

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

2002 ANNUAL REPORT

LETTER TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of Hudson's Grill International, Inc.:

In 2002, Hudson's Grill International, Inc. (the "Company"), sold one franchise, but two weak franchises closed. However, its current franchisees were able to remain mostly stable in a market that was mostly down and continues to be very unstable. The latest franchisee to open a Hudson's Grill also has rights to open one more locations. The Company has decided solely to franchise restaurants, at least until it has paid off all of its past due debts and has cash available to build, so since it is still paying off debts, it has no current plans to open any Hudson's Grills for its own account. Even then, the Company would more than likely hire a full time franchise director, whose sole job would be to find qualified franchisees. The Company currently has operating franchises in California, Texas, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Substantial progress has been made in paying off debts during 2002. The Company had incurred substantial debts due to an affiliated entity that is now closed, and due to defending leases associated with a former affiliate, but with the income earned in 2002, the Company has continued its progress toward paying off a part of its past due debts. The Company estimates that it will take about two more years to pay off all of its past due debts.

Although there have been considerable costs associated with all of these activities, the Company appears to be poised to show continuing, steady progress in the coming months, provided that its franchisees don't succumb to the harsh economic times all businesses are facing this year.

David L. Osborn
President and Chief Executive Officer

HUDSON'S GRILLS

Hudson's Grill is a full service, limited menu concept with alcoholic beverage service. The management teams work with the philosophy that the customer should be viewed as their "Guest". They stress quality of product and service, efficient flow of communications, integrity in job performance and strong employee morale. These restaurants range in size from 2,500 to 5,500 square feet. The decor package has the theme of a "Classic Grill of the 50's and 60's", with the front end of a Hudson's automobile coming through the wall as a main feature. Some restaurants are in free standing buildings, and some are located within in-line shopping centers. The average Hudson's Grill employs approximately forty employees, seventy percent of whom are part-time employees.

The restaurants have similar operations and offer similar food. The Company plans to expand by adding new franchises. Since the restaurant industry is very competitive, the Company plans to attract loyal patrons by higher levels of service and more exacting specifications for its products, which in turn, should also attract more potential franchisees. Due to the Company's current plan to pay off debt before entertaining the idea of buying or building new franchises, the Company's current expansion will be completely dependant on current franchisees adding new locations or on getting new franchisees.

Most Hudson's Grill restaurants open at 11 a.m. and remain open until midnight, seven days a week, utilizing the same menu throughout all parts of the day. They specialize in 1/3 pound hamburgers with the beef patties produced to very exacting specifications. The menu also features an expanded chicken sandwich section using top quality chicken breasts and whole wheat buns. Also on the menu are salads, sandwiches, a variety of appetizers, fajitas, tacos, and handmade milkshakes and malts. Cocktails, beer and wine are also available with food. The full service restaurant concept utilizes booths and tables with waiters and waitresses serving the guests.

At December 31, 2002, the Company employed one full time person, who was a corporate employee, and one part time employee, who is the president of the Company.

FRANCHISE PROGRAM

The Company has been issued the trademark registration of a "Hudson's Grill" logo and of the "Hudson's" name. It also has registered its "Burgers*Shakes*Rock'n Roll" service mark. In the past, the Company has secured a permit from the California Department of Corporations to issue Hudson's Grill franchises in California and uses a Uniform Franchise Offering Circular where permitted. As of December 31, 2002, the Company had 10 franchised restaurants that were in operation. The current standard terms to franchise a restaurant are an initial fee of Thirty Five Thousand Dollars and a royalty of four percent of sales, and require that three percent of sales be used for advertising, 1% of which common advertising fee at the current time

is being waived for most franchisees. Unless specially negotiated, for these payments, the Company is obligated to do the following: screen and train potential franchisees, review and approve sites, and provide an operations manual and assistance.

The Company is encouraging franchisees to open restaurants in medium sized markets, where advertising for one or two restaurants is cost effective. The most successful franchisees currently are located in medium sized markets. The Company plans to expand mostly through adding franchises, hopefully, in medium sized markets.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Below are officers and directors of the Company and their primary employer:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Principal Occupation or Employment</u>	<u>Name of Employer</u>	<u>Principal Business of Employer</u>
David L. Osborn	President	Chief Executive Officer or Partner	Southpoint Management Corp., Famous Bars, Grills & Cafes of America, Inc.	Restaurant Management Services and Operations
Robert W. Fischer	Chairman of the Board, Director	Attorney and Partner	Fischer & Sanger	Legal Services
Anthony B. Duncan	Director	Franchisee and Director	Hudson's Grill of El Paso, Inc.	Restaurants
Mitzy Ferguson	Secretary	Administrative	Brinker International, Inc.	Franchisor/Operator of Restaurants

MARKET PRICE AND MARKET INFORMATION

MARKET INFORMATION.

In early 2001, the Company's Common Stock, no par value, began trading over-the-counter on the NASD OTC Bulletin Board under the National Association of Security Dealers ("NASD") symbol "HGII." As of March 15, 2003, there were approximately 320 registered holders of record of the Company's Common Stock (this excludes shareholders whose stock is held by a nominee or in "street name," because a nominee or street name holder is counted as one registered shareholder even if a nominee is holding stock for many shareholders). The following table sets forth the reported high and low bid prices of the Common Stock for the periods indicated as regularly quoted by the NASD OTC Bulletin Board. The table does not reflect offer prices, and the prices that are shown, are in U.S. Dollars. The over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002	High	Low
First Quarter ended March 31, 2002	.01	.01
Second Quarter ended June 30, 2002	.15	.01
Third Quarter ended September 30, 2002	.015	.005
Fourth Quarter ended December 31, 2002	.015	.005

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	High	Low
First Quarter ended March 31, 2001	.02	.01
Second Quarter ended June 30, 2001	.02	.01
Third Quarter ended September 30, 2001	.10	.02
Fourth Quarter ended December 31, 2001	.02	.01

As of March 26, 2003, the closing bid price of the Common Stock was \$.01. Historical information about the price of the Company's common stock can sometimes be obtained from the Internet by visiting the following site operated by Yahoo.com:
<http://finance.yahoo.com/q?s=HGIIA.OB&d=t>

DIVIDENDS

The Company has not paid cash dividends on its common stock, and, if and when earnings are achieved, the present policy of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") is to retain earnings attributable to common stock to provide funds for the operation and expansion of the Company's business and the repayment of debt. The Company does not expect to pay cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

ACCOUNTANTS

The Company has invited accountants from Hein + Associates LLP, to be present at the Annual Meeting; therefore they may be present. If a representative of Hein + Associates LLP is present at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, the representative will be allowed to answer appropriate questions, and will be afforded an opportunity to make a statement if so desired.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF ITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company had a net income of \$139,502. This compares to net income of \$75,732 for the year ended December 31, 2001. In 2002, \$81,705 of the net income came from operations, while \$57,797 came from other income. This compares with income from operations in 2001 of \$17,839 and other income in 2001 of \$57,893.

In 1993, a franchisee agreed to pay a higher initial franchise fee in return for a reduced royalty fee. The Company defers its recognition of the additional fee amount, and is amortizing it into income through 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company recognized additional income of \$13,065 associated with a successor franchisee's closure of one of four restaurants covered by the arrangement. This increase in recognition accounts for some of the increase in revenues and in net income from 2001 to 2002.

The Company has disposed of all of its direct and indirect restaurant operations and is solely in the franchising business.

REVENUES.

Franchise revenues increased despite slackening general demand nationwide and a fire at one of the Company's franchisees; like other domestic companies, the slowdown in the United States economy has greatly affected restaurant sales. The increase was due to the addition of a new franchise in Marshfield, Wisconsin. The royalties from this new franchise

more than offset the fees that used to come from the Oxnard franchise that closed in April 2002 and also offset the loss in fees from a fire at Marquette, Michigan, which closed that restaurant for one month, and the general decline in the other franchisees' royalty fees. As a result, franchising revenues increased in 2002 to \$315,324 from \$287,608 for the year ended December 31, 2001. The 2002 revenues included initial franchise fees from new restaurants of \$15,000, paid for by the new franchisee in Marshfield, Wisconsin. The Company had no initial restaurant franchise fees in 2001, but a new franchisee began operations in 2001 at Wausau, Wisconsin, and the franchise royalty fees from the new franchisee offset some of the decline in initial franchising fees.

COSTS AND EXPENSES.

Operating costs in 2002 were \$233,619; this is a decrease from 2001, when operating costs were \$269,769. The decrease is mostly due to lower legal expenses as a result of litigation that was completed in 2001; the legal expenses declined by \$37,424. Other material changes include: (1) salaries/consulting increased as a group by \$12,483 because of the hiring of a West Coast representative to monitor the California based Hudson's Grills; (2) training for new franchisees decreased by \$4,489 since the Company didn't have to train any new franchisees (the Marshfield franchisee's employees were trained by the personnel from Wausau, Wisconsin); (3) travel increased by \$5,437 -- this was due to travel by Company directors and officers as part of a plan to visit each Hudson's Grill in 2001 and 2002; and (4) depreciation that decreased by \$3,118 that was due to the sale of the Company's equipment that it was formerly leasing to the Oxnard franchisee.

Other income remained about the same in 2002 as it was in 2001. Nonetheless, certain items within this category has material changes. Settlement income decreased slightly by \$7,000 in 2002 to \$36,000, where it will remain until the settlement agreement with the former Pomona franchisee is completed. This is due to a settlement in early 2001 with a former franchisee, in which the franchisee paid an initial \$10,000 and will be paying \$3,000 monthly until he has paid the Company a total of \$108,000. The Company had a one-time gain in 2002 of \$18,000 on the disposal/sale of assets involved in the Oxnard closing as compared to no one-time gains registered in 2001. Income from the sale of assets decreased in 2002 to \$3,187 from \$12,706 in 2001. This decreased because income from the sale of the Hornblowers restaurant formerly owned by the Company is recognized on an installment basis as cash is collected; cash collections were lower in 2002, and thus, less income was recognized.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had negative working capital of \$62,174 as compared to December 31, 2001, when the Company had negative working capital of \$182,403.

Changes in its liquidity and capital will depend mostly on continuing royalty fees received from franchisees using the Company's trademark and restaurant concept. This in turn

will be reflective of the general economies in the areas where Hudson's Grill restaurants are located. Unfortunately, at the present time, most of the U.S. is suffering a general decline. As long as this continues, the year to year sales at the Company's franchisees will likely decline as a whole, too.

The Company is currently allocating more of its cash flow to pay off accounts payable; it plans to continue to do so until all of its past due debts are essentially paid off. This may take the next several years to accomplish. The Company's cash balance of \$46,167 at December 31, 2002, was \$22,273 more than at the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company is also beginning to increase its cash reserves in order to withstand any more substantial, future downturn in the U.S. economy. It will, however, spend some of the reserve in April 2003 to hold a gathering of its franchisees in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Company has not held such a gathering in many years.

The effects of inflation on the Company are minimal. To the extent that the franchisees need to raise prices to offset extra costs (and are able to pass the increased costs onto customers), then the Company will have increased royalty fees. Any increase in royalty fees will probably be offset in increased operating costs of the Company. Thus, the Company expects that increases from inflation will be minimal now and in the future.

The Company does not sustain much seasonal volatility in revenues since its franchisees are dispersed geographically and climactically. Additionally, it does not have any material commitments for capital expenditures and doesn't plan any in the foreseeable future.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of management's judgment in making estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Summarized below are the accounting policies management believes are most critical to the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

Initial franchise fees are recognized as revenue only after the Company has substantially performed or satisfied all material services or conditions relating to the sale of a new franchise. Continuing franchise fees are recognized as revenue as the fees are earned and collection from the franchisee is reasonably assured. The Company uses the installment method of accounting in those cases when revenue is collectible over an extended period. An allowance for doubtful accounts, if deemed necessary, is recorded based upon management's assessment of a franchisee's inability to make payment.

Income taxes are accounted for under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under this accounting method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year

in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. A valuation allowance is established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

The Company is subject to various claims and contingencies arising out of the normal course of business. Liabilities related to commitments and contingencies are recognized when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable.

FORM 10-KSB ANNUAL REPORT

A copy of Hudson's 2002 Form 10-KSB Annual Report, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is available upon request to shareholders and beneficial owners of shares in the Company upon written request addressed to: Hudson's Grill International, Inc., 16970 Dallas Parkway, Suite 402, Dallas, Texas 75248.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The address for the executive office is:

16970 Dallas Parkway, Suite 402
Dallas, Texas 75248

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Hein + Associates LLP
14755 Preston Rd.
Suite 320
Dallas, TX 75254

LEGAL COUNSEL

Fischer & Sanger
5956 Sherry Lane, Suite 1204
Dallas, Texas 75225

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Registrar & Transfer Co.
10 Commerce Drive
Cranford, NJ 07016

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The 2003 Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Hudson's Grill International, Inc., headquarters in Dallas, Texas, located at 16970 Dallas Parkway, Suite 402, Dallas, Texas 75248, on Wednesday, June 4, 2003, at 11:00 a.m. A notice of the meeting, proxy statement and proxy voting sheet, have been mailed to stockholders with this Annual Report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attached are the audited financial statements of the Company for the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.

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HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Hudson's Grill International, Inc.
Dallas, Texas

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Hudson's Grill International, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the related statements of income, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hudson's Grill International, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has a working capital deficit and a stockholders' deficit, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

HEIN + ASSOCIATES LLP

March 3, 2003
Dallas, Texas

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2002	2001
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 46,167	\$ 23,894
Accounts receivable, no allowance for doubtful accounts	22,371	22,313
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>10,135</u>	<u>9,993</u>
Total current assets	78,673	56,200
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, at cost:		
Furniture and office equipment	17,869	15,813
Restaurant furniture and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>23,416</u>
Total property and equipment	17,869	39,229
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(16,157)</u>	<u>(33,959)</u>
Net property and equipment	1,712	5,270
LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE	<u>103,002</u>	<u>106,803</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 183,387</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 168,273</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Line of credit	\$ 9,037	\$ 14,299
Loans payable	45,000	58,198
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	10,068	54,204
Accounts payable to related parties	76,452	99,612
Advances from related party	<u>290</u>	<u>12,290</u>
Total current liabilities	140,847	238,603
DEFERRED REVENUE	<u>107,552</u>	<u>134,184</u>
Total liabilities	248,399	372,787

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 1 and 6)

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:

Common stock, Class A, no par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 7,256,986 shares issued and outstanding at 2002 and 2001, respectively	142,545	142,545
Common stock, Class B, no par value; 15,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Accumulated deficit	<u>(207,557)</u>	<u>(347,059)</u>
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(65,012)</u>	<u>(204,514)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u><u>\$ 183,387</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 168,273</u></u>

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	<u>YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,</u>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
REVENUE	\$ 315,324	\$ 287,608
OPERATING COSTS	<u>233,619</u>	<u>269,769</u>
Income from operations	81,705	17,839
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Settlement income	36,000	43,000
Gain on disposal of assets	18,000	-
Income from sale of assets	3,187	12,706
Interest income	6,844	11,185
Interest expense	<u>(6,234)</u>	<u>(8,998)</u>
Total other income (expense), net	<u>57,797</u>	<u>57,893</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 139,502</u>	<u>\$ 75,732</u>
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE – basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - basic and diluted	<u>7,256,986</u>	<u>6,981,986</u>

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

	COMMON STOCK SHARES	AMOUNT	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	TOTAL
BALANCE , January 1, 2001	6,656,986	\$ 118,545	\$ 5,289	\$ (410,080)	\$ (286,246)
Stock issued in connection with employment agreement	300,000	18,000	(5,289)	(12,711)	-
Stock issued in connection with consulting agreement	300,000	6,000	-	-	6,000
Net income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,732</u>	<u>75,732</u>
BALANCE , December 31, 2001	7,256,986	142,545	-	(347,059)	(204,514)
Net income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>139,502</u>	<u>139,502</u>
BALANCE , December 31, 2002	<u>7,256,986</u>	<u>\$ 142,545</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (207,557)</u>	<u>\$ (65,012)</u>

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,</u>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 139,502	\$ 75,732
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,613	6,732
Value assigned to stock issued for consulting services	-	6,000
Gain on disposal of assets	(18,000)	-
Amortization of deferred franchise fee	(23,446)	(11,240)
Amortization of deferred income from sale of assets	(3,186)	(12,706)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(58)	(6,233)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(142)	704
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(44,136)	(42,477)
Accounts payable to related parties	<u>(23,160)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>30,987</u>	<u>(3,488)</u>
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of note receivable	3,801	18,672
Proceeds from disposal of assets	20,000	-
Purchases of property and equipment	<u>(2,055)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	21,746	18,672
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of line of credit and loans payable	(18,460)	(7,444)
Repayment of advances from related parties	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>(4,900)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(30,460)</u>	<u>(12,344)</u>
 NET INCREASE IN CASH	22,273	2,840
 CASH, beginning of year	<u>23,894</u>	<u>21,054</u>
 CASH, end of year	<u><u>\$ 46,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,894</u></u>
 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:		
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest paid	<u><u>\$ 6,200</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,000</u></u>

See accompanying notes to these financial statements.

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Hudson's Grill International, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Texas on October 30, 1997. On December 1, 1997, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hudson's Grill of America, Inc. ("HGAI" or the "Parent"), a public company, and at that time HGAI transferred certain franchise rights and agreements to the Company. On August 15, 2000 HGAI registered the Company's common stock and distributed 100% of the Company's shares to the stockholders of HGAI.

The Company owns the franchise rights to the *Hudson's Grill* restaurant concept. The Company currently provides management and support services to ten franchised restaurants located in Texas, California, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Continuing Operations

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company had a working capital deficit of \$62,174 and a stockholders' deficit of \$65,012 as of December 31, 2002. These issues raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management of the Company intends to continue to sell franchises in an attempt to improve operating results. Management also intends to use excess profits to pay down the Company's debts. There can be no degree of assurance that the Company will be successful in these efforts.

The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or classification of liabilities which may result from the inability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of bank and money market accounts with financial institutions. The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (generally five to seven years). Depreciation expense was \$3,613 and \$6,732 for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with an asset and its eventual disposition is less than the asset's carrying amount. There was no impairment of the value of such assets for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001.

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Revenue Recognition

Initial franchise fees are recognized as revenue when all material services or conditions relating to the sale have been substantially performed or satisfied and collection is certain. Continuing franchise fees are recognized as revenue as the fees are earned and become receivable from the franchisee.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock options granted to directors and employees using the intrinsic value method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, ("APB No. 25") and related interpretations. Pro forma disclosures of compensation expense determined under the fair value method required under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, ("SFAS 123") and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123* are discussed in Note 8.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method which recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax impact attributable to differences in the basis of assets and liabilities reported for financial statement and income tax purposes. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts expected to be realized.

Per Share Data

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding for the period. Common stock equivalents are excluded from the computation if such inclusion would have an anti-dilutive effect. There were no dilutive common stock equivalents at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Significant estimates made by the Company's management include the allowance for doubtful accounts, carrying amount of a note receivable and contingent lease liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, ("SFAS 146") which addresses accounting and reporting for exit and disposal activities. SFAS 146 requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. SFAS 146 is effective for exit and disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early adoption permitted. Adoption of this new standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an amendment of FASB Statement 123*, ("SFAS 148"). SFAS 148 amends

HUDSON'S GRILL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SFAS 123 to provide alternative transition methods for entities voluntary change in their accounting for stock-based compensation from the intrinsic method to the fair value method under SFAS 123. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 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 currently plans to continue to account for its stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method as prescribed by APB No. 25 and will comply with the new disclosure requirements beginning with these financial statements.

3. FRANCHISE ACTIVITIES

Under the terms of the Company's standard franchise agreement, franchisees are obligated to pay the Company an initial franchise fee and a weekly continuing franchise fee ("royalty") of generally 4% of gross restaurant revenues. Each franchisee must spend 3% of gross sales on approved advertising, including a weekly 1% marketing fee contributed to the Company's marketing fund. The Company is obligated to provide initial training, continuing management assistance, administration of advertising and sales promotion programs and establishment and monitoring of a marketing fund. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company received no contribution toward the marketing fund nor has the marketing fund been maintained.

One franchisee agreed to pay a higher initial franchise fee in return for a reduced royalty fee. The Company deferred its recognition of the additional fee amount, and is amortizing it into income through 2014. In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company recognized income of \$13,065 associated with the franchisee's closure of one of four restaurants covered by the arrangement. Unamortized initial franchise fee at December 31, 2002 and 2001 of \$39,194 and \$62,640, respectively, were included in deferred revenue.

During the year ended December 31, 2002 the Company added a new franchisee in Wisconsin. The franchisee paid an initial franchise fee of \$15,000 in connection with a restaurant, which opened in the third quarter of 2002. In December 2002, two of the Company's franchisees located in California closed their restaurants and terminated their franchise agreements.

Franchising revenues consisted of the following for the years ended December 31,:

	2002	2001
Initial franchise fee	\$ 15,000	\$ -
Amortization of deferred franchise fee	23,446	11,240
Royalty fees	276,878	276,368
Total franchise revenue	<u>\$ 315,324</u>	<u>\$ 287,608</u>

4. SALE OF ASSETS

Prior to the distribution transaction described in Note 1, the Company's Parent sold a restaurant and agreed to receive a promissory note as consideration. The note receivable was not paid at maturity, but the debtor continued to make payments, and the balance of principal and accrued interest was refinanced on December 31, 2002. The referenced note bears interest at 6%, requires monthly principal and interest

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payments of \$1,600 until fully repaid and is collateralized by certain assets of the restaurant sold. Unpaid balances under the note at December 31, 2002 and 2001 were \$103,002 and \$106,803, respectively. The gain on the sale was deferred and income is being recognized on an installment basis. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the deferred gain on the sale totaled \$68,358 and \$71,544, respectively. The Company recognized income of \$3,186 and \$12,706 from the sale of these assets during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

5. DEBT

The Company has a revolving line of credit with a financial institution which provides for borrowings of up to \$30,000. Balances outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001 under the line of credit were \$9,037 and \$14,299, respectively. Borrowings bear interest at a variable rate (13.25% at December 31, 2002) and are secured by the personal guarantee of the president of the Company. Principal and interest payments are due on demand.

Loans payable consisted of the following at December 31,:

	2002	2001
Loan payable to a financial institution; interest at 7%, unsecured and principal and interest payments due on demand	\$ 45,000	45,000
Bank credit card debt, interest at variable rate, unsecured; paid-off in 2002	-	13,198
	<u>\$ 45,000</u>	<u>\$ 58,198</u>

6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In January 2001, the Company received a judgment with respect to certain assets previously written-off. The judgment and related settlement agreement provided for \$118,000 to be paid by the defendant to the Company. The first payment on the settlement of \$10,000 was received in January 2001. Thirty-six future payments of \$3,000 per month were established, and began in February 2001. The Company is recognizing income for the payments as received.

The Company's former parent, HGAI, had been involved in litigation arising from a lease associated with a franchised restaurant location that ceased operations. On June 17, 2002, judgment in favor of the landlord was rendered in the amount of \$37,042. In addition, HGAI is secondarily liable under other leases for restaurants it sold in prior years. None of these restaurants, lease agreements or obligations were transferred to or assumed by the Company. The Company, based upon consultation with its legal counsel, is of the opinion that the former parent's actual and contingent obligations with respect to these leases will not ultimately be attributable to the Company, but that if a creditor obtained a judgment against the former parent, stock in the Company formerly held by HGAI might be subject to attachment or execution by the creditor under certain limited circumstances. Accordingly, the Company believes these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, and no provision for any estimated loss is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

7. INCOME TAXES

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There was no provision for income taxes in the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 due to the carryforward of net losses ("NOL") incurred in prior years. The Company had no material deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Deferred taxes consisted of the following at December 31,:

	2002	2001
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue	\$ 37,000	\$ 46,000
Net operating loss	<u>199,000</u>	<u>247,000</u>
Total deferred tax assets	236,000	293,000
Valuation allowance	<u>(236,000)</u>	<u>(293,000)</u>
Net deferred taxes	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The net change in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was a decrease of \$57,000 and \$26,000 in 2002 and 2001, respectively. The changes related primarily to changes in the NOL.

At December 31, 2002 NOL carryforwards of approximately \$586,000 were available to offset future taxable income and expire through 2018.

The Company's effective income tax rate varied from the federal statutory rate for the years ended December 31, as follows:

	2002	2001
Federal income tax at statutory rate	34%	34%
Net operating loss carryforward	<u>(34%)</u>	<u>(34%)</u>
Total effective income tax rate	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>

8. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company president's compensation is established at the sole discretion of the board of directors and includes the granting of stock options. In January 2000, the Company granted the president 100,000 stock options per month in lieu of salary. Effective February 2001, the president received a monthly salary of \$1,000 and was granted 50,000 stock options per month. The Company granted the president options to purchase a total of 650,000 shares of the Company's common stock during the year ended December 31, 2001.

The Company also grants 10,000 stock options per month to each of the directors of the Company as compensation for services as directors. The Company granted the directors options to purchase 240,000 shares of the Company's common stock during the year ended December 31, 2001.

All options granted during 2001 vested immediately, were issued with an exercise price of \$0.10, which exceeded the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and expire seven years from the date of grant.

In May 2002, the board of directors decided to cancel all stock options granted during January through May 2002. A total of 350,000 stock options that were already granted were cancelled, and the monthly grant of 70,000 stock options was discontinued.

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On December 17, 2002, the Company granted options to purchase a total of 600,000 and 240,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the president and the directors, respectively.

The options granted in December 2002 vested immediately, were issued with an exercise price of \$0.015, which exceeded the market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and expire seven years from the date of grant.

The following is a summary of stock options transactions:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2001	1,440,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	890,000	0.10
Cancelled	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2001	2,330,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	1,190,000	0.04
Cancelled	(350,000)	0.10
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	<u>3,170,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.08</u>

Employee stock options are valued on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average fair value of options granted during 2002 and 2001 was \$0.005 each year.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at December 31, 2002:

Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercisable Price
\$0.10	2,330,000	5 years	\$0.10	2,330,000	\$0.10
\$0.015	<u>840,000</u>	7 years	<u>\$0.015</u>	<u>840,000</u>	<u>\$0.015</u>
	<u>3,170,000</u>		<u>\$0.08</u>	<u>3,170,000</u>	<u>\$0.08</u>

As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company applies APB No. 25 in accounting for its employee stock options, which requires compensation expense be recognized for grants of stock options when the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the date the options were granted exceeds an option's exercise price. The Company did not grant any stock options with an exercise price that was less than the fair market value of the stock at the date of grant during the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its employee stock options in the accompanying financial statements. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock options been determined consistent with the SFAS 123 fair value approach, the Company's net income and net income per common share for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, on a pro forma basis, would have been as follows:

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	2002	2001
Net income :		
as reported	<u>\$ 139,502</u>	<u>\$ 75,732</u>
Add: Stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Deduct: Stock-based compen- sation expense determined under fair value method	<u>\$ (3,860)</u>	<u>\$ (3,520)</u> <u>)</u>
Net Income: Pro forma	<u>\$ 135,642</u>	<u>\$ 72,212</u>
Net income per share:		
as reported – basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
Pro forma – basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>

The fair values of stock options granted during fiscal years 2002 and 2001 were estimated on the dates of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Volatility	50%	50%
Interest rate	4.00%	5.00%
Dividend yield	- %	- %
Expected life	7 years	7 years

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A law firm associated with a director of the Company provides legal services to the Company. During the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, the cost of these services to the Company were approximately \$40,100 and \$52,900, respectively. Related amounts included in accounts payable to related parties at December 31, 2002 and 2001 were approximately \$76,400 and \$98,600, respectively.

The Company assumed a loan of a former employee of the Parent with a financial institution. This loan is unsecured and bears interest at 7%. The balance outstanding on the loan was \$45,000 at December 31, 2001 and 2002. Principal and interest payments are due on demand. See Note 5.

The Company assumed the bank credit card debt of a former employee. The obligation, which incurred interest at a variable rate, was paid-off during 2002. Outstanding balances at December 31, 2002 and 2001 of \$0 and \$13,198, respectively, were included in loans payable.

The Company leases its corporate office space from a firm in which the president of the Company is a partner. Rental cost for the office space was approximately \$12,200 and \$16,400 for the years ended

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December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Unpaid rent expense to this firm included in accounts payable was immaterial at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

One of the directors of the Company is also a franchisee of two restaurants. As part of an agreement with the Company, these restaurants pay no monthly franchise fee.

Advances from related party consisted of amounts due to an organization owned by the president of the Company for expenses paid on the Company's behalf.

10. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

In February 2001, 300,000 shares of common stock were issued to the interim president of the Company in connection with an employment agreement entered into in 1999. Under the agreement, the Company made a commitment to issue the stock for services provided by the president from December 1, 1999 through May 31, 2000. The estimated value of the shares of \$18,000 had been recorded as additional paid-in capital in 1999. Related compensation expense was deferred and recognized in 2000.

In November 2001, 300,000 shares of common stock were issued to a consultant. Under a related consulting agreement, the Company issued the stock for management services to be provided through October 2008 relative to the operation and franchising of restaurants in California. The estimated value of the shares of \$6,000 was recognized as consulting expense in 2001.

11. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

In the normal course of business, the Company extends unsecured credit to franchisees. In addition, the Company's former parent sold a restaurant and took a promissory note as consideration (see Note 4). The income from the sale has been deferred and is recognized on an installment basis. At December 31, 2002, the balance outstanding under the note receivable and the related deferred income were \$103,002 and \$68,358, respectively. The Company's note receivable and accounts receivable are subject to potential credit risk. The maximum exposure assuming non-performance by the debtors is the amount shown on the balance sheet at the date of non-performance. The Company believes that an adequate allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established. The allowance for uncollectible accounts is continually monitored, and adjustments are made as necessary.
