

LIFEWAY FOODS INC
Form 10-Q/A
October 03, 2014

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q/A
Amendment No. 1

(Mark
One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2014

- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-17363

LIFEWAY FOODS, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Illinois
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

36-3442829
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

6431 West Oakton, Morton Grove, IL 60053
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code)

(847) 967-1010
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>			

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

As of August 7, 2014, 16,346,017 shares of the registrant’s common stock, no par value, were outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

We are filing this Amendment No. 1 to amend the Form 10-Q (the “Report”) of Lifeway Foods, Inc. (the “Company”) for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 11, 2014, to (1) expand our discussion of gross proceeds, cost of goods, total operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, selling expenses and liquidity and to correct disclosure about total operating expenses in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.” and (2) clarify our risk factor disclosure regarding litigation in Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors.”

Other than as discussed in this Explanatory Note, no other changes have been made. This Amendment No. 1 to the Report does not reflect events that may have occurred subsequent to the original filing date and does not modify or update in any way other disclosures made in the original Report.

PART I

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

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of Lifeway Foods, Inc. for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements that are included elsewhere in this report on Form 10-Q and the audited financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in our Form 10-K. In addition to historical information, the following discussion contains certain forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. These statements may be identified by the use of words such as "may", "will", "could", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "believe", "estimate", "plan", "predict", and similar terms or terminology, or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Although we believe the expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions within the bound of our knowledge of our business, our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these statements. Factors that could contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the "Risk Factors" section. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Quarter Ended June 30, 2014 to Quarter Ended June 30, 2013

Total consolidated gross sales increased by \$6,755,990 (approximately 26%) to \$32,594,048 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$25,838,058 during the same three-month period in 2013. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of the Company's kefir products sold, including the Company's flagship line, Kefir, ProBugs® Organic Kefir for kids and BioKefir™.

Total consolidated net sales increased by \$6,487,527 (approximately 28%) to \$29,565,411 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$23,077,884 during the same three-month period in 2013. Net sales are recorded as gross sales less promotional activities such as slotting fees paid, couponing, spoilage and promotional allowances as well as early payment terms given to customers.

Cost of goods, excluding depreciation expense, increased by \$6,374,163 (approximately 42%) to \$21,432,624 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$15,058,461 during the same three-month period in 2013. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales, excluding depreciation expense, were approximately 72% during the fourth quarter of 2013, compared to approximately 65% during the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to the increased cost of conventional and organic milk, the Company's largest raw material. The cost of milk constituted approximately 65% of cost of goods sold during each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013. The total cost of milk was approximately 30% higher during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 as a result of higher prices of milk and increased volume purchased in the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013.

Total operating expenses increased by \$867,879 (approximately 17%) to \$5,979,937 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$5,112,058 during the same three-month period in 2013. Total operating expenses as a percentage of net sales were approximately 20% during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to approximately 22% during the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in selling expenses.

Selling expenses increased by \$817,186 (approximately 28%) to \$3,693,821 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$2,876,635 during the same three-month period in 2013. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in the volume of the Company's advertising expenses.

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Total operating income decreased by \$960,686 (approximately 39%) to \$1,524,972 during the second quarter of 2014, from \$2,485,658 during the same period in 2013.

Income tax expense was \$382,768, or a 26% effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2014 compared to an income tax expense of \$1,145,478, or a 45% effective tax rate during the same period in 2013.

Total net income was \$1,094,416 or \$0.07 per diluted share for the three-month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$1,403,940 or \$0.09 per diluted share in the same period in 2013.

Comparison of Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2014 to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2013

Total consolidated gross sales increased by \$11,226,515 (approximately 21%) to \$64,655,195 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$53,428,680 during the same six-month period in 2013. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of the Company's kefir products sold, including the Company's flagship line, Kefir, ProBugs® Organic Kefir for kids and BioKefir™.

Total consolidated net sales increased by \$11,232,207 (approximately 24%) to \$58,697,122 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$47,464,915 during the same six-month period in 2013. Net sales are recorded as gross sales less promotional activities such as slotting fees paid, couponing, spoilage and promotional allowances as well as early payment terms given to customers.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$12,507,089 (approximately 41%) to \$43,114,535 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014, from \$30,607,446 during the same period in 2013. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales, excluding depreciation expense, were approximately 73% during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014, compared to approximately 64% during the same period in 2013. The cost of milk constituted approximately 65% of cost of goods sold during each of the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013. The total cost of milk was approximately 30% higher during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 as a result of higher prices of milk and increased volume purchased in the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013.

Total operating expenses increased by \$2,193,713 (approximately 22%) to \$12,019,175 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014, from \$9,825,462 during the same period in 2013. Operating expenses as a percentage of net sales were approximately 20% during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to approximately 21% during the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in selling expenses and general and administrative expenses.

Selling expenses increased by \$1,659,155 (approximately 30%) to \$7,173,509 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$5,514,354 during the same period in 2013. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in the volume of the Company's advertising expenses.

General and administrative expenses increased \$532,402 (approximately 13%) to \$4,487,827 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 from \$3,955,425 during the same period in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to a one-time payment to an employee that retired during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014.

Total operating income decreased by \$3,664,001 (approximately 59%) to \$2,552,174 during the six-month period ended June 30, 2014, from \$6,216,175 during the same period in 2013.

Provision for income taxes was \$718,229 or a 29% effective tax rate, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 compared with \$2,556,671, or a 40% tax rate, during the same period in 2013.

Total net income was \$1,754,595 or \$0.11 per share for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$3,769,579 or \$0.23 per share in the same period in 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Cash

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$2,102,024 during the six-months ended June 30, 2014 compared to \$5,026,617 during the same period in 2013. This decrease is primarily attributable to the decrease in accounts payable of \$1,972,157 in the first six months of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$2,097,773 during the six-months ended June 30, 2014 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$838,074 during the same period in 2013. This increase in net cash used in investing activities is primarily attributable to the purchase of property and equipment of \$1,761,401 in the first six months of 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013.

The Company had a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$436,970 during the six month period ended June 30, 2014 compared to a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$2,653,722 during the same period in 2013. The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,869,638 as of June 30, 2014 compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$4,939,948 as of June 30, 2013.

Assets and Liabilities

Total current assets were \$24,677,202 as of June 30, 2014, which is a decrease of \$1,617,680 when compared to June 30, 2013. This is primarily due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$2,070,310 as of June 30, 2014 when compared to June 30, 2013.

Total current liabilities were \$8,248,307 as of June 30, 2014, which is a decrease of \$1,782,499 when compared to June 30, 2013. This is primarily due to a \$694,935, \$195,017 and \$1,224,115 decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued income taxes, respectively, as of June 30, 2014 when compared to June 30, 2013.

Long-term portion of notes payable increased by \$3,829,259 as of June 30, 2014, when compared to June 30, 2013. The balance of the notes payable as of June 30, 2014 was \$8,555,731. This is primarily due to the purchase of the Golden Guernsey facility in Wisconsin in July 2013, and the related financing.

Total stockholder's equity was \$44,737,762 as of June 30, 2014, which is an increase of \$3,044,375 when compared to June 30, 2013. This is primarily due to an increase in retained earnings of \$2,975,314 when compared to June 30, 2013.

All of our marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale on our balance sheet. All of these securities are stated thereon at market value as of the end of the applicable period. Gains and losses on the portfolio are determined by the specific identification method.

We anticipate being able to fund the Company's foreseeable liquidity requirements internally.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In evaluating and understanding us and our business, you should carefully consider the risks described below, in conjunction with all of the other information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” contained in Part I, Item 2 and “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” contained in Part I, Item 3. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may become important factors that adversely affect our business. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risk factors actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Our product categories face a high level of competition, which could negatively impact our sales and results of operations.

We face significant competition in each of our product categories. Competition in our product categories is based on product innovation, product quality, price, brand recognition and loyalty, effectiveness of marketing, promotional activity, and our ability to identify and satisfy consumer tastes and preferences. We believe that our brands have benefited in many cases from being the first to introduce products in their categories, and their success has attracted competition from other food and beverage companies that produce branded products, as well as from private label competitors. Some of our competitors, such as Groupe Danone, General Mills, Inc., Kraft Foods Group, Inc., Nestle S.A., Chiquita Brands International, Inc. and Dole Food Company, Inc. have substantial financial and marketing resources. These competitors and others may be able to introduce innovative products more quickly or market their products more successfully than we can, which could cause our growth rate in certain categories to be slower than we have forecasted and could cause us to lose sales.

We also compete, particularly in our premium dairy and organic greens and produce categories, with producers of non-organic products, which usually have lower production costs. As a result, non-organic producers may be able to offer conventional products to customers at lower costs than organic products. This could cause us to lower our prices, resulting in lower profitability or, in the alternative, cause us to lose market share if we fail to lower prices. Furthermore, private label competitors are generally able to sell their products at lower prices because private label products typically have lower marketing costs than their branded counterparts. If our products fail to compete successfully with other branded or private label offerings in the industry, demand for our products and our sales volumes could be negatively impacted.

Additionally, due to high levels of competition in our product categories, certain of our key retailers may demand price concessions on our products or may become more resistant to price increases for our products. Increased price competition and resistance to price increases have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on our results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully implement our growth strategy for our brands on a timely basis or at all.

We believe that our future success depends, in part, on our ability to implement our growth strategy of leveraging our existing brands and products to drive increased sales. Our ability to implement this strategy depends, among other things, on our ability to:

• enter into distribution and other strategic arrangements with third-party retailers and other potential distributors of our products;

- compete successfully in the product categories in which we choose to operate;
- introduce new and appealing products and innovate successfully on our existing products;
- develop and maintain consumer interest in our brands;
- increase our brand recognition and loyalty; and
- enter into strategic arrangements with third-party growers and other providers to supply our necessary raw materials.

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We may not be able to implement this growth strategy successfully, and our sales and income growth rates may not be sustainable over time. Our sales and results of operations will be negatively affected if we fail to implement our growth strategy or if we invest resources in a growth strategy that ultimately proves unsuccessful.

If we fail to anticipate and respond to changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products could decline.

Consumer tastes and preferences are difficult to predict and evolve over time. Demand for our products depends on our ability to identify and offer products that appeal to these shifting preferences. Factors that may affect consumer tastes and preferences include:

- dietary trends and increased attention to nutritional values, such as the sugar, fat, protein, fiber or calorie content of different foods and beverages;
- concerns regarding the health effects of specific ingredients and nutrients, such as sugar, other sweeteners, dairy, soybeans, nuts, oils, vitamins, fiber and minerals;
- concerns regarding the public health consequences associated with obesity, particularly among young people; and
- increasing awareness of the environmental and social effects of product production. If consumer demand for our products declines, our sales volumes and our business could be negatively affected.

We are subject to the risk of product contamination and product liability claims, which could harm our reputation, force us to recall products and incur substantial costs.

The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from tampering by unauthorized third parties, misbranding, product contamination or spoilage, including the presence of foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents, or residues introduced during the growing, storage, handling or transportation phases. We also may be subject to liability if our products or operations violate applicable laws or regulations, including environmental, health, and safety requirements, or in the event our products cause injury, illness, or death.

In addition, our product advertising could make us the target of claims relating to false or deceptive advertising under U.S. federal and state laws, including the consumer protection statutes of some states, or laws of other jurisdictions in which we operate. Lifeway is from time to time engaged in such litigation matters none of which presently is expected to have a material adverse effect on its business results or operations.

A significant product liability, consumer fraud, or other legal judgment against us or a widespread product recall would negatively impact our profitability. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. Even if a product liability, consumer fraud, or other claim is found to be without merit or is otherwise unsuccessful, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products or processes could materially and adversely affect our reputation and brand image, particularly in categories that are promoted as having strong health and wellness credentials. Any loss of consumer confidence in our product ingredients or in the safety and quality of our products would be difficult and costly to overcome.

The loss of any of our largest customers could negatively impact our sales and results of operations.

Two of our customers together accounted for 30% of our net sales and 34% of accounts receivables in the quarter ended June 30, 2014. We do not generally enter into written agreements with our customers, and where such agreements exist, they are generally terminable at will by the customer. In addition, our customers sometimes award contracts based on competitive bidding, which could result in lower profits for contracts we win and the loss of business for contracts we lose. The loss of any large customer for an extended period of time could negatively affect our sales and results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully complete strategic acquisitions, establish joint ventures, or integrate brands that we acquire.

We have grown and intend to continue to grow our business in part through the acquisition of new brands and the establishment of joint ventures in the United States, in Europe, and globally. We cannot be certain that we will successfully be able to:

- identify suitable acquisition candidates or joint venture partners and accurately assess their value, growth potential, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities, and potential profitability;
- secure regulatory clearance for our acquisitions and joint ventures;
- negotiate acquisitions and joint ventures on terms acceptable to us; or
- integrate any acquisitions that we complete.

Acquired companies or brands may not achieve the level of sales or profitability that justify our investment in them, or an acquired company may have unidentified liabilities for which we, as a successor owner, may be responsible. These transactions typically involve a number of risks and present financial and other challenges, including the existence of unknown disputes, liabilities, or contingencies and changes in the industry, location, or regulatory or political environment in which these investments are located, that may arise after entering into such arrangements.

The success of any acquisitions we complete will depend on our ability to effectively integrate the acquired brands or products into our existing operations. We may experience difficulty entering new categories or geographies, integrating new products into our product mix, integrating an acquired brand's distribution channels and sales force, achieving anticipated cost savings, or retaining key personnel and customers of the acquired business. Integrating an acquired brand into our existing operations requires management resources and may divert management's attention from our day-to-day operations. If we are not successful in integrating the operations of acquired brands, or in executing strategies and business plans related to our joint ventures, our business could be negatively affected.

We may have to pay cash, incur debt, or issue equity, equity-linked, or debt securities to pay for any such acquisition, any of which could adversely affect our financial results.

Our continued success depends on our ability to innovate successfully and to innovate on a cost-effective basis.

A key element of our growth strategy is to introduce new and appealing products and to successfully innovate on our existing products. Success in product development is affected by our ability to anticipate consumer preferences, and to utilize our management's ability to launch new or improved products successfully and on a cost-effective basis. Furthermore, the development and introduction of new products requires substantial marketing expenditures, which we may not be able to finance or which we may be unable to recover if the new products do not achieve commercial success and gain widespread market acceptance. If we are unsuccessful in our product innovation efforts and demand for our existing products declines, our business could be negatively affected.

Reduced availability of raw materials and other inputs, as well as increased costs for our raw materials and other inputs, could adversely affect us.

Our business depends heavily on raw materials such as conventional and organic raw milk used in the production of our products. Our raw materials are generally sourced from third-party suppliers, and we are not assured of continued supply, pricing, or exclusive access to raw materials from any of these suppliers. In addition, a substantial portion of

our raw materials are agricultural products, which are vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, frost, earthquakes, and pestilence. Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters also can lower dairy and crop yields and reduce supplies of these ingredients or increase their prices. Other events that adversely affect our third-party suppliers and that are out of our control could also impair our ability to obtain the raw materials and other inputs that we need in the quantities and at the prices that we desire. Such events include problems with our suppliers' businesses, finances, labor relations, costs, production, insurance, and reputation. Over the past several years, we have experienced increased costs as a result of weather conditions and other events outside our and our suppliers' control and this may continue given recent weather conditions, which may negatively affect our business.

The organic ingredients (including milk) for our products is less plentiful and available from fewer suppliers than their conventional counterparts. Competition with other manufacturers in the procurement of organic product ingredients may increase in the future if consumer demand for organic products increases. In addition, the dairy industry continues to experience periodic imbalances between supply and demand for organic raw milk. Industry regulation and the costs of organic farming compared to costs of conventional farming can impact the supply of organic raw milk in the market. Oversupply levels of organic raw milk can increase competitive pressure on our products and pricing, while supply shortages can cause product shortages and higher costs to us. Cost increases in raw materials and other inputs could cause our profits to decrease significantly compared to prior periods, as we may be unable to increase our prices to offset the increased cost of these raw materials and other inputs. If we are unable to obtain raw materials and other inputs for our products or offset any increased costs for such raw materials and inputs, our business could be negatively affected.

Failure to maintain sufficient internal production capacity may result in our inability to meet customer demand and/or increase our operating costs and capital expenditures.

The success of our business depends, in part, on maintaining a strong production platform and we rely primarily on internal production resources to fulfill our manufacturing needs. Certain of our manufacturing plants are operating at high rates of utilization, and we may need to expand our production facilities or increase our reliance on third parties to provide manufacturing and supply services, commonly referred to as “co-packing” agreements, for a number of our products. A failure by any future co-packers to comply with food safety, environmental, or other laws and regulations may disrupt our supply of products. In addition, we have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, increased distribution and warehousing costs due to capacity constraints resulting from our growth. If we need to enter into co-packing, warehousing or distribution agreements in the future, we can provide no assurance that we would be able to find acceptable third party providers or enter into agreements on satisfactory terms or at all. Our inability to maintain sufficient internal capacity or establish satisfactory co-packing, warehousing and distribution arrangements could limit our ability to operate our business or implement our strategic growth plan, and could negatively affect our sales volumes and results of operations. In addition, we may need to expand our internal capacity, which would increase our operating costs and could require significant capital expenditures. If we cannot maintain sufficient production, warehousing and distribution capacity, either internally or through third party agreements, we may be unable to meet customer demand and/or our manufacturing, distribution and warehousing costs may increase, which could negatively affect our business.

An economic downturn could negatively affect our sales and results of operations.

The branded food and beverage industry is sensitive to changes in international, national, and local economic conditions. The most recent economic downturn has had an adverse effect on consumer spending patterns. Consumers may shift purchases to lower-priced or private label products or forego certain purchases altogether. They may also reduce the number of organic and premium products that they purchase because organic and premium products generally have higher retail prices than their conventional counterparts. Lower consumer demand resulting from an economic downturn could decrease our sales volumes and negatively affect our results of operations.

Disruption of our supply or distribution chains could adversely affect our business.

Damage or disruption to our manufacturing or distribution capabilities due to weather, natural disaster, fire, environmental incident, terrorism, pandemic, strikes, the financial or operational instability of key suppliers, distributors, warehousing, and transportation providers, or other reasons could impair our ability to manufacture or distribute our products. In addition, most of our products are processed in a single facility, and damage or disruption to this facility could impair our ability to process and sell those products. If we are unable or it is not financially feasible to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, our business and results of operations could be negatively affected and additional resources could be required to restore our supply chain.

Our earnings are sensitive to fluctuations in market prices and demand for our products.

Excess supply can cause significant price competition in our businesses. Growing conditions in various parts of the world, particularly weather conditions such as windstorms, floods, droughts and freezes, as well as diseases and pests, are primary factors affecting market prices because of their influence on the supply and quality of product.

Some of our products are highly perishable and generally must be refrigerated and brought to market and sold soon after production. The selling price received for each type of product depends on all of these factors, including the availability and quality of the products in the market, and the availability and quality of competing types of products.

In addition, general public perceptions regarding the quality, safety or health risks associated with particular food products could reduce demand and prices for some of our products. To the extent that consumer preferences evolve away from products that we produce for health or other reasons, and we are unable to modify our products or to develop products that satisfy new consumer preferences, there will be a decreased demand for our products. However, even if market prices are unfavorable, produce items which are ready to be, or have been, harvested must be brought to market promptly. A decrease in the selling price received for our products due to the factors described above could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our substantial debt and financial obligations could adversely affect our financial condition and ability to operate our business, and we may incur additional debt.

As of June 30, 2014, we had outstanding borrowings of approximately \$9.4 million of which approximately \$9.3 million consists of term loan borrowings from The Private Bank. We also had additional borrowing capacity of approximately \$5.0 million under our line of credit from The Private Bank, of which none was outstanding as of June 30, 2014.

Our loan agreements contain certain restrictions and requirements regarding our business:

- require us to maintain minimum fixed charged ratio and tangible net worth thresholds;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions, to fund growth or for general corporate purposes;
- limit our future ability to refinance our indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all;
- limit our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our business and market conditions or in funding our strategic growth plan; and
- impose on us financial and operational restrictions.

Our debt level and the terms of our financing arrangements could adversely affect our financial condition and limit our ability to successfully implement our growth strategy.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations will depend on our future performance, which will be affected by the other risk factors described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If we do not generate enough cash flow to pay our debt service obligations, we may be required to refinance all or part of our existing debt, sell our assets, borrow more money or raise equity. There is no guarantee that we will be able to take any of these actions on a timely basis, on

terms satisfactory to us, or at all.

Our notes issued to The Private Bank bear interest at variable rates. If market interest rates increase, variable rate debt will create higher debt service requirements, which could adversely affect our cash flow.

The credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities contains various covenants that impose restrictions on us that may affect our ability to operate our business.

The credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities contains covenants that, among other things, restricts our ability to:

- borrow money or guarantee debt;
- create liens;
- make specified types of investments and acquisitions;
- pay dividends on or redeem or repurchase stock;
- enter into new lines of business;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- sell assets or merge with other companies.

These restrictions on the operation of our business could harm us by, among other things, limiting our ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition opportunities, and other corporate opportunities. Various risks, uncertainties, and events beyond our control could affect our ability to comply with these covenants. A default would permit lenders to accelerate the maturity of the debt under the credit agreement and to foreclose upon the collateral securing the debt.

We may need additional financing in the future, and we may not be able to obtain that financing.

From time to time, we may need additional financing to support our business and pursue our growth strategy, including strategic acquisitions. Our ability to obtain additional financing, if and when required, will depend on investor demand, our operating performance, the condition of the capital markets, and other factors. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked, or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of our common stock, and, in the case of equity and equity-linked securities, our existing stockholders may experience dilution.

Our results of operations will fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which makes them difficult to predict.

Our quarterly financial results have fluctuated in the past and will fluctuate in the future. Our financial results in any given quarter can be influenced by numerous factors, many of which we are unable to predict or are outside of our control, including:

- product quality issues or negative publicity about our products or ingredients;
- investments that we make to acquire new brands and to launch products;
- changes in consumer preferences and discretionary spending;
- availability of raw materials and fluctuations in their prices; and

• variations in general economic conditions.

As a result of these factors, results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any other quarter or for any year.

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Our international operations subject us to business risks that could cause our revenue and profitability to decline.

We plan to expand distribution worldwide. Our products are currently sold in the U.S. and a non-material amount of product is sold in England. We plan to expand distribution worldwide. Risks associated with our operations as we expand outside of the United States will include:

- legal and regulatory requirements in multiple jurisdictions that differ from those in the United States and change from time to time, such as tax, labor, and trade laws, as well as laws that affect our ability to manufacture, market, or sell our products;
- foreign currency exposures;
- political and economic instability, such as the recent debt crisis in Europe;
- trade protection measures and price controls; and
- diminished protection of intellectual property in some countries.

If one or more of these business risks occur, our business and results of operations could be negatively affected. As we increase our distribution worldwide, we will become subject to greater risks to operations outside the U.S.

Loss of our key management or other personnel, or an inability to attract such management and other personnel, could negatively impact our business.

We depend on the skills, working relationships, and continued services of key personnel, including our experienced senior management team. We also depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel to operate and expand our business. If we lose one or more members of our senior management team, or if we fail to attract talented new employees, our business and results of operations could be negatively affected.

Our workforce could become unionized in the future, which could materially and adversely affect the stability of our production and materially reduce our profitability.

Although none of our employees are currently represented by a labor union, our employees have the right at any time under the National Labor Relations Act to form or affiliate with a union and certain employees at our Wisconsin facility have undertaken the process of asking for a vote on forming a union. If our employees choose to form or affiliate with a union and the terms of a union collective bargaining agreement are significantly different from our current compensation and job assignment arrangements with our employees, these arrangements could materially and adversely affect the stability of our operations and materially reduce our profitability.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of our products and brands.

We consider our intellectual property rights, particularly our trademarks, but also our trade secrets, copyrights, and licenses, to be a significant and valuable aspect of our business. We attempt to protect our intellectual property rights through a combination of trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws, as well as licensing agreements, third-party confidentiality, nondisclosure, and assignment agreements, and by policing third-party misuses of our intellectual property. Our failure to obtain or maintain adequate protection of our intellectual property rights, or any change in law or other changes that serve to lessen or remove the current legal protections of our intellectual property, may diminish

our competitiveness and could materially harm our business.

We also face the risk of claims that we have infringed third parties' intellectual property rights. Any claims of intellectual property infringement, even those without merit, could be expensive and time consuming to defend, cause us to cease making, licensing, or using products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property, require us to redesign or rebrand our products or packaging, divert management's attention and resources, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements to obtain the right to use a third party's intellectual property. Any royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Additionally, a successful claim of infringement against us could result in our being required to pay significant damages, enter into costly license or royalty agreements, or stop the sale of certain products, any of which could have a negative effect on our results of operations.

Litigation or legal proceedings could expose us to significant liabilities and have a negative impact on our reputation.

We are party to various litigation claims and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of current litigation claims and legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. We evaluate these litigation claims and legal proceedings to assess the likelihood of unfavorable outcomes and to estimate, if possible, the amount of potential losses. Based on these assessments and estimates, we establish reserves or disclose the relevant litigation claims or legal proceedings, as appropriate. These assessments and estimates are based on the information available to management at the time and involve a significant amount of management judgment. Actual outcomes or losses may differ materially from our current assessments and estimates. If actual outcomes or losses differ materially from our current assessments and estimates or additional litigation or legal proceedings are initiated, we could be exposed to significant liabilities.

Additionally, a significant product liability, consumer fraud, or other legal judgment against us or a widespread product recall would negatively impact our profitability. Claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. Even if a product liability, consumer fraud, or other claim is found to be without merit or is otherwise unsuccessful, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products or processes could materially and adversely affect our reputation and brand image, particularly in categories that are promoted as having strong health and wellness credentials. Any loss of consumer confidence in our product ingredients or in the safety and quality of our products would be difficult and costly to overcome.

Our business is subject to various environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, which may increase our compliance costs or subject us to liabilities.

Our business operations are subject to numerous requirements in the United States relating to the protection of the environment and health and safety matters, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and the National Organic Standards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as similar state and local statutes and regulations in the United States and in each of the countries in which we do business in Europe. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, air emissions and the discharge of wastewater and other pollutants, the use of refrigerants, the handling and disposal of hazardous materials, and the cleanup of contamination in the environment. We could incur significant costs, including fines, penalties and other sanctions, cleanup costs, and third-party claims for property damage or personal injury as a result of the failure to comply with, or liabilities under, environmental, health, and safety requirements. New legislation, as well as current federal and other state regulatory initiatives relating to these environmental matters, could require us to replace equipment, install additional pollution controls, purchase various emission allowances, or curtail operations. These costs could negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Violations of laws or regulations related to the food industry, as well as new laws or regulations or changes to existing laws or regulations related to the food industry, could adversely affect our business.

The food production and marketing industry is subject to a variety of federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations, including food safety requirements related to the ingredients, manufacture, processing, storage, marketing, advertising, labeling, and distribution of our products, as well as those related to worker health and workplace safety. Our activities, both in and outside of the United States, are subject to extensive regulation. We are regulated by, among other federal and state authorities, the U.S. FDA, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, as well as by similar authorities abroad within the regulatory framework of the European Union and its members. Governmental regulations also affect taxes and levies, healthcare costs, energy usage, immigration, and other labor issues, all of which may have a direct or indirect effect on

our business or those of our customers or suppliers. In addition, the marketing and advertising of our products could make us the target of claims relating to alleged false or deceptive advertising under federal, state, and

foreign laws and regulations, and we may be subject to initiatives that limit or prohibit the marketing and advertising of our products to children. We are also subject to federal laws and regulations relating to our organic products and production. For example, as required by the National Organic Program (“NOP”), we rely on third parties to certify certain of our products and production locations as organic. Because the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, which created the NOP, was so recently adopted, many regulations and informal positions taken by the NOP are subject to continued review and scrutiny. Changes in these laws or regulations or the introduction of new laws or regulations could increase our compliance costs, increase other costs of doing business for us, our customers, or our suppliers, or restrict our actions, which could adversely affect our results of operations. In some cases, increased regulatory scrutiny could interrupt distribution of our products, as could be the case in the United States as the FDA enacts the Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011, or force changes in our production processes and our products. Further, if we are found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations in these areas, we could be subject to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, or recalls, as well as potential criminal sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are a “controlled company” within the meaning of the NASDAQ Marketplace rules and, as a result, qualify for and rely on certain exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Ludmila Smolyansky, the chairman of our board, Julie Smolyansky, our chief executive officer, president and director and Edward Smolyansky, our chief financial and accounting officer, chief operating officer, treasurer and secretary (together, the “Smolyansky Family”), collectively control a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common stock. As a result, we are a “controlled company” pursuant to Rule 5615(c) of the corporate governance requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Under such rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, a group or another company is a “controlled company” and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market, including the requirements that:

- a majority of our Board of Directors consist of independent directors;
- the nominating and corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities;
- the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities; and
- there be an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees.

This controlled company exemption does not extend to the audit committee requirements under Rule 5605(c) or the requirement for executive sessions of Independent Directors under Rule 5605(b)(2).

We elect to be treated as a “Controlled Company”. As a result, you may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are mandatorily subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

One of our directors and officers controls a majority of our common stock and his interests may not align with the interests of our other shareholders.

The Smolyansky Family controls our company and owns in excess of 50% of our issued and outstanding common stock. This significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock because investors often perceive a disadvantage in owning shares in a company with one or several controlling shareholders. Furthermore, our directors and officers, as a group, which own in excess of 50% of our issued and outstanding common stock have the ability to significantly influence or control the outcome of all matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as mergers, consolidations or the sale of substantially all of our assets. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company which could deprive our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their shares as part of a sale of our company and might reduce the price of our common stock. In addition, without the consent of the Smolyansky Family, we could be prevented from entering into transactions that could be beneficial to us. The Smolyansky Family may cause us to take actions that are opposed by other shareholders as his interests may differ from those of other shareholders.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

- 31.1 Officer's Certificate Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 7241, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Officer's Certificate Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 7241, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

LIFEWAY FOODS, INC.

Date: October 3, 2014

By: /s/ Julie Smolyansky
Julie Smolyansky
Chief Executive Officer, President, and
Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 3, 2014

By: /s/ Edward P. Smolyansky
Edward P. Smolyansky
Chief Financial and Accounting Officer,
Treasurer,
Chief Operating Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

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