purchased by the Company from United States subsidiaries or affiliates of those foreign manufacturers. The Company has recently begun purchasing a limited amount of product offshore and this offshore purchasing activity may increase in the future. The Company and its ability to sell at competitive prices could be adversely affected by increases in tariffs or duties, changes in trade treaties, currency fluctuations, economic or financial turbulence abroad, strikes or delays in air or sea transportation, and possible future United States legislation with respect to pricing and import quotas on products from foreign countries. The Company's ability to be competitive in or with the sales of imported components could also be affected by other governmental actions and policy changes related to, among other things, anti-dumping and other international anti-trust legislation and currency fluctuations. The Company believes that these factors may have had an adverse impact on its business during past years, and there can be no assurance that such factors will not have a more significant adverse effect on the Company in the future. Since substantially all of the Company's purchases from foreign companies are still transacted with United States subsidiaries or affiliates of these foreign manufacturers, substantially all of the Company's purchases are paid for in U.S. dollars.

### Employees

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As a result of the severe industry downturn, the Company went through a significant reduction in its workforce during 2001. During 2002 the workforce remained fairly constant. As of March 1, 2003, the Company employed 560 persons, of which 310 are involved in sales and sales management; 86 are involved in marketing; 59 are involved in the distribution centers; 34 are involved in operations; 13 are involved in management; 36 are involved in bookkeeping and clerical; and 22 are involved in information technology. None of the Company's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The Company believes that management's relations with its employees are good.

### Competition

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The Company competes with many companies that distribute electronic components and, to a lesser extent, companies that manufacture such products and sell them directly. Some of these companies have greater name recognition and assets and possess greater financial, personnel and other resources than does the Company. The Company believes that there are over 1,000 electronic components distributors throughout the United States, ranging in size from less than \$1 million in revenues to companies with annual sales that have in the past exceeded \$13 billion worldwide. These distributors can generally be divided into global distributors who have operations around the world, national distributors who have offices throughout the United States, regional distributors with offices in multiple cities within the United States and local distributors with just one location. With sales offices in 31 cities in 21 states, the Company generally competes as a national distributor. Additionally, the Company is one of the few national distributors which have offices in Canada and Mexico, and has recently established a stocking facility in the United Kingdom. The Company, which was recognized by industry sources as the 5th largest distributor of semiconductors and the 10th largest electronic components distributor overall in the United States, believes its primary competition comes from the top 50 distributors in the industry. The

competition in the electronics distribution industry can be segregated by target customers: major (or top tier) accounts; middle market accounts; small accounts;

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and emerging growth accounts. Competition to be the primary supplier for the major customers is dominated by the top tier distributors as a result of the product offerings, global support structure, pricing and distribution technology offered by these distributors. The Company competes for a portion of the available business of these major industry customers by seeking to provide the very best service and quality and by focusing on products that are not emphasized by the top tier distributors, or are fill-in or niche products. With its expanded product offering and service capabilities and its quality assurance procedures in place, the Company believes that it can compete for a bigger portion of the business at the top tier customer base, although there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in doing so. The Company believes competition from the top tier distributors for the middle and emerging market customer base is not as strong since the largest distributors focus their efforts and resources on the major account base. For this reason, the Company has focused strong efforts on servicing this middle and emerging market customer base. The Company competes for this business by seeking to offer a broader product base, better pricing and more sophisticated distribution technology than the regional or local distributors; by seeking to offer a broader product base and more sophisticated distribution technology than comparably-sized distributors and by seeking to offer to middle and emerging market companies a greater level of service than is offered to them by the major national and global distributors. The Company believes that today the top tier distributors continue their efforts to penetrate the middle market customer base more than they have in the past.

There has also been an increase in competition from brokers, lately being referred to as independent distributors. Additionally, there has been an emergence of competition from the advent of third party logistics and fulfillment companies. There has also been an emergence of businesses commonly referred to as e-brokers and e-exchanges and several other forms of e-commerce companies which have grown with the expanded use of the Internet. In addition to the increased competition from these other groups, some of the total available distribution market share is being reduced as more and more original equipment manufacturers transition their procurement into EMS companies and original design manufacturers. The EMS companies and original design manufacturers utilize their abilities to aggregate demand to develop direct purchasing channels with component manufacturers. Furthermore, as more and more manufacturing moves outside the boundaries of North America the Company believes that the total available distribution market share is being reduced as procurement channels increase in Asia and Europe. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to defend its market share against existing competition or that new competition will not emerge or that the total available distribution market share will not be reduced further.

### ITEM 2. Properties

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See "Item 1. Business-Facilities and Systems" and "Sales and Marketing-Sales Office Locations" and Note 12 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

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The Company is from time to time involved in litigation primarily relating to claims arising out of its operations in the ordinary course of business. Some of these claims are covered by insurance or, if they relate to products manufactured by others for which it distributes, the Company would expect that the manufacturers of such products would indemnify the Company to the extent provided for under its agreement with the manufacturer, as well as defend such claims on the Company's behalf, although no assurance can be given that any manufacturer would do so. There has been a recent trend throughout the United States of increased litigation over various employee and intellectual property



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matters. While the Company is presently involved in certain litigation relating to such matters, the Company believes that none of these claims should have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations. The Company believes, however, that the costs associated with such matters may increase in the future. There can be no assurance that a particular litigation will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations in the future.

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### ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security-Holders

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On October 2, 2002, the Company held its 2002 annual meeting of shareholders (the "Annual Meeting"). The information required to be reported in this Item 4 has been previously reported and reference is made to Item 4 of Part II of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

## PART II

### ITEM 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

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#### Sales Prices of Common Stock

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The Company's common stock trades on The Nasdaq Stock Market (Nasdaq National Market) under the symbol SEMI. The following table sets forth the range of high and low sale prices for the Company's common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Stock Market during each of the quarters presented:

Quarter of Fiscal Year	High	Low
-----	-----	-----
2001		
-----		
First Quarter	\$14.50	\$ 6.94
Second Quarter	9.30	5.10
Third Quarter	7.40	2.04
Fourth Quarter	4.61	2.00
2002		
-----		
First Quarter	4.89	3.15
Second Quarter	4.25	2.37
Third Quarter	3.08	1.45
Fourth Quarter	2.89	1.60
2003		
-----		
First Quarter (through March 14, 2003)	2.39	1.94

As of March 14, 2003, there were approximately 340 holders of record of the Company's common stock, based on the stockholders list maintained by the Company's transfer agent. Many of these record holders hold these securities for the benefit of their customers. The Company believes that, based upon information provided by its transfer agent, it has over 4,000 beneficial holders of its common stock.

#### Common Stock Purchase Rights Plan

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In June 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a Common Stock Purchase Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan") and authorized and approved a dividend distribution of one right (each a "Right" and collectively the "Rights") for each outstanding share of common stock of the Company to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 23, 2000. Each share of common stock of the Company that is issued after June 23, 2000 will also include one Right.

Each Right initially entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company, but only when exercisable under the Rights Plan, one share of common stock at a price of \$95.00 per share, subject to certain future adjustments. The Rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances) or announces a tender offer the consummation of which would result in ownership by a person or group of 15% or more of the common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances). Upon such occurrence, each Right (other than Rights owned by such person or group) will entitle the holder to purchase from the Company the number of shares of the Company's common stock having a market value equal to twice the exercise price of the Right.

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If the Company is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction, or sells more than 50% of its assets or earning power, after a person or group has acquired 15% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances), each Right (other than Rights owned by such person or group) will entitle its holder to purchase, at the Right's then-current exercise price, a number of the acquiring company's common shares having a market value of twice such price.

Following the acquisition by a person or group of 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances) and prior to an acquisition of 50% or more of the common stock, the Board of Directors may exchange the Rights (other than Rights owned by such person or group) at an exchange ratio of one share of common stock per Right.

Prior to the acquisition by a person or group of beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances), the Rights are redeemable for \$.001 per Right at the option of the Board of Directors. The rights will expire on June 8, 2010.

#### Dividend Policy

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The Company has never declared or paid cash dividends. Future dividend policy will depend on the Company's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other relevant factors. It is not anticipated, however, that the Company will pay cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future, inasmuch as it expects to employ all available cash in the Company's operations and future growth of its business. In addition, the Company's revolving line of credit agreement prohibits the payment of any dividends. See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

#### Sales of Unregistered Securities

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The Company has not issued or sold any unregistered securities during the quarter ended December 31, 2002.

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ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data for the Company for and as of the years 1998 through 2002 has been derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. Such information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." All references to shares of common stock and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the effect of a one-for-five reverse stock split which became effective on June 2, 1999. For the Company's unaudited quarterly results of operations for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2002, see "Quarterly Results of Operations" in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Statement of Operations Data

Years Ended December 31	2002	2001	2000	1999
Net Sales (1).....	\$ 332,047,000	\$ 381,111,000	\$ 516,155,000	\$ 326,627,000
Cost of Sales (2).....	(271,304,000)	(318,363,000)	(409,934,000)	(263,330,000)
Gross Profit.....	60,743,000	62,748,000	106,221,000	63,297,000
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (3).....	(56,655,000)	(74,213,000)	(78,368,000)	(55,229,000)
Impairment of Goodwill.....	-	(895,000)	-	-
Restructuring and Other Nonrecurring Expenses (4).....	-	-	-	-
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations.....	4,088,000	(12,360,000)	27,853,000	8,068,000
Interest Expense (5).....	(3,138,000)	(8,657,000)	(8,642,000)	(4,985,000)
Other Income - Net (6).....	2,220,000	-	-	-
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes....	3,170,000	(21,017,000)	19,211,000	3,083,000
Income Tax (Provision) Benefit.....	(1,287,000)	7,424,000	(8,096,000)	(1,326,000)
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Discontinued Operations.....	1,883,000	(13,593,000)	11,115,000	1,757,000
Discontinued Operations:				
Income from Operations (7).....	-	362,000	84,000	42,000
Loss on Disposal (8).....	-	(9,344,000)	-	-
Net Income (Loss).....	\$ 1,883,000	\$ (22,575,000)	\$ 11,199,000	\$ 1,799,000
Basic Earnings Per Share (9):				
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations.....	\$ .49	\$ (3.52)	\$ 2.90	\$ .
Discontinued Operations.....	-	(2.33)	.02	.
Net Income (Loss).....	\$ .49	\$ (5.85)	\$ 2.92	\$ .
Diluted Earnings Per Share (9):				

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Income (Loss) from				
Continuing Operations.....	\$ .49	\$ (3.52)	\$ 2.68	\$ .
Discontinued Operations.....	-	(2.33)	.02	.
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss).....	\$ .49	\$ (5.85)	\$ 2.70	\$ .
	=====	=====	=====	=====

### Balance Sheet Data

December 31	2002	2001	2000	1999
Working Capital.....	\$ 54,670,000	\$ 86,569,000	\$ 159,644,000	\$ 91,217,000
Total Assets.....	104,578,000	144,122,000	250,219,000	151,501,000
Long-Term Debt, Including				
Current Portion.....	41,220,000	76,075,000	128,124,000	71,867,000
Shareholders' Equity.....	18,825,000	17,025,000	39,598,000	27,852,000
Book Value Per Common Share.....	\$4.93	\$4.21	\$9.80	\$7.80

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(1) Net sales including sales generated by the Company's Aved Display Technologies ("ADT") and Integrated Display Technologies ("IDT") divisions and the related turnkey support business which were discontinued in 2001 were \$388,109,000 for 2001, \$522,183,000 for 2000, \$329,563,000 for 1999 and \$250,044,000 for 1998.

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- (2) 2001 includes non-cash inventory write-offs of \$13,375,000. See Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) 2001 includes non-cash write-offs of accounts receivable of \$5,220,000. See Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) Reflects a nonrecurring charge relating to a failed proposed merger. The nonrecurring charge includes expansion costs incurred in anticipation of supporting the proposed combined entity, employee-related expenses, professional fees and other merger-related out of pocket costs.
- (5) Interest expense for 2001 includes write-downs of deferred financing fees of approximately \$448,000. See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (6) Other income reflects the combined value of cash and stock received by the Company in consideration for releasing the then-existing indebtedness of a customer, together with lease payments that the Company collected from certain leases that were pledged to the Company as collateral, all of which aggregated \$2,220,000 after deducting related legal expenses associated with the transaction. See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (7) Reflects income from discontinued operations of \$362,000 (net of \$208,000 income tax provision) for 2001, \$84,000 (net of \$61,000 income tax provision) for 2000, \$42,000 (net of \$32,000 income tax provision) for 1999 and \$174,000 (net of \$124,000 income tax provision) for 1998 relating to management's decision to discontinue the ADT and IDT divisions as well as the related turnkey support business. See Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (8) Reflects a loss on disposal of \$(9,344,000) (net of \$5,367,000 income tax benefit) for 2001 primarily made up of the write-offs of \$4,488,000 of inventory and \$7,442,000 of accounts receivable. See Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(9) Weighted average common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1998 after reflecting a one-for-five reverse stock split which became effective on June 2, 1999 were 3,849,553, 3,856,813, 3,828,978, 3,921,138 and 3,937,021, respectively, for basic earnings per share and were 3,850,002, 3,856,813, 4,140,579, 3,924,166 and 3,998,802, respectively, for diluted earnings per share.

### ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results ----- of Operations -----

This discussion should be read in conjunction with "Item 6. Selected Financial Data" and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this report.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates -----

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the accounting for the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventories, income taxes, a postretirement benefit obligation and loss contingencies. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies, among others, may be impacted significantly by judgement, assumptions and estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB 101"). Under SAB 101, revenue is recognized at the point of passage to the customer of title and risk of loss, and when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the sales price is determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The Company generally recognizes revenue at the time of shipment. Sales are reflected net of discounts and returns.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained to provide for losses arising from customers' inability to make required payments. If there is a deterioration of our customers' credit worthiness and/or there is an increase in the length of time that the receivables are past due greater than the historical assumptions used, additional allowances may be required.

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Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined on an average cost basis) or market. Based on our assumptions about future demand and market conditions as well as the Company's distribution agreements with its suppliers, which generally provide for price protection and obsolescence credits, inventories are written-down to market value. If our assumptions about future demand change, and/or actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected, additional write-downs of inventories may be required.

Deferred tax assets are recorded based on the Company's projected future taxable income and the resulting utilization of the deferred tax assets. To the extent

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that the Company would not be able to realize all or part of its deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be necessary and charged to income.

The Company calculates a postretirement benefit obligation using actuarial life expectancy tables and an assumed discount rate. If the assumptions used in this calculation change, an adjustment to the postretirement benefit obligation may be required.

Loss contingencies arise in the ordinary course of business. In determining loss contingencies, we evaluate the likelihood of the loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of such loss. We accrue for an estimated loss contingency when it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset has been impaired and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

### Results of Operations

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#### Overview

The following table sets forth for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, certain items in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations expressed as a percentage of net sales. All percentages are based on net sales.

	Items as a Percent of Net Sales	
	Years Ended December 31	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Net Sales.....	100.0%	100.0%
Gross Profit.....	18.3	16.5
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.....	(17.1)	(19.5)
Impairment of Goodwill.....	-	(0.2)
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations.....	1.2	(3.2)
Interest Expense.....	(0.9)	(2.3)
Other Income - Net.....	0.7	-
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes.....	1.0	(5.5)
Income Tax (Provision) Benefit.....	(0.4)	1.9
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Discontinued Operations...	0.6	(3.6)
Discontinued Operations.....	-	(2.3)
Net Income (Loss).....	0.6	(5.9)

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\* not meaningful

#### Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

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#### Sales

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2002 were \$332.0 million, a 12.9% decrease from net sales of \$381.1 million for 2001. The decrease was primarily attributable to a continuation of the industry downturn that began during the fourth quarter of 2000 and progressively and significantly worsened throughout 2001. Net sales were also negatively impacted by a weakness in demand for

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electronic components, a trend of electronics manufacturing to move offshore as well as the general weakness in the overall

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economy. Management expects that the weakness in market conditions may continue through much of 2003. Additionally, management expects that the trend for electronics manufacturing to move offshore, where the Company currently has very limited sales presence, will continue.

### Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$60.7 million for 2002, a 20.2% decrease from gross profit of \$76.1 million for 2001, without giving effect to non-cash inventory write-offs during 2001 aggregating \$13.4 million resulting from adverse industry conditions (see Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to decreases in net sales and gross profit margins. Gross profit margins as a percentage of net sales were 18.3% for 2002 compared to 20.0% for 2001, excluding from the 2001 period the inventory write-offs described above. The decline in gross profit margins reflects the continued weakness in demand for electronic components, excess product availability as well as a change in our product mix, including an increase in sales of flat panel displays which generally sell at lower gross margins. In addition, we continue to develop long-term strategic relationships with accounts that have required aggressive pricing programs and we expect a greater number of low margin, large volume transactions. Management therefore expects that the downward pressure on gross profit margins may continue. After giving effect to the inventory write-offs during 2001 described above, gross profit was \$62.7 million and the gross profit margin was 16.5% for 2001.

### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") decreased to \$56.7 million for 2002 from \$69.0 million for 2001 without giving effect to \$5.2 million of write-offs during 2001 of accounts receivable resulting from the adverse economic and industry conditions. The improvement in SG&A reflects the benefit from the implementation of certain expense reduction programs, including workforce and salary reductions, all of which began during the second quarter of 2001. The decrease in SG&A also reflects a reduction in variable expenses associated with the decline in sales and gross profit dollars. After giving effect to the write-offs during 2001 of certain accounts receivable, SG&A was \$74.2 million for 2001.

SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 17.1% for the year ended December 31, 2002 compared to 18.1% for the 2001 period without giving effect to the write-offs of accounts receivable during 2001. The decrease in SG&A as a percentage of net sales was due to the improvement in SG&A in absolute dollars discussed above which more than offset the impact from the decline in net sales. After taking into account the write-offs during 2001 of accounts receivable, SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 19.5% for 2001.

### Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations

Income from continuing operations was \$4.1 million for 2002 compared to \$7.1 million for 2001 excluding the non-cash charges during 2001 for inventory and accounts receivable write-offs discussed above and also excluding an \$895,000 non-cash write-off of goodwill in 2001. See Note 5 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The decrease in income from continuing operations was due to the significant decline in sales and gross profit dollars for the reasons discussed previously, which decreases were partially offset by the improvement in SG&A described above. After giving effect to the non-cash charges in 2001,

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the Company had a loss from continuing operations of \$12.4 million for 2001.

### Other Income

In September 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with a customer (the "Agreement") to whom the Company had previously supplied display integration and turnkey support. The Agreement provided, among other things, that the Company release the then-existing indebtedness of the customer, which indebtedness had been previously written off by the Company during 2001, and certain related security interests. In consideration of these releases, the Company received approximately \$2.0 million in cash and 11,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value per share, of common stock of this customer. These shares are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are not publicly traded. The shares are subject to a voting arrangement outside the control of the Company. As a result of the voting arrangement, the Company has given up

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substantially all of its voting rights. The Company has reflected the value of these shares in Deposits and Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2002. The value of these shares was based on an independent appraisal at \$19,000 as of the date these shares were received by the Company. The combined value of the cash and stock, together with lease payments that the Company previously collected from leases that were pledged to the Company as collateral for the then existing indebtedness of the customer, aggregated approximately \$2.2 million, after deducting related legal expenses associated with the transaction. This amount is reflected as Other Income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for 2002.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased significantly to \$3.1 million for 2002 compared to \$8.2 million for 2001, without giving effect in 2001 to \$448,000 of a non-cash write-off of deferred financing fees in connection with changes in the Company's credit facility during 2001. After giving effect to the non-cash write-off, interest expense was \$8.7 million for 2001. The substantial decrease in interest expense resulted from significant decreases in our average borrowings and decreases in overall interest rates. Our average borrowings decreased by approximately \$57 million when comparing 2002 and 2001. The decrease in average borrowings was due to decreases in our inventory and income taxes receivable as well as from the positive effects of our expense reduction programs.

### Net Income (Loss)

Net income was \$1.9 million, or \$.49 per share (diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to a net loss of \$(22.6) million, or \$(5.85) per share (diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2001 after giving effect to the non-cash charges as discussed above. In addition, 2001 also includes the loss on disposal of \$14.7 million on a pre-tax basis including a write-off of \$4.5 million of inventory and \$7.4 million of accounts receivable, or \$9.3 million after-tax, associated with the discontinuance of our Aved Display Technologies and Integrated Display Technologies divisions in June of 2001. See "Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000-Discontinued Operations" below.

### Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

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#### Sales

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$381.1 million, representing



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a 26.2% decrease over record sales of \$516.2 million for 2000. The decrease was primarily attributable to a severe broad-based industry downturn, weakness in demand for electronic components as well as the general weakness in the overall economy.

### Gross Profit

Without giving effect to non-cash inventory write-offs during 2001 aggregating \$13.4 million resulting from adverse industry conditions (see Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), gross profit was \$76.1 million for 2001, representing a 28.3% decrease from gross profit of \$106.2 million for 2000. The decrease was due to the significant decline in sales as well as the decrease in gross profit margins as a percentage of net sales. Gross profit margins as a percentage of net sales, without giving effect to the inventory write-offs, were 20.0% for 2001 compared to 20.6% for 2000. The decline in gross profit margins reflected the severe industry downturn, weakness in demand for electronic components and excess product availability. In addition, we continued to develop long-term strategic relationships with accounts that required aggressive pricing programs. After giving effect to the inventory write-offs, gross profit dollars were \$62.7 million and the gross profit margin was 16.5% for 2001.

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### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A, without giving effect to \$5.2 million of write-offs of accounts receivable resulting from the adverse economic and industry conditions, was \$69.0 million for 2001 compared to \$78.4 million for 2000. The improvement in SG&A reflected the implementation of certain expense reduction programs, including workforce and salary reductions which began during the first half of 2001. The improvement also reflected a reduction in variable expenses associated with the decline in sales and gross profit dollars. After giving effect to the accounts receivable write-offs, SG&A was \$74.2 million for 2001.

Without giving effect to the write-offs of accounts receivable, SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 18.1% for the year ended December 31, 2001 compared to 15.2% for the 2000 period. The increase in SG&A as a percentage of net sales reflected the significant decline in sales, slightly offset by the improvement in SG&A discussed above. After taking into account the write-offs of accounts receivable during 2001, SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 19.5% for 2001. See Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations

Excluding the non-cash charges during 2001 for inventory and accounts receivable write-offs discussed above and also excluding an \$895,000 non-cash write-off of goodwill (see Note 5 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), income from continuing operations was \$7.1 million for 2001, compared to income from continuing operations of \$27.9 million for 2000. The decrease in income from continuing operations (excluding the non-cash charges) was primarily attributable to decreases in sales and gross profit dollars resulting from the severe industry downturn, which decreases were partially offset by the improvement in SG&A described above. See Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. After giving effect to the previously mentioned non-cash charges the Company had a loss from continuing operations of \$12.4 million for 2001.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense, without giving effect to \$448,000 of a non-cash write-off of deferred financing fees in connection with changes in the Company's credit

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facility during 2001, was \$8.2 million for 2001 compared to \$8.6 million for 2000. After giving effect to such non-cash write-off, interest expense was \$8.7 million for 2001. The decrease in interest expense before the non-cash write-off resulted from a decrease in overall interest rates as well as from a significant decline in our average borrowings during 2001. The significant decline in our borrowings during 2001 was primarily attributable to the decreases in inventory and accounts receivable during the second half of the year. These factors more than offset the impact from an increase in our interest rate margins during 2001 under the Company's line of credit agreement. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Discontinued Operations

Due to the overall weakness in the economy, the negative impact of the severe broad-based industry downturn and other factors, Aved Display Technologies and Integrated Display Technologies did not generate the cash flows anticipated. As a result, during 2001, management decided to discontinue these divisions. Accordingly, these divisions are accounted for as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. The loss on disposal of \$14.7 million on a pretax basis (\$9.3 million after tax) included the estimated costs and expenses associated with the disposal of \$14.6 million primarily made up of the write-off of \$4.5 million of inventory and \$7.4 million of accounts receivable. In addition, the loss on disposal included a provision of \$112,000 on a pretax basis for operating losses during the phase-out period which continued for approximately two months. See Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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### Net Income (Loss)

After giving effect to the non-cash charges and the loss from discontinued operations, all as discussed above, the Company had a net loss of \$(22.6) million, or \$(5.85) per share (diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2001, compared to a record net income of \$11.2 million, or \$2.70 per share (diluted), for 2000.

### Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents unaudited quarterly results of operations for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2002. We believe that all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included in the amounts stated below to present fairly such quarterly information.

(In thousands, except per share data)

	2002				2001		
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	
Net Sales.....	\$ 82,142	\$ 87,397	\$ 85,523	\$ 76,985	\$ 125,917	\$ 100,062	\$
Gross Profit.....	15,641	15,530	15,331	14,241	25,012	13,140	
Income (Loss) from							
Continuing Operations...	1,151	1,139	1,097	701	3,765	(6,862)	
Other Income - Net.....	-	-	2,220	-	-	-	
Net Income (Loss).....	119	198	1,559	7	671	(13,982)	

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Diluted Earnings (Loss)						
Per Share.....	\$.03	\$.05	\$.40	\$.00	\$.17	\$(3.63)

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

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Working capital at December 31, 2002 decreased to \$54.7 million from working capital of \$86.6 million at December 31, 2001. The current ratio was 2.23:1 at December 31, 2002 compared to 2.69:1 at December 31, 2001. The decrease in working capital was primarily due to decreases in inventory and income taxes receivable which were partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable. Accounts receivable was \$41.2 million at December 31, 2002 and 2001. The average number of days that accounts receivables were outstanding improved to 47 days as of December 31, 2002 as compared to 64 days as of December 31, 2001. This improvement reflects a greater amount of time devoted to collection efforts as a result of a decline in sales activity as well as the write-off of certain accounts in 2001 due to the weakened economic environment and adverse industry conditions. The improvement also reflects certain large customers paying early in order to take advantage of discount terms. Inventory levels were \$52.8 million at December 31, 2002, down from \$81.0 million at December 31, 2001. The substantial decrease in inventory reflects our sustained efforts to bring inventory positions in line with the reduced level of sales. Accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased to \$44.3 million at December 31, 2002 from \$50.8 million at December 31, 2001 as a result of reduced purchases in connection with the reduced level of sales.

In August 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the continuance of the stock repurchase program, originally approved by the Board and announced in 1999, which provided for the repurchase of up to \$2.0 million in purchase price of the Company's common stock. The stock repurchases may, at the discretion of the Company's management, be made from time to time at prevailing prices in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company's management will base its decision on market conditions, the price of its common stock and other factors. The Company currently intends to make stock repurchases using available cash flow from operations and/or available borrowings under its line of credit. Any shares of common stock repurchased will be available for reissuance in connection with the Employees', Officers', Directors' Stock Option Plan, as previously amended and restated (the "Option Plan"), or for other corporate purposes. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company repurchased 35,950 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$2.34 per share, or an aggregate price of approximately \$84,000, which, together with previous purchases since 1999, represents 183,136 shares at an aggregate price of approximately \$567,000 purchased under the program. There were no

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repurchases for the year ended December 31, 2001. The aggregate cost of the repurchased shares was reflected as treasury stock prior to December 31, 2002 and, as of December 31, 2002, all treasury stock was retired.

Outstanding borrowings under the Company's line of credit facility aggregated \$34.0 million at December 31, 2002 compared to \$68.7 million at December 31, 2001. The dramatic decline in outstanding borrowings reflects the decrease in working capital discussed previously. During 2002 the credit facility was amended to reduce the line of credit from \$85 million to \$60 million to better match the Company's present borrowing requirements. The credit facility was previously amended in 2002 to reduce the line of credit from \$100 million to \$85 million and in 2001 to reduce the line of credit from \$150 million to \$100 million. The reductions in the credit facility benefit the Company by decreasing the amount of the fee charged on the unused portion of the credit facility. In

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addition, during 2001 the interest rate margins on the Company's credit facility were increased. During 2002 the interest rate margins were, at the Company's option, 1.0% for the prime rate portion, or 3.25% through March 30, 2002 and 4.25% effective March 31, 2002 for the LIBOR portion. Accordingly, at December 31, 2002, the interest rate margins were 1.0% for the prime rate portion and 4.25% for the LIBOR portion. Under the credit facility, the Company is required to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants, certain of which were modified in 2002 in connection with the foregoing amendments, as well as to comply with certain financial ratios. These covenants, among other things, place limitations and restrictions on the Company's borrowings, investments and transactions with affiliates and prohibit dividends and stock redemptions unless consented to by the lenders, which consent has been obtained in connection with the Company's stock repurchase program. The credit facility requires the Company to maintain certain minimum levels of tangible net worth throughout the term of the agreement and a minimum debt service coverage ratio which is tested on a quarterly basis. Borrowings under the credit facility, which are based on eligible accounts receivable and inventories as defined in the agreement, are secured by all of the Company's assets including accounts receivable, inventories and equipment. See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with a customer which provided, among other things, that the Company release the then-existing indebtedness of the customer, which indebtedness had been previously written off by the Company primarily in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, and certain related security interests. In consideration of these releases, the Company received approximately \$2.0 million in cash in addition to certain stock and other consideration. The net cash proceeds received were used to reduce the outstanding borrowings under the Company's credit facility. The Company continues to guarantee the future payment to a third party of certain leases which were previously pledged to the Company as collateral for the payment of outstanding receivables which were owed by this customer. This guaranty was made when the leases were sold to this third party who paid to the Company the net present value of the future payments of the leases. The maximum exposure under this guaranty was approximately \$877,000 with a net present value of \$694,000 at December 31, 2002.

The Company also has \$5.1 million of subordinated debentures which mature in June 2004, as well as other subordinated debt with various maturities through 2015 aggregating approximately \$896,000 and an unfunded postretirement benefit obligation of approximately \$1,171,000. See Note 9 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to its borrowings under its line of credit facility and other long-term debt obligations reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has operating leases for office space, distribution facilities and equipment that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2002. The amounts of the Company's obligations with respect to operating leases are approximately \$3.7 million, \$3.4 million, \$2.9 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.2 million for each of the years ending December 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. See Note 12 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company currently expects that its cash flows from operations and additional borrowings available under its credit facility will be sufficient to meet the Company's current financial requirements over the next twelve months.

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The Company does not believe that inflation significantly impacted its business during 2002; however, inflation has had significant effects on the economy in the past and could adversely impact the Company's results in the future especially as the Company expands internationally. The Company believes that currency fluctuations could have adverse effects on its business if they make components manufactured abroad too expensive, cause limitations in customer productions due to unfavorable export conditions or cause the Company's offshore suppliers to limit exports to the United States. In certain prior years, the Company believes that currency fluctuations have had such adverse effects.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

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In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2002. SFAS 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." Under the new rule a liability for an exit cost can no longer be recognized at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan as defined in Issue 94-3. SFAS 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS 146 also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. The Company adopted SFAS 146 as of January 1, 2003. The effect of the adoption of this statement was not material.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" ("SFAS 148"), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2002. SFAS 148 amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company adopted SFAS 148 as of January 1, 2003. The effect of the adoption of this statement was not material as the Company continues to use the intrinsic value method allowed under SFAS 123.

### Forward-Looking Statements; Business Risks and Uncertainties

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This report contains statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. When used in this report, the words "believes," "estimates," "plans," "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "contemplates," "may," "will," "shall," "assuming," "prospect," "should," "could," "looking forward" and similar expressions, to the extent used, are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and beliefs concerning future events that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the results suggested in this report. In many cases, we cannot predict the risks or uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause or contribute to such

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differences, and our business risks generally, include, but are not limited to, the items described below, as well as in other sections of this report and in other of our public filings and in our press releases. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, business risks and/or uncertainties.

Our industry is cyclical, which causes our operating results to fluctuate significantly.

In the fall of 1999, our industry emerged from a four-year period of excess supply. As a result of limited supply from the fourth quarter of 1999 to the fourth quarter of 2000, prices and profit margins went up and

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our operating results improved. During the fourth quarter of 2000, a combination of improved product availability, a slowing economy and other factors caused a sudden adverse change in market conditions in our industry, which continued to deteriorate during 2001 resulting in a broad-based industry slowdown, excess customer inventory and a severe decline in demand for electronic components which continued during 2002 and into 2003. We cannot predict the timing or the severity of the cycles within our industry. In particular and as of this time, it is difficult to predict how long and to what levels any industry slowdown or downturn and/or general economic weakness will last or be exacerbated by terrorism or war. The electronic components distribution industry has historically been affected by general economic downturns, which have often had an adverse economic effect upon manufacturers, end-users of electronic components and electronic components distributors, which occurred in 2001 and 2002 and continues in 2003. In addition, our industry directly depends on the continued growth of the electronic components industry and indirectly on the level of end-user demand for our customers' products. Due to changing conditions (such as in late 2000 and all of 2001), our customer base has experienced in 2001 and 2002 and may in the future continue to experience periods of inventory corrections which could materially adversely impact our results. Furthermore, the timing of new product developments, the life-cycle of existing electronic products, and the level of acceptance and growth of new products can affect demand for electronic components. In that regard, the Company has supported in the past and expects in the future to support new technologies and emerging markets, the failure of which to be accepted or grow (as was the situation during 2001 and 2002) could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. These market changes and factors have caused in the past (including in 2002), and will likely cause in the future, our operating results to significantly fluctuate.

We are dependent on a limited number of suppliers. If one or more of our largest suppliers chooses not to sell products to us, our operating results could suffer.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for products which generate a significant portion of our sales. Substantially all of our inventory has and will be purchased from suppliers with which we have entered into non-exclusive distributor agreements which are typically cancelable on short notice (generally 30 to 90 days). Products purchased from our three largest suppliers accounted for approximately 37% of our consolidated purchases during the calendar year ended December 31, 2002, of which 22% were purchased from one supplier. No other supplier accounted for more than six percent of our consolidated purchases during this period. While most of the products that we sell are available from other sources, our future success will depend in large part on maintaining relationships with existing suppliers and developing relationships with new ones. We believe that the loss of a key supplier (particularly our largest supplier) could have a material adverse impact on our business in the short term

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as we attempt to replace the products offered by that supplier with the products of other suppliers. However, if we were to lose our right to distribute the products of any particular supplier, there can be no assurance that we would be able to replace the products which were available from that particular supplier. The loss of, or significant disruptions in relationships with, any of our largest suppliers (particularly our largest supplier) or a significant number of other suppliers in a short period of time, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We do not have long-term contracts with our customers and, as a result, our customers may be able to cancel, reduce or delay their orders without penalty.

We typically do not obtain long-term purchase orders or commitments but instead work with our customers to develop nonbinding forecasts of future orders. Based on such nonbinding forecasts, we make commitments regarding the level of business that we will seek and accept, and the levels and utilization of personnel and other resources. A variety of conditions, both specific to each individual customer and generally affecting each customer's industry, may cause our customers to cancel, reduce or delay orders that were either previously made or anticipated or attempt to return inventory. Generally, our customers may cancel, reduce or delay purchase orders and commitments without penalty or other charges associated with such cancellation, reduction or delay. Significant or numerous cancellations, reductions or delays in orders by customers have in 2001 and to a lesser extent in 2002 had, and could in the future have, a material adverse effect on our operating results.

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We may not be able to sustain or manage growth or achieve satisfactory levels of profitability.

As and when market conditions improve and if and as we commence our growth, we will need to manage our expanding operations effectively and successfully integrate into our operations any new businesses or divisions which we may acquire or open. If we are unable to do so, particularly in instances in which we have made or make significant investments, our failure could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. We may be unsuccessful in growing and achieving satisfactory levels of profitability if we are unable to:

- secure adequate supplies of competitive products on a timely basis and on commercially reasonable terms, especially in times of product allocations;
- expand sales to existing customers and increase our customer base;
- turn our inventories and collect our accounts receivable fully (and consistent with historical bad debt levels prior to 2002) and in a timely manner, especially with respect to customers in new technologies or in emerging markets and generally as a result of the weakened or further weakening financial condition of certain customers (including several customer bankruptcies);
- avoid obsolescence of inventory or devaluation of inventory as a result of continuing adverse market conditions;
- maintain our existing key supplier relationships as well as develop new relationships with leading suppliers of electronic components;
- hire and retain additional qualified management, marketing and other personnel to successfully manage our growth, including personnel to monitor our operations, control costs and maintain effective inventory and credit controls;
- effectively and fully utilize our level of personnel and facility and infrastructure overcapacity; and
- invest to maintain and enhance our infrastructure, including telecommunications and information systems, logistics services and our

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service capabilities, including "distribution technology".

A decline in gross profit margins arising from a change in market conditions or aggressive pricing programs could adversely affect our operating results.

During certain prior periods, we have experienced an increase in gross profit margins as a result of favorable market conditions in the electronic components distribution industry, including limited supply of certain products. However, there is no assurance that negative changes in the economic environment generally and/or in the electronic components industry in particular will not occur. In fact, such negative changes in both the economic environment generally and in the electronic components industry began to occur in the fourth quarter of 2000, progressively worsened throughout 2001 and remained weak during 2002. Furthermore, we continue to develop long-term strategic relationships with accounts which have required aggressive pricing programs. These factors could result in a decline in our gross profit margins, materially adversely affecting our operating results.

We may not be able to satisfy our funding requirements.

We may need to spend significant amounts of cash to: fund operating losses and/or increases in expenses; meet our working capital requirements; invest in capital equipment and infrastructure; upgrade our information and communication systems; acquire businesses or open divisions; or respond to unanticipated developments, increasing customer demands or competitive pressures. If we do not have enough cash on hand, cash generated from our operations or cash available under our credit facility to meet these cash requirements, we will need to seek alternative sources of financing to carry out our growth and operating strategies. We may not be able to raise needed cash on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Financing may be on terms that are dilutive or potentially dilutive. If alternative sources of financing are required but are insufficient or unavailable, we will be required to modify our operating plans to the extent of available funding, if and assuming such modifications can be made at all.

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We are dependent on foreign manufacturers and subject to trade regulations which expose us to political and economic risk.

A significant number of components sold by us are manufactured by foreign companies. As a result, our ability to sell certain products at competitive prices could be adversely affected by any of the following:

- increases in tariffs or duties;
- changes in trade treaties;
- strikes or delays in air or sea transportation;
- future United States legislation with respect to pricing and/or import quotas on products imported from foreign countries; and
- turbulence in offshore economies or financial markets.

Our ability to be competitive with respect to sales of imported components could also be affected by other governmental actions and policy changes, including anti-dumping and other international antitrust legislation. In addition, adverse currency fluctuations could have the effect of making components manufactured abroad more expensive, cause limitations in customer productions due to unfavorable export conditions or cause our offshore suppliers to limit exports to the United States. Because we purchase substantially all of our products from United States subsidiaries and affiliates of foreign manufacturers, almost all of our purchases are paid for in U.S. dollars, which usually reduces or eliminates the potential adverse effects of currency fluctuations. However, in late 2002 we began purchasing a limited amount of our product offshore and this



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offshore purchasing activity may increase in the future. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such factors could not have a material adverse effect on our operating results in the future.

Our industry is subject to supply shortages. Any delay or inability to obtain components may have an adverse effect on our operating results.

At various times prior to 2001 there have been shortages of components in the electronics industry and the availability of certain components have been limited by some of our suppliers. Although such shortages and allocations have not had a material adverse effect on our operating results, there can be no assurance that any future shortages or allocations would not have such an effect on us.

The prices of our components are subject to volatility.

A significant portion of the memory products we sell have historically experienced volatile pricing. If market pricing for these products decreases significantly, we may experience periods when our investment in inventory exceeds the market price of such products. In addition, at times there are price increases from our suppliers that we are unable to pass on to our customers. These market conditions could have a negative impact on our sales and gross profit margins unless and until our suppliers reduce the cost of these products to us. Further, in the future aggressive pricing programs that may be required, an increased number of low-margin, large volume transactions and/or increased availability of the supply of certain products can further impact gross profit margins.

Our industry is highly competitive and competition could harm our ability to sell our products and services and thereby reduce our market share.

The electronic components distribution industry is highly competitive. We generally compete with local, regional and national distributors. Some of our competitors have greater name recognition and financial, personnel and other resources than we do. There can be no assurance that we will continue to compete successfully with existing or new competitors and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Emergence of new competitive business models could have adverse effects on our business.

In the last couple of years, additional competition has emerged in the electronic components distribution industry. This increased competition resulted in part from the advent of third party logistics and fulfillment

companies, businesses commonly referred to as e-exchanges and e-brokers and several other forms of e-commerce companies which have grown with the expanded use of the Internet. In addition to the increased competition from these other groups, some of the total available distribution market share is being reduced as more and more original equipment manufacturers transition their procurement into EMS companies and original design manufacturers. The EMS companies and original design manufacturers utilize their abilities to aggregate demand to develop direct purchasing channels with component manufacturers. Furthermore, as more and more manufacturing moves outside the boundaries of North America, the Company believes that the total available distribution market share is also being reduced as procurement channels increase in Asia and Europe. While we have implemented our e-commerce strategies, including our website and multiple portals, to confront certain of these new competitive business models, there can be no assurance that we will be able to defend our market share against the

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emergence of these or other new business models.

A reversal of the trend for distribution to play an increasing role in the electronic components industry could affect our business.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend for original equipment manufacturers and contract electronics manufacturers to outsource their procurement, inventory and materials management processes to third parties, particularly electronic component distributors. Although we do not currently foresee this trend reversing, if it did, our business would be materially adversely affected.

We are exposed to interest rate changes which could adversely affect our operating results.

We are exposed to interest rate changes with respect to our credit facility, which currently is based upon, at our option, the prime rate or LIBOR. In fact, interest rates are currently at a very low level and no assurance can be given that interest rates will not begin to rise as the general economy commences its recovery. Any material increase in the level of interest rates could materially adversely affect our operating results.

Our operations would be adversely affected if third party carriers were unable to transport or were materially hindered in transporting our products.

All of our products are shipped through third party carriers, principally one carrier. If a strike or other event prevented or materially hindered or disrupted that carrier from transporting our products, there is no assurance that other carriers would be available or have the capacity to deliver our products to our customers. If adequate third party sources to ship our products were not available at any time, our operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on the continued services of our executive officers, and their loss could affect our ability to successfully grow our business.

We are highly dependent upon the services of our President and Chief Executive Officer. The permanent loss for any reason of our President and Chief Executive Officer, or any one or more of our other key executives, could have a material adverse effect upon our operating results. While we believe that we would be able to locate suitable replacements for our executives if their services were lost, there can be no assurance that we would, in fact, be able to do so.

We must attract and retain personnel to help support our future growth, and competition for personnel in our industry has previously been intense.

We require the services of a substantial number of qualified personnel. Our future success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our management, engineering, sales, marketing, information technology, distribution and finance personnel. Prior to late 2000, the market for such skilled and experienced personnel was characterized by intense competition and aggressive recruiting, as well as a high degree of employee mobility. Such a market, if it was to return, would make it particularly difficult to attract and retain the qualified personnel we require. The loss of or our inability to continue to attract and retain these key personnel could harm our business.

Any acquisitions could be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business and adversely affect our operations.

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Our growth in the future may depend, in part, on our ability to acquire compatible electronic components distributors or other businesses and to integrate the acquired operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to locate additional appropriate acquisition candidates, or that we will be successful in acquiring any identified candidates. In addition and as we have experienced in the past, we cannot be certain that the operations of any acquired companies will be effectively integrated or prove profitable. The completion of future acquisitions may require the expenditure of sizable amounts of capital and management effort. Moreover, unexpected problems encountered in connection with our acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We may be exposed to product liability claims.

We are likely to be named as a defendant in any products liability action brought by an end-user as a result of our value-added services or as a participant in the distribution chain between the manufacturer and end-user. Although as of this date there are no material claims asserted against us for products liability, there can be no assurance that such claims will not arise in the future. In the event that any products liability claim is not covered by insurance or we are not indemnified by or cannot recover damages from our supplier of the product or another third party in the chain of distribution, we may be required to fund some or all of a product liability claim, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We may be exposed to warranty claims.

The Company may be exposed to warranty claims by its customers both with respect to products manufactured by others which the Company distributes and with respect to products on which the Company has performed value added work. With respect to claims relating to products manufactured by others, the Company would expect that the manufacturers of such products would indemnify the Company to the extent provided for under its agreement with the manufacturer, as well as defend such claims on the Company's behalf, although no assurance can be given that any manufacturer would so do. In addition, there may be instances where a customer might be able to enforce an express or implied warranty claim against the Company with respect to component products manufactured by the Company's suppliers, in addition to or in lieu of the warranties of the suppliers of such components. Accordingly, a significant number of such warranty claims could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our global expansion initiatives may not be successful.

The Company recently commenced global expansion initiatives in an attempt to increase its sales to customers in foreign countries. Given the Company's limited experience in the international market and that the Company only recently, and on a limited basis so far, commenced operations outside of North America, no assurance can be given that the Company's global expansion initiatives will be successful.

Our officers and directors have and will continue to have significant control over us.

If the Company's Chairman and President and Chief Executive Officer exercised all of their outstanding stock options, they and their respective spouses and children and related trusts would own an aggregate of approximately 624,000 shares, representing approximately 15% of the outstanding shares of common stock. As a result of such stock ownership and their positions as executive officers, as the members of the executive committee of our Board of Directors and as two of the seven directors of All American, they are and will continue to be in a position to control the day-to-day affairs of All American.

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Our shareholder rights plan, preferred stock and governing documents may discourage potential acquisitions of our business.

We have a shareholders rights plan and have authorized preferred stock which is available to be issued with such rights, preferences, privileges and limitations as are determined by the Board of Directors. In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation includes provisions designed to discourage attempts by others to

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acquire control of us without negotiation with our Board of Directors, and to attempt to ensure that such transactions are on terms favorable to all of our shareholders. These provisions provide, among other things:

- that meetings of our shareholders may only be called by the Board of Directors;
- that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of our outstanding shares of common stock is required to approve certain business combinations unless 65% of our Board approves such transaction;
- for three classes of directors with each class elected for a three year staggered term;
- that our Board in evaluating a tender offer or certain business combinations is authorized to give due consideration to all relevant factors; and
- that actions of shareholders may not be taken by written consent of shareholders in lieu of a meeting.

For various reasons, however, these provisions may not always be in the best interest of our shareholders. These reasons include the fact that the provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation (i) make it difficult to remove directors even if removal would be in the best interest of our shareholders; (ii) make it difficult for our shareholders to approve certain transactions that are not approved by at least 65% of our Board, even if the transactions would be beneficial to our shareholders; and (iii) eliminate the ability of our shareholders to act without a meeting. Our shareholder rights plan, our blank-check preferred stock and our governing documents may have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of All American, could discourage potential investors from bidding for our common stock at a premium over the market price of the common stock and could adversely affect the market price and the voting rights of the holders of the common stock.

### ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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The Company's credit facility bears interest based on interest rates tied to the prime or LIBOR rate, either of which may fluctuate over time based on economic conditions. As a result, the Company is subject to market risk for changes in interest rates and could be subjected to increased or decreased interest payments if market interest rates fluctuate. If market interest rates increase, the impact may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources."

### ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and supplementary data required by this item are included in Item 15(a) (1) and (2) of this report.

In addition, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

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Condition and Results of Operations-Quarterly Results of Operations" for presentation of unaudited quarterly results of operations for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2002.

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

None.

PART III

ITEMS 10, 11, 12 and 13. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant; Executive Compensation; Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters; and Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The response to these items will be included in a definitive proxy statement filed within 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year, which definitive proxy statement is incorporated herein by this reference.

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ITEM 14. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Within 90 days of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Rules 13a - 14(c) and 15d - 14(c)). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that as of the date of the evaluation our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that all material information required to be filed in this report has been made known to them.

Changes In Internal Controls

As of the date of this report there have been no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedule, and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) List of documents filed as part of this report Page

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### 1. Financial Statements

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### 2. Financial Statement Schedule

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.....	S-1
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### 3. Exhibits

3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-15345-A, and to the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1991), as further amended by (i) Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation dated August 21, 1995 of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995) and (ii) Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation dated June 1, 1999 of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999).
3.2	By-Laws, as amended July 29, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1994).
4.1	Specimen Certificate of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999).
4.2	Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated as of June 8, 1994, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Co., as fiscal agent, paying agent and securities registrar (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 8-K dated June 14, 1994 and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 15, 1994).
4.3	2000 Common Stock Purchase Rights Agreement, dated as of June 9, 2000, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company (incorporated by reference to

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Exhibit number 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13, 2000).

9.1	Form of Voting Trust Agreement attached as Exhibit "E" to Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 9.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 033-64019).
10.1	Form of Indemnification Contracts with Directors and Executive Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-2, File No. 33-47512).
10.2	Lease Agreement for Headquarters dated May 1, 1994 between Sam Berman d/b/a Drake Enterprises ("Drake") and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1994).
10.3	Lease Agreement for west coast corporate office and northern

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- California sales office in San Jose, California dated October 1, 1998 between San Jose Technology Properties, LLC and the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
- 10.4 Promissory Notes, all dated May 1, 1994 payable to Drake, the Company's landlord in the amounts of \$865,000 and \$32,718 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1994).
- 10.5 Promissory Note, dated May 1, 1995, payable to Drake, the Company's landlord, in the amount of \$90,300 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-58661).
- 10.6 Agreement between Drake and the Company dated May 1, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).
- 10.7 Amended and Restated All American Semiconductor, Inc. Employees', Officers', Directors' Stock Option Plan, as amended through August 22, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).\*\*
- 10.8 All American Semiconductor, Inc. Amended and Restated 2000 Nonemployee Director Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated through August 22, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).\*\*
- 10.9 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-2, File No. 33-47512).\*\*
- 10.10 Master Lease Agreement dated March 21, 1994, together with lease schedules for computer and other equipment (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).
- 10.11 Employment Agreement dated as of May 24, 1995, between the Company and Paul Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-58661), as amended by First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of December 31, 1996, between the Company and Paul Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996), as amended by Second Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of August 21, 1998, between the Company and Paul Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998), as amended by Third Amendment to Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2000 and dated as of April 27, 2000, between the Company and Paul Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).\*\*
- 10.12 Employment Agreement dated as of May 24, 1995, between the Company and Bruce M. Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-58661), as amended by First Amendment to Employment Agreement dated as of August 21, 1998, between the Company and Bruce M. Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998), as amended by Second Amendment to Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2000 and dated as of April 27, 2000, between the Company and Bruce M. Goldberg (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).\*\*

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- 10.13 Merger Purchase Agreement dated as of October 31, 1995, among the Company, All American Added Value, Inc., All American A.V.E.D., Inc. and the Added Value Companies (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Proxy Statement/Prospectus included in and to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 033-64019).
- 10.14 Loan and Security Agreement (without exhibits or schedules) among Harris Trust and Savings Bank, as a lender and administrative agent, American National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as a lender and collateral agent, and the Other Lenders Party thereto and the Company, as borrower (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1996).
- 10.15 Amendment No. 1 to Loan and Security Agreement dated August 2, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1996).
- 10.16 Amendment No. 2 to Loan and Security Agreement dated November 14, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1996).
- 10.17 Amendment No. 3 to Loan and Security Agreement dated July 31, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998).
- 10.18 Amendment No. 4 to Loan and Security Agreement dated March 23, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998).
- 10.19 Amendment No. 5 to Loan and Security Agreement dated August 8, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000).
- 10.20 Amendment No. 6 to Loan and Security Agreement dated September 29, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000).
- 10.21 Amendment No. 7 to Loan and Security Agreement dated May 14, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001).
- 10.22 Amendment No. 8 to Loan and Security Agreement dated May 14, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001).
- 10.23 Amendment No. 9 to Loan and Security Agreement dated August 14, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001).
- 10.24 Amendment No. 10 to Loan and Security Agreement dated November 14, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001).
- 10.25 Amendment No. 11 to Loan and Security Agreement dated March 29, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).
- 10.26 Amendment No. 12 to Loan and Security Agreement dated October 31, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002).
- 10.27 All American Semiconductor, Inc. 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994).\*\*
- 10.28 Amendment A to the All American Semiconductor, Inc. 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002).\*\*
- 10.29 Amendment B to the All American Semiconductor, Inc. 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002).\*\*
- 10.30 Form of Salary Continuation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996).\*\*



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- 10.31 Promissory Note, dated October 1, 1996, payable to Sam Berman, d/b/a Drake Enterprises, in the amount of \$161,500 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996).

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- 10.32 Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2000 and dated as of April 27, 2000, between the Company and Howard L. Flanders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).\*\*
- 10.33 Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2000 and dated as of April 27, 2000, between the Company and Rick Gordon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).\*\*
- 10.34 Composition Agreement dated September 18, 2002 among ParView, Inc., AmeriCapital, LLC and the Company (without exhibits) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002).
- 11.1 Statement Re: Computation of Per Share Earnings.\*
- 21.1 List of subsidiaries of the Registrant.\*
- 23.1 Consent of Lazar Levine & Felix LLP, independent certified public accountants.\*
- 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350.\*
- 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C.ss.1350.\*

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\* Filed herewith  
\*\* Management contract or compensation plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report pursuant to Item 14(c) of Form 10-K.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

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No reports were filed during the fourth quarter of 2002.

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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 Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.  
(Registrant)

By: /s/ BRUCE M. GOLDBERG  
-----  
Bruce M. Goldberg, President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 26, 2003

By: /s/ HOWARD L. FLANDERS  
-----  
Howard L. Flanders, Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: March 26, 2003

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 26, 2003.

/s/ PAUL GOLDBERG ----- Paul Goldberg	Chairman of the Board, Director
/s/ BRUCE M. GOLDBERG ----- Bruce M. Goldberg	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ HOWARD L. FLANDERS ----- Howard L. Flanders	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Director (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
/s/ RICK GORDON ----- Rick Gordon	Senior Vice President of Sales, Director
/s/ ROBIN L. CRANDELL ----- Robin L. Crandell	Director
/s/ HOWARD M. PINSLEY ----- Howard M. Pinsley	Director
/s/ RICHARD E. SIEGEL ----- Richard E. Siegel	Director

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### CERTIFICATIONS

I, Bruce M. Goldberg, President and Chief Executive Officer of All American Semiconductor, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of All American Semiconductor, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

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- a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ BRUCE M. GOLDBERG

-----  
Bruce M. Goldberg  
President and Chief Executive Officer

I, Howard L. Flanders, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of All American Semiconductor, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of All American Semiconductor, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:

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- a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
- b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and

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- procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
- c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 26, 2003

/s/ HOWARD L. FLANDERS

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Howard L. Flanders  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

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### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and for the integrity of all the financial data included in this Form 10-K. In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, management makes informed judgements and estimates of the expected effects of events and transactions that are currently being reported.

Management maintains a system of internal controls that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management's policies for conducting its business. This system includes policies which require adherence to ethical business standards and compliance with all laws to which the Company is subject. The internal controls process is continuously monitored by direct management review.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, is responsible for determining that management fulfils its responsibility with respect to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the system of internal controls.

The Audit Committee, comprised solely of directors who are not officers or employees of the Company, meets quarterly with representatives of management and the Company's independent accountants to review and monitor the financial, accounting, and auditing procedures of the Company in addition to reviewing the Company's financial reports. The Company's independent accountants have full and free access to the Audit Committee.

/s/ BRUCE M. GOLDBERG

/s/ HOWARD L. FLANDERS

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-----  
 Bruce M. Goldberg  
 President,  
 Chief Executive Officer

-----  
 Howard L. Flanders  
 Executive Vice President,  
 Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Board of Directors  
 All American Semiconductor, Inc.  
 Miami, Florida

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of All American Semiconductor, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this Form 10-K. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and schedule are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and schedule. An audit also includes 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 consolidated financial position of All American Semiconductor, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ LAZAR LEVINE & FELIX LLP

-----  
 LAZAR LEVINE & FELIX LLP  
 New York, New York  
 February 21, 2003

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	December 31	2002	2001
Current assets:			
Cash .....		\$ 644,000	\$ 636,000
Accounts receivable, less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$1,718,000 and \$1,845,000 .....		41,234,000	41,217,000

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Inventories .....	52,762,000	81,032,000
Other current assets, including income taxes receivable ....	4,641,000	14,904,000
Net assets of discontinued operations .....	-	36,000
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	99,281,000	137,825,000
Property, plant and equipment - net .....	2,796,000	3,476,000
Deposits and other assets .....	2,501,000	2,821,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 104,578,000	\$ 144,122,000
	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

-----		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt .....	\$ 78,000	\$ 234,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses .....	44,336,000	50,848,000
Other current liabilities .....	197,000	174,000
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	44,611,000	51,256,000
Long-term debt:		
Notes payable .....	34,013,000	68,662,000
Subordinated debt .....	5,958,000	5,999,000
Other long-term debt .....	1,171,000	1,180,000
	-----	-----
	85,753,000	127,097,000
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued .....	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 3,820,954 and 4,040,150 shares issued and outstanding .....	38,000	40,000
Capital in excess of par value .....	25,312,000	26,328,000
Accumulated deficit .....	(6,525,000)	(8,408,000)
Treasury stock, at cost, none and 183,246 shares .....	-	(935,000)
	-----	-----
	18,825,000	17,025,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 104,578,000	\$ 144,122,000
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
NET SALES .....	\$ 332,047,000	\$ 381,111,000	\$ 516,155,000
Cost of sales .....	(271,304,000)	(318,363,000)	(409,934,000)
	-----	-----	-----

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Gross profit .....	60,743,000	62,748,000	106,221,000
Selling, general and administrative expenses .....	(56,655,000)	(74,213,000)	(78,368,000)
Impairment of goodwill .....	-	(895,000)	-
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS .....	4,088,000	(12,360,000)	27,853,000
Interest expense .....	(3,138,000)	(8,657,000)	(8,642,000)
Other income - net .....	2,220,000	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES .....	3,170,000	(21,017,000)	19,211,000
Income tax (provision) benefit .....	(1,287,000)	7,424,000	(8,096,000)
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS .....	1,883,000	(13,593,000)	11,115,000
Discontinued operations:			
Income from operations (net of \$(208,000) and \$(61,000) income tax provision) .....	-	362,000	84,000
Loss on disposal (net of \$5,367,000 income tax benefit) .....	-	(9,344,000)	-
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS) .....	\$ 1,883,000	\$ (22,575,000)	\$ 11,199,000
	=====	=====	=====
 BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ .49	\$ (3.52)	\$2.90
Discontinued operations.....	-	(2.33)	.02
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	\$ .49	\$ (5.85)	\$2.92
	=====	=====	=====
 DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ .49	\$ (3.52)	\$2.68
Discontinued operations.....	-	(2.33)	.02
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	\$ .49	\$ (5.85)	\$2.70
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Shares	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings (Deficit)
-----			

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Balance, December 31, 1999 .....	3,973,431	\$ 40,000	\$ 25,751,000	\$ 2,968,000
Exercise of stock options .....	66,189	-	394,000	-
Income tax benefit from stock options exercised .....	-	-	181,000	-
Purchase of treasury shares .....	-	-	-	-
Net income .....	-	-	-	11,199,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2000 .....	4,039,620	40,000	26,326,000	14,167,000
Exercise of stock options .....	530	-	2,000	-
Net loss .....	-	-	-	(22,575,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2001 .....	4,040,150	40,000	26,328,000	(8,408,000)
Purchase of treasury shares .....	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury shares ....	(219,196)	(2,000)	(1,016,000)	-
Net income .....	-	-	-	1,883,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2002 .....	3,820,954	\$ 38,000	\$ 25,312,000	\$ (6,525,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss) .....	\$ 1,883,000	\$ (22,575,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization .....	932,000	1,129,000
Loss on disposal of assets .....	5,000	40,000
Non-cash interest expense .....	19,000	657,000
Inventory write-offs .....	-	13,375,000
Accounts receivable write-offs .....	-	5,220,000
Impairment of goodwill .....	-	895,000
Changes in assets and liabilities of continuing operations:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable .....	(17,000)	40,279,000
Decrease (increase) in inventories .....	28,270,000	50,116,000
Decrease (increase) in other current assets .....	10,263,000	(11,165,000)



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Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses .....	(6,512,000)	(30,386,000)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities .....	23,000	(1,089,000)
Decrease (increase) in net assets of discontinued operations .....	36,000	7,032,000
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities ..	34,902,000	53,528,000
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of property and equipment .....	(256,000)	(367,000)
Decrease (increase) in other assets .....	320,000	(795,000)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities ..	64,000	(1,162,000)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net borrowings (repayments) under line of credit agreement .....	(34,649,000)	(51,827,000)
Repayments of notes payable .....	(226,000)	(240,000)
Purchase of treasury shares .....	(83,000)	-
Net proceeds from issuance of equity securities .....	-	2,000
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities ..	(34,958,000)	(52,065,000)
	-----	-----
Increase in cash .....	8,000	301,000
Cash, beginning of year .....	636,000	335,000
	-----	-----
Cash, end of year .....	\$ 644,000	\$ 636,000
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest paid .....	\$ 3,274,000	\$ 8,542,000
	=====	=====
Income taxes paid (refunded) - net .....	\$ (9,482,000)	\$ 456,000
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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The Company is a distributor of electronic components manufactured by others. The Company distributes a full range of semiconductors (active components), including transistors, diodes, memory devices, microprocessors, microcontrollers and other integrated circuits, as well as passive components, such as capacitors, resistors, inductors and electromechanical products, including cable, switches, connectors, filters and sockets. The Company's products are sold primarily to original equipment manufacturers in a diverse and growing range of industries, including manufacturers of computers and computer-related products; home office and portable equipment; networking; satellite, wireless and other communications products; Internet infrastructure equipment and appliances; automobiles; consumer goods; voting and gaming machines; point-of-sale equipment; robotics and industrial equipment; defense and

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aerospace equipment; and medical instrumentation. The Company also sells products to contract electronics manufacturers or electronics manufacturing services providers who manufacture products for companies in all electronics industry segments. The Company also designs and has manufactured certain memory modules which are sold to original equipment manufacturers.

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States of America. Those principles considered particularly significant are detailed below. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. While actual results may differ from these estimates, management does not expect the variances, if any, to have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Basis of Consolidation and Presentation

-----

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company include the accounts of all subsidiaries, all of which are wholly-owned. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company has Canadian and Mexican subsidiaries which conduct substantially all of their business in U.S. dollars. In addition, in early 2003 the Company established a U.K. subsidiary which will conduct its business in U.K. pounds sterling.

Prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

### Concentration of Credit Risk/Fair Values

-----

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and accounts receivable. The Company, from time to time, maintains cash balances which exceed the federal depository insurance coverage limit. The Company performs periodic reviews of the relative credit rating of its bank to lower its risk. The Company believes that concentration with regards to accounts receivable is limited due to its large customer base. Fair values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and long-term debt reflected in the December 31, 2002 and 2001 Consolidated Balance Sheets approximate carrying value at these dates.

### Market Risk

-----

The Company's credit facility bears interest based on interest rates tied to the prime or LIBOR rate, either of which may fluctuate over time based on economic conditions. As a result, the Company is subject to market risk for changes in interest rates and could be subjected to increased or decreased interest payments if market interest rates fluctuate. If market interest rates increase, the impact may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial results.

### Inventories

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Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined on an average cost basis) or market.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### Fixed Assets

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Fixed assets are reflected at cost. Depreciation of office furniture and equipment and computer equipment is provided on straight-line and accelerated methods over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Amortization of leasehold improvements is provided using the straight-line method over the term of the related lease or the life of the respective asset, whichever is shorter. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred; major renewals and betterments are capitalized.

### Revenue Recognition

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The Company recognizes revenues at the point of passage of title, which is generally at the time of shipment.

### Shipping and Handling Costs

-----

Shipping and handling costs associated with inbound freight are included in cost of sales. Shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight are included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

### Advertising

-----

The Company advertises in various national industry publications and trade journals. Advertising expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

### Income Taxes

-----

The Company has elected to file a consolidated federal income tax return with its subsidiaries. Deferred income taxes are provided on transactions which are reported in the financial statements in different periods than for income tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the difference is expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. See Note 10 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Stock-Based Compensation

-----

The Company has two stock option plans, which are described in Note 11 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company applies Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations to account for the option plans using the intrinsic value method. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for the option plans. Had compensation cost for the option plans been determined using the fair value based method, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been adjusted to the pro forma amounts indicated below. The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting

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Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement No. 123" as of January 1, 2003, which amended SFAS 123. The effect of the adoption of this statement was not material as the Company continues to use the intrinsic value method allowed under SFAS 123.

Years Ended December 31	2002	2001	2000
<b>Net earnings (loss):</b>			
As reported	\$1,883,000	\$(22,575,000)	\$11,199,000
Pro forma	1,789,000	(22,606,000)	10,853,000
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per share:</b>			
As reported	\$.49	\$(5.85)	\$2.92
Pro forma	.46	(5.86)	2.83
<b>Diluted earnings (loss) per share:</b>			
As reported	\$.49	\$(5.85)	\$2.70
Pro forma	.46	(5.86)	2.62

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively: expected volatility of 108%, 105% and 47%; risk-free interest rate of 4.0%, 4.4% and 6.3%; and expected lives of 2 to 8 years.

The effects of applying SFAS 123 in the above pro forma disclosures are not indicative of future amounts as future amounts are likely to be affected by the number of grants awarded and since additional awards are generally expected to be made at varying prices.

### Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average, during each period, of the number of common shares outstanding and for diluted earnings per share also common equivalent shares outstanding.

The following average shares were used for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Years Ended December 31	2002	2001	2000
Basic.....	3,849,553	3,856,813	3,828,978
Diluted.....	3,850,002	3,856,813	4,140,579

### Statements of Cash Flows

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For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash.

Excess of Cost Over Fair Value of Net Assets Acquired (Goodwill)  
-----

The Company periodically reviewed the value of its goodwill to determine if an impairment had occurred. As part of this review, the Company measured the estimated future operating cash flows of acquired businesses and compared that with the carrying value of its goodwill. As a result of its review, the Company's goodwill was fully written-off as of December 31, 2001. See Note 5 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Prior to the write-off, goodwill was amortized over periods ranging from 15 years to 40 years using the straight-line method.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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New Accounting Pronouncements  
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In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2002. SFAS 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." Under the new rule a liability for an exit cost can no longer be recognized at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan as defined in Issue 94-3. SFAS 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS 146 also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. The Company adopted SFAS 146 as of January 1, 2003. The effect of the adoption of this statement was not material.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" ("SFAS 148"), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2002. SFAS 148 amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company adopted SFAS 148 as of January 1, 2003. The effect of the adoption of this statement was not material as the Company continues to use the intrinsic value method allowed under SFAS 123.

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT  
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December 31	2002	2001
-----		
Office furniture and equipment.....	\$ 2,454,000	\$ 3,497,000
Computer equipment.....	3,434,000	4,334,000
Leasehold improvements.....	1,790,000	2,344,000
	-----	-----
	7,678,000	10,175,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	(4,882,000)	(6,699,000)
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,796,000	\$ 3,476,000
	=====	=====

### NOTE 3 - STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM

-----

In August 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the continuance of the stock repurchase program, originally approved by the Board and announced in 1999, which provided for the repurchase of up to \$2.0 million in purchase price of the Company's common stock. The stock repurchases may, at the discretion of the Company's management, be made from time to time at prevailing prices in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company's management will base its decision on market conditions, the price of its common stock and other factors. The Company currently intends to make stock repurchases using available cash flow from operations and/or available borrowings under its line of credit. Any shares of common stock repurchased will be available for reissuance in connection with the Employees', Officers', Directors' Stock Option Plan, as previously amended and restated (the "Option Plan"), or for other corporate purposes. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company repurchased 35,950 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$2.34 per share, or an aggregate price of approximately \$84,000, which, together with previous purchases since 1999, represents 183,136 shares at an aggregate price of approximately \$567,000 purchased under the program. There were no repurchases for the year ended December 31, 2001. The aggregate cost of the repurchased shares was reflected as treasury stock prior to December 31, 2002 and, as of December 31, 2002, all treasury stock was retired. See Note 11 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### NOTE 4 - STOCK PURCHASE RIGHTS

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In June 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a Common Stock Purchase Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan") and authorized and approved a dividend distribution of one right (each a "Right" and collectively the "Rights") for each outstanding share of common stock of the Company to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 23, 2000. Each share of common stock of the Company that is issued after June 23, 2000 will also include one Right.

Each Right initially entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company, but only when exercisable under the Rights Plan, one share of common stock at a price of \$95.00 per share, subject to certain future adjustments. The Rights will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances) or announces a tender offer the consummation of which would result in ownership by

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a person or group of 15% or more of the common stock (or 10% or such stock under certain circumstances). Upon such occurrence, each Right (other than Rights owned by such person or group) will entitle the holder to purchase from the Company the number of shares of the Company's common stock having a market value equal to twice the exercise price of the Right.

If the Company is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction, or sells more than 50% of its assets or earning power, after a person or group has acquired 15% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances), each Right (other than Rights owned by such person or group) will entitle its holder to purchase, at the Right's then-current exercise price, a number of the acquiring company's common shares having a market value of twice such price.

Following the acquisition by a person or group of 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances) and prior to an acquisition of 50% or more of the common stock, the Board of Directors may exchange the Rights (other than Rights owned by such person or group) at an exchange ratio of one share of common stock per Right.

Prior to the acquisition by a person or group of beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the Company's common stock (or 10% of such stock under certain circumstances), the Rights are redeemable for \$.001 per Right at the option of the Board of Directors. The Rights will expire on June 8, 2010.

NOTE 5 - IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL

As of January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142") which no longer allows for the amortization of goodwill but requires that goodwill be subject to annual impairment tests in accordance with the Statement. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 142 the Company applied Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" ("SFAS 121"), and portions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations". Under those rules the Company periodically reviewed the value of its goodwill to determine if an impairment had occurred. As part of this review, the Company measured the estimated future operating cash flows of acquired businesses and compared that with the carrying value of its goodwill. As a result of its review, the Company determined that impairments had occurred, and, accordingly, write-downs aggregating \$895,000 were recorded during 2001. As a result of these write-downs, goodwill was fully written-off as of December 31, 2001.

NOTE 6 - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As a result of an acquisition in 1995, the Company created Aved Display Technologies ("ADT"), a separate division engaged in the design, development and manufacture of several proprietary driver board products for flat panel display applications. In the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company created a division

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

which operated under the name Integrated Display Technologies ("IDT"). This division was intended to address customer needs for design, integration and

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turnkey support for display solutions and specialized display applications. Due to the overall weakness in the economy, the negative impact of the severe broad-based industry downturn and other factors, ADT and IDT did not generate cash flows as anticipated. As a result, management decided to discontinue these divisions. The Company finalized its plan of disposal during the second quarter of 2001. Accordingly, these divisions were accounted for as discontinued operations and the results of operations for 2001 and 2000 are segregated in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. The loss on disposal of \$14,711,000 on a pretax basis included the estimated costs and expenses associated with the disposal of \$14,599,000 primarily made up of the write-off of \$4,488,000 of inventory and \$7,442,000 of accounts receivable. The inventory that was written off has been scrapped and removed from stock. In addition, the loss on disposal included a provision of \$112,000 on a pretax basis for operating losses during the phase-out period, which continued for approximately two months.

Sales from these divisions, including the related turnkey support business, were \$6,998,000 and \$6,028,000 for 2001 and 2000, respectively. The net assets of discontinued operations, after reflecting certain non-cash write-offs included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2001, are summarized as follows:

December 31	2001
-----	
Other current assets.....	\$ 26,000
Property, plant and equipment - net.....	18,000
Current liabilities.....	(8,000)
	-----
Net assets.....	\$ 36,000
	=====

NOTE 7 - SPECIAL CHARGES

As a result of a slowing economy and a severe widespread industry downturn, the Company was forced to write off certain accounts receivable during 2001 aggregating \$5,220,000 which is reflected in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2001.

During 2000, the Company's inventory levels increased substantially to support higher levels of sales based on customer orders and forecasts. Inventory also increased during 2000 as a result of the addition of major new suppliers and the anticipated sales growth related thereto. During the fourth quarter of 2000, a combination of excess product availability, a slowing economy and other factors caused the industry to begin slowing down. As a result of this change, the customer base had a significant amount of excess inventory. In an effort to correct their inventory positions, customers began rescheduling and canceling their orders and returned significant amounts of inventory. This accelerated during the first half of 2001. Accordingly, the Company attempted to delay or cancel purchase orders with its supplier base and to utilize its inventory return privileges wherever possible. These efforts were made in an attempt to achieve inventory levels which more closely supported the Company's reduced backlog from its customers as well as to improve the Company's product mix. Even after taking these measures, as adverse industry conditions accelerated and got progressively worse, the prospect of customers taking inventory that was returned to the Company or subject to rescheduled orders became more and more remote. As a result of this and the severe industry downturn, the Company wrote off unusable inventory during 2001 aggregating \$13,375,000. The inventory that was written off was subsequently scrapped and removed from stock. There can be no assurance that adverse market conditions will not continue or worsen and that



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further corrections may not be necessary in the future.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 8 - OTHER INCOME

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In September 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with a customer (the "Agreement") to whom the Company had previously supplied display integration and turnkey support. The Agreement provided, among other things, that the Company release the then-existing indebtedness of the customer, which indebtedness had been previously written off by the Company primarily in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2001, and certain related security interests. In consideration of these releases, the Company received \$2,031,000 in cash and 11,000,000 shares, \$.01 par value per share, of common stock of this customer. These shares are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are not publicly traded. The shares are subject to a voting arrangement outside the control of the Company. As a result of the voting arrangement, the Company has given up substantially all of its voting rights. The Company has reflected the value of these shares in Deposits and Other Assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2002, based on an independent appraisal of these shares at \$19,000 as of the date these shares were received by the Company. The combined value of the cash and stock, together with lease payments that the Company previously collected from leases that were pledged to the Company as collateral for the then existing indebtedness, aggregated \$2,220,000, after deducting related legal expenses associated with the transaction. This amount is reflected as Other Income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NOTE 9 - LONG-TERM DEBT

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Line of Credit

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During the fourth quarter of 2002, the credit facility was amended to reduce the line of credit from \$85 million to \$60 million to better match the Company's present borrowing requirements. The credit facility was previously amended in 2002 to reduce the line of credit from \$100 million to \$85 million and in 2001 to reduce the line of credit from \$150 million to \$100 million. The reductions in the credit facility benefit the Company by decreasing the amount of the fee charged on the unused portion of the credit facility. In addition, during 2001 the interest rate margins on the Company's credit facility were increased. In connection with the changes to the credit facility, \$448,000 of deferred financing fees were written off to interest expense during 2001. During 2002 the interest rate margins were, at the Company's option, 1.0% for the prime rate portion, or 3.25% through March 30, 2002 and 4.25% effective March 31, 2002 for the LIBOR portion. Accordingly, at December 31, 2002, the interest rate margins were 1.0% for the prime rate portion and 4.25% for the LIBOR portion. Borrowings under the credit facility, which are based on eligible accounts receivable and inventories as defined in the agreement, are secured by all of the Company's assets including accounts receivable, inventories and equipment. Outstanding borrowings under the Company's credit facility aggregated \$34,013,000 at December 31, 2002 compared to \$68,662,000 at December 31, 2001. Under the credit facility, the Company is required to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants, certain of which were modified in 2002 in connection with

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the foregoing amendments, as well as to comply with certain financial ratios. These covenants, among other things, place limitations and restrictions on the Company's borrowings, investments and transactions with affiliates and prohibit dividends and stock redemptions unless consented to by the lenders, which consent has been obtained in connection with the Company's stock repurchase program. The credit facility requires the Company to maintain certain minimum levels of tangible net worth throughout the term of the agreement and a minimum debt service coverage ratio which is tested on a quarterly basis.

### Subordinated Debt

-----

In June 1994, the Company completed a private placement (the "1994 Private Placement") of 51.5 units, with each unit consisting of a 9% non-convertible subordinated debenture due 2004 in the principal amount of \$100,000 issuable at par, together with 1,500 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at \$15.75 per share. The 51.5 units issued represent debentures aggregating \$5,150,000 together with an aggregate of 77,250 warrants. The debentures are payable in semi-annual installments of interest only commencing December 1, 1994, with the principal amount maturing in full on June 13, 2004. The

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### ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Company is not required to make any mandatory redemptions or sinking fund payments. The debentures are subordinated to the Company's senior indebtedness including the Company's credit facility and notes issued to the Company's landlord. The 77,250 warrants were valued at \$2.50 per warrant as of the date of the 1994 Private Placement and, accordingly, the Company recorded the discount in the aggregate amount of \$193,125 as additional paid-in capital. This discount is being amortized over the ten-year term of the debentures and approximately \$19,000 was expensed in 2002, 2001 and 2000. All of these warrants expired during 1999.

In May 1994, the Company executed a twenty-year promissory note in the amount of \$865,000 in favor of the Company's landlord to finance substantially all of the tenant improvements necessary for the Company's Miami facility. This \$865,000 note, which is subordinate to the Company's credit facility, has a repayment schedule with varying monthly payments of principal after the second year and bears interest at 8% per annum. Certain additional improvements to the Company's Miami corporate facility aggregating approximately \$90,300 were financed as of May 1, 1995 by the landlord. This \$90,300 obligation is evidenced by a promissory note payable in 240 consecutive, equal self-amortizing monthly installments of principal and interest. This note, which is also subordinate to the Company's credit facility, accrues interest at a fixed rate of 8% per annum. In October 1996, the Company executed a promissory note in the amount of \$161,500 with the Company's landlord to finance certain additional improvements to the Company's Miami corporate facility. This note, which is also subordinate to the credit facility, is payable monthly with interest at 8.5% per annum and matures in October 2011.

### Other Long-Term Debt

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In connection with an employment agreement with an executive officer, an unfunded postretirement benefit obligation of \$1,171,000 is included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

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Long-term debt of the Company as of December 31, 2002, other than the Company's credit facility, matures as follows:

2003.....	\$	78,000
2004.....		5,180,000
2005.....		64,000
2006.....		70,000
2007.....		75,000
Thereafter.....		1,740,000
		-----
		\$ 7,207,000
		=====

### NOTE 10 - INCOME TAXES

-----

The tax effects of the temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable.....	\$ 654,000	\$ 708,000
Inventory.....	477,000	2,924,000
Accrued expenses.....	776,000	825,000
Postretirement benefits.....	580,000	572,000
Discontinued operations.....	-	526,000
Net operating loss.....	232,000	355,000
Other.....	327,000	361,000
	-----	-----
	3,046,000	6,271,000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets.....	219,000	280,000
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax asset.....	\$ 2,827,000	\$ 5,991,000
	=====	=====

At December 31, 2002, \$2,234,000 of the net deferred tax asset was included in Other current assets and \$593,000 was included in Deposits and other assets in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

Years Ended December 31	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Current			
Federal.....	\$(1,463,000)	\$ (9,238,000)	\$ 7,425,000
State.....	(414,000)	(909,000)	1,869,000
	-----	-----	-----
	(1,877,000)	(10,147,000)	9,294,000
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred			
-----			

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Federal.....	2,769,000	(1,913,000)	(697,000)
State.....	395,000	(523,000)	(440,000)
	-----	-----	-----
	3,164,000	(2,436,000)	(1,137,000)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 1,287,000	\$ (12,583,000)	\$ 8,157,000
	=====	=====	=====

A reconciliation of the difference between the expected income tax rate using the statutory federal tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

Years Ended December 31	2002	2001	2000
-----	-----	-----	-----
U.S. Federal income tax statutory rate.....	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax, net of federal income tax benefit.....	3.3	3.3	5.9
Goodwill amortization and other - including non-deductible items.....	2.3	(2.5)	1.2
	-----	-----	-----
Effective tax rate.....	40.6%	35.8%	42.1%
	=====	=====	=====

The tax benefit associated with the disqualifying disposition of stock acquired with incentive stock options under the Option Plan reduced taxes payable by \$181,000 as of December 31, 2000 and is reflected as a credit to capital in excess of par value in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 11 - CAPITAL STOCK, OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

In June 2000, the Company established the 2000 Nonemployee Director Stock Option Plan, (the "Director Option Plan"). The Director Option Plan provides for awards of options to purchase shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share, of the Company to nonemployee directors of the Company. An aggregate of 75,000 shares of the Company's common stock has been reserved for issuance under the Director Option Plan. Under the Director Option Plan, on or about the day of each nonemployee director's initial election to the Company's Board of Directors, he or she is awarded nonqualified stock options to purchase at least 1,500 shares of the Company's common stock but not more than 15,000 shares, and on the date of each annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company each nonemployee director is automatically awarded additional nonqualified stock options to purchase 1,000 shares. Pursuant to the Director Option Plan, the Company granted an aggregate of 4,500 stock options to four individuals during 2002, an aggregate of 4,500 stock options to four individuals during 2001 and an aggregate of 4,500 stock options to three individuals during 2000. The outstanding stock options that were granted in 2002 have exercise prices ranging from \$1.96 to \$1.98. The outstanding stock options that were granted in 2001 have an exercise price of \$5.35. The outstanding stock options that were granted in 2000 have an exercise price of \$10.53 per share. All exercise prices are based on fair market value at date of grant and the options all vest over a two-year period and are exercisable over a ten-year period. At December 31, 2002, 12,000 stock options were outstanding.

In 1987, the Company established the Option Plan. The Option Plan provides for the granting to key employees of both "incentive stock options," within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and "nonqualified stock options" ("nonqualified stock options" are options which do not comply with Section 422 of the Code) and for the granting

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to nonemployee directors and independent contractors associated with the Company of nonqualified stock options. Unless earlier terminated, the Option Plan will continue in effect through April 18, 2009. The expiration of the Option Plan, or its termination by the Board of Directors, will not affect any options previously granted and then

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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outstanding under the Option Plan. Such outstanding options would remain in effect until they have been exercised, terminated or have expired. A maximum of 1,100,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock has been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted under the Option Plan, of which 105,646 shares of common stock have been previously issued pursuant to the exercise of options granted under the Option Plan and 994,354 shares of common stock are available for issuance as of December 31, 2002 in connection with the exercise of options outstanding and options to be granted.

In connection with the cancellation in June 2001 of 88,900 stock options previously granted pursuant to the Option Plan, the Company agreed with each of the Company's employees electing such cancellation ("electing employees") to issue no earlier than six months but no later than nine months from the date of cancellation an equal number of options at the then fair market value of the Company's common stock. The canceled options had exercise prices ranging from \$13.02 to \$16.71 per share. Accordingly, in March 2002, the Company granted 81,000 options at an exercise price of \$3.45 per share to the electing employees who were still employed by the Company. These 81,000 options vest over two years and are exercisable through March 3, 2005.

In connection with employment agreements between the Company and each of its four executive officers entered into in May 1995, an aggregate of 200,000 stock options were granted on June 8, 1995 to such four executive officers pursuant to the Option Plan. These options, which became fully vested during 2000, have an exercise price of \$9.375 per share and are exercisable through June 7, 2005. The number of stock options and exercise price per share reflect a one-for-five reverse stock split which became effective on June 2, 1999. At December 31, 2002 these options remained unexercised.

A summary of options granted under the option plans and related information for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002 follows:

	Options	Weighted Av Exercise
	-----	-----
Outstanding, December 31, 1999	714,848	\$ 6.
Granted	137,000	13.
Exercised	(66,189)	5.
Canceled	(35,625)	5.
	-----	
Outstanding, December 31, 2000	750,034	7.
Weighted average fair value of options granted during 2000		4.
Granted	12,250	5.
Exercised	(530)	4.
Canceled	(126,120)	11.

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Outstanding, December 31, 2001	635,634	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during 2001		
Granted	85,500	
Canceled	(96,250)	
-----		
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	624,884	
=====		
Weighted average fair value of options granted during 2002		
Options exercisable:		
December 31, 2000	386,939	
December 31, 2001	454,958	
December 31, 2002	453,464	

Exercise prices for options outstanding as of December 31, 2002 ranged from \$1.96 to \$14.32. The weighted-average remaining contractual life of these options is approximately 2 years. Outstanding options at December 31, 2002 were held by 134 individuals.

As of December 31, 2002, the Company retired 219,196 shares of its common stock which had previously been reflected as Treasury stock on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Included in the retirement were

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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the 32,141 shares held by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in connection with certain acquisitions by the Company in 1995.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS/RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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In May 1994, the Company entered into a new lease with its then existing landlord to lease a 110,800 square foot facility for its corporate headquarters and Miami distribution center. The lease has a term expiring in 2014 (subject to the Company's right to terminate at any time after the fifth year of the term upon twenty-four months prior written notice and the payment of all outstanding debt owed to the landlord). The lease gives the Company three six-year options to renew at the fair market value rental rates. The lease is currently in its ninth year and provides for annual fixed rental payments totaling approximately \$332,900 in year nine; and in each year thereafter during the term, the rent shall increase once per year in an amount equal to the annual percentage increase in the consumer price index not to exceed 4% in any one year.

The Company also leases approximately 20,000 square feet of space for its west coast distribution and semiconductor programming center located in Fremont, California (near San Jose). In Denver, Colorado the Company leases a 7,100 square foot facility which is dedicated to certain value-added services and a regional distribution center.

In Tustin, California the Company leases a 13,900 square foot facility for its Aved Memory Products division. In December 2000, the Company leased 26,700 square feet of space in Irvine, California which housed the operations of the Company's newly created Integrated Display Technologies division. As a result of operations of this division being discontinued during 2001, the Company

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subsequently negotiated a buyout of the lease in March 2002 for approximately \$158,000.

During 1998, the Company entered into a lease for approximately 20,000 square feet of space in San Jose, California to house its expanded west coast corporate offices and the headquarters of the Company's sales and marketing functions, as well as its northern California sales operation. Approximately 8,000 square feet of the space is being used for corporate offices including the office of the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and 8,000 square feet of the space is being utilized for the sales operation. The remaining area of approximately 4,000 square feet, which had been sublet, is presently vacant.

The Company leases space for its other sales offices, which range in size from approximately 1,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet. The leases for these offices expire at various dates and include various escalation clauses and renewal options.

Approximate minimum future lease payments required under operating leases for office and distribution facility leases as well as equipment leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2002, are as follows:

### YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31

2003.....	\$3,700,000
2004.....	3,400,000
2005.....	2,900,000
2006.....	2,000,000
2007.....	1,200,000
Thereafter.....	3,000,000

Total rent expense for office and distribution facility leases, including real estate taxes and net of sublease income, amounted to approximately \$3,955,000, \$3,600,000 and \$2,703,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Effective January 1, 1988, the Company established a deferred compensation plan (the "1988 Deferred Compensation Plan") for executive officers and key employees of the Company. The employees eligible to participate in the 1988 Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Participants") are chosen at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors upon a recommendation from the Board of Directors' Compensation Committee. Pursuant to the 1988 Deferred Compensation Plan, commencing on a Participant's retirement date, he or she will receive an annuity for ten years. The amount of the annuity shall be computed at 30% of the Participant's Salary, as defined. Any Participant with less than ten years of service to the Company as of his or her retirement date will only receive a pro rata portion of the annuity. Retirement benefits paid under the 1988 Deferred Compensation Plan will be distributed monthly. The Company paid benefits under this plan of approximately \$15,600 during each of 2002, 2001 and 2000, none of which was paid to any executive officer. The maximum benefit payable to a Participant (including each of the executive officers) under the 1988 Deferred Compensation Plan is presently \$30,000 per annum. At December 31, 2002, the cash

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surrender values of insurance policies owned by the Company under the 1988 Deferred Compensation Plan, which provide for the accrued deferred compensation benefits, aggregated approximately \$198,000. The retirement benefit accrual under this plan was \$455,000 at December 31, 2002.

During 1996, the Company established a second deferred compensation plan (the "Salary Continuation Plan") for executives of the Company. The executives eligible to participate in the Salary Continuation Plan are chosen at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors upon a recommendation from the Board of Directors' Compensation Committee. The Company may make contributions each year in its sole discretion and is under no obligation to make a contribution in any given year. For 2002, 2001, and 2000 the Company committed to contribute \$115,000, \$110,000, and \$235,000 respectively, under this plan. Participants in the plan will vest in their plan benefits over a ten-year period. If the participant's employment is terminated due to death, disability or due to a change in control of management, they will vest 100% in all benefits under the plan. Retirement benefits will be paid, as selected by the participant, based on the sum of the net contributions made and the net investment activity. The retirement benefit accrual under this plan was \$556,000 at December 31, 2002.

During 2000, employment agreements with two of the Company's executive officers were amended whereby the term, among other things, was extended through December 31, 2005. In addition, during 2000 the Company entered into new agreements that continue until December 31, 2003 with two other executive officers on similar terms as were contained in their previous employment agreements with the Company. At December 31, 2002, in addition to incentive compensation, these agreements provide for aggregate base salary of approximately \$4,180,000 over the remaining term of the agreements.

In connection with an employment agreement with an executive officer, an unfunded postretirement benefit obligation of \$1,171,000 is included in Other long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

The Company maintains a 401(k) plan (the "401(k) Plan"), which is intended to qualify under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All full-time employees of the Company are eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan after completing 90 days of employment. During 2002, each eligible employee could elect to contribute to the 401(k) Plan, through payroll deductions, up to 100% of his or her salary, limited to \$11,000 in 2002. The Company's 401(k) Plan provides for discretionary matching contributions by the Company. During 2001 and in prior years, the Company's 401(k) Plan provided for standard matching contributions by the Company in the amount of 25% on the first 6% contributed of each participating employee's salary. The Company expensed \$0, \$443,000 and \$691,000 for matching contributions for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Company entered into a lease for residential space in San Jose, California with a partnership which includes two of the Company's executive officers. The lease provides for rental payments of \$4,800 per month through January 1, 2006. In consideration of the impact of the severe industry downturn on the

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Company, the partnership reduced the monthly rent to \$3,400 in 2001. Towards the



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end of 2002 rental payments were increased to \$4,270 per month, still below the rental amount provided for under the lease. The Company paid a total of \$43,400 to this partnership during 2002.

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

From time to time the Company may be named as a defendant in suits for product defects, breach of warranty, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, patent infringement or other actions relating to products which it distributes which are manufactured by others. In those cases, the Company expects that the manufacturer of such products will indemnify the Company to the extent provided for under its agreement with the manufacturer, as well as defend such actions on the Company's behalf, although there can be no assurance that the manufacturers will do so. Recently, there has been a trend throughout the United States of increased litigation over various employee and intellectual property matters. With respect to products manufactured or assembled for Aved Memory Products, the Company offers a warranty for a period of one year against defects in workmanship and materials under normal use and service. The warranty applies to products in their original unmodified condition and is subject to the Company's terms and conditions.

The Company has guaranteed the future payment to a third party of certain leases which were previously pledged to the Company as collateral for the payment of outstanding receivables. This guaranty was made when the leases were sold to this third party who paid to the Company the net present value of the future payments of the leases. The maximum exposure under this guaranty was approximately \$877,000 with a net present value of \$694,000 at December 31, 2002.

NOTE 14 - ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

For each of the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, purchases from one supplier were in excess of 10% of the Company's total annual purchases and aggregated approximately \$52,830,000, \$57,980,000 and \$104,420,000, respectively. The net outstanding accounts payable to this supplier at December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 amounted to approximately \$632,000, \$1,413,000 and \$11,286,000, respectively. For each of the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, no customer accounted for more than 7% of the Company's sales. Sales to customers in foreign countries totaled \$37,249,000, \$19,793,000 and \$31,645,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

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ALL AMERICAN SEMICONDUCTOR, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II  
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Additions Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions	Balance
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts					

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2002	\$ 1,845,000	\$ 756,000	\$ -	\$ (883,000)	\$
2001	\$ 3,283,000	\$ 1,335,000	\$ -	\$ (2,773,000)	\$
2000	\$ 1,987,000	\$ 1,899,000	\$ -	\$ (603,000)	\$

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