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WALT DISNEY CO/  
Form 10-Q/A  
June 28, 2002

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

FORM 10-Q/A  
(Amendment No. 1)

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

For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2002

Commission File Number 1-11605

[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

Incorporated in Delaware

I.R.S. Employer Identification  
No. 95-4545390

500 South Buena Vista Street, Burbank, California 91521

(818) 560-1000

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of class	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange Pacific Stock Exchange

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

There were 2,040,818,802 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 26, 2002.

Explanatory Statement

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142) effective October 1, 2001, the beginning of its current fiscal year. On May 15, 2002, the Company filed its financial statements for the three and six months ended March 31, 2002 on Form 10-Q. In that report, the Company presented its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income on an as-reported basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and, consistent with recent practice, presented pro forma information in its Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) to enhance comparability and facilitate analysis of operating results.

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Pursuant to the requirements of SFAS 142, the Company provided on the face of its as-reported Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, supplemental information that presented earnings and earnings per share for the prior-year quarter and six month period as if SFAS 142 had been in effect during those periods. The prior-year's adjusted earnings and earnings per share figures in this supplemental information should have excluded all goodwill amortization but, inadvertently, did not eliminate all of the goodwill charges associated with the Internet Group. As a result, the corrected supplemental earnings and earnings per share figures for the prior year are better than those originally filed, as follows (\$ in millions except per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31, 2001		Six months ended March 31, 2001	
	Amount	Earnings Per Share	Amount	Earnings Per Share
Loss attributed to Disney				
Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes adjusted for the impact of SFAS 142 in fiscal 2001, as previously reported on Form 10-Q	\$ (449)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (9)	\$ 0.00
Goodwill adjustment	60	0.02	185	0.08
(Loss) earnings attributed to Disney				
Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes adjusted for the impact of SFAS 142 in fiscal 2001, as amended	\$ (389)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 176	\$ 0.08
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The reconciliation table in Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (page 8) and the related comments on page 13 in MD&A have also been amended.

These changes have no impact on the Company's as-reported earnings and earnings per share, nor on any of the pro forma information, nor any other information presented in the Form 10-Q's for the three and six months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION  
THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(unaudited; in millions, except per share data)

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 5,904	\$ 6,049	\$12,952	\$13,482
Costs and expenses	(5,299)	(5,133)	(11,698)	(11,416)
Amortization of intangible assets	(2)	(184)	(5)	(477)
Gain on sale of business	-	-	-	22
Net interest expense and other	(158)	(98)	(103)	(207)
Equity in the income of investees	49	66	119	148
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	(996)	-	(1,190)
Income before income taxes, minority interests and the cumulative effect of accounting changes	494	(296)	1,265	362
Income taxes	(205)	(238)	(504)	(624)
Minority interests	(30)	(33)	(64)	(63)
Income (loss) before the cumulative effect of accounting changes	259	(567)	697	(325)
Cumulative effect of accounting changes:				
Film accounting	-	-	-	(228)
Derivative accounting	-	-	-	(50)
Net income (loss)	\$ 259	\$ (567)	\$ 697	\$ (603)
Earnings (loss) attributed to:				
Disney Common Stock	\$ 259	\$ (548)	\$ 697	\$ (486)
Internet Group Common Stock	-	(19)	-	(117)
	\$ 259	\$ (567)	\$ 697	\$ (603)
Earnings (loss) per share before cumulative effect of accounting changes attributed to:				
Disney Common Stock (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.26)	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.10)
Internet Group Common Stock (basic and diluted)	\$ n/a	\$ (0.45)	\$ n/a	\$ (2.72)
Cumulative effect of accounting changes per Disney share:				
Film accounting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.11)
Derivative accounting	-	-	-	(0.02)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.13)
Earnings (loss) per share attributed to:				
Disney Common Stock (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.26)	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.23)
Internet Group Common Stock (basic and diluted)	\$ n/a	\$ (0.45)	\$ n/a	\$ (2.72)
Earnings (loss) attributed to Disney				

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Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes adjusted for the impact of SFAS 142 in fiscal 2001 (See Note 6)	\$ 259	\$ (389)	\$ 697	\$ 176
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) per share attributed to Disney Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes adjusted for the impact of SFAS 142 in fiscal 2001 (See Note 6)				
Diluted	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.08
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.08
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:				
Disney Common Stock:				
Diluted	2,045	2,098	2,043	2,101
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic	2,039	2,082	2,039	2,082
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Internet Group Common Stock (basic and diluted)	n/a	42	n/a	43
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(in millions, except per share data)

	March 31, 2002	September 30, 2001
	-----	
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,869	\$ 618
Receivables	4,006	3,343
Inventories	663	671
Television costs	1,673	1,175
Deferred income taxes	554	622
Other assets	775	600
	-----	-----
Total current assets	9,540	7,029
Film and television costs	5,175	5,235
Investments	1,745	2,061
Parks, resorts and other property, at cost		
Attractions, buildings and equipment	19,463	19,089
Accumulated depreciation	(8,146)	(7,728)
	-----	-----
	11,317	11,361

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Projects in progress	837	911
Land	676	635
	-----	-----
	12,830	12,907
Intangible assets, net	2,736	2,716
Goodwill, net	17,060	12,106
Other assets	1,394	1,645
	-----	-----
	\$ 50,480	\$ 43,699
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts and taxes payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 4,811	\$ 4,603
Current portion of borrowings	867	829
Unearned royalties and other advances	929	787
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	6,607	6,219
Borrowings	14,765	8,940
Deferred income taxes	2,364	2,730
Other long term liabilities, unearned royalties and other advances	3,223	2,756
Minority interests	494	382
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value Authorized - 100 million shares, Issued - none		
Common stock:		
Common stock - Disney, \$.01 par value Authorized - 3.6 billion shares, Issued - 2.1 billion shares	12,107	12,096
Common stock - Internet Group, \$.01 par value Authorized - 1.0 billion shares	-	-
Retained earnings	12,440	12,171
Accumulated other comprehensive income	64	10
	-----	-----
	24,611	24,277
Treasury stock, at cost, 81.4 million Disney shares	(1,394)	(1,395)
Shares held by TWDC Stock Compensation Fund II, at cost		
7.8 million and 8.6 million Disney shares	(190)	(210)
	-----	-----
	23,027	22,672
	-----	-----
	\$ 50,480	\$ 43,699
	=====	=====

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(unaudited, in millions)

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	Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 697	\$ (603)
OPERATING ITEMS NOT REQUIRING CASH		
Depreciation	506	472
Equity in the income of investees	(119)	(148)
Minority interests	64	63
Amortization of intangible assets	5	477
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	1,190
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	-	278
Gain on sale of business	-	(22)
Other	345	340
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL	(818)	(762)
	(17)	1,888
Cash provided by operations	680	1,285
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments in parks, resorts and other property	(486)	(896)
Acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	(2,845)	(444)
Dispositions	16	132
Proceeds from sale of investments	598	102
Purchase of investments	(3)	(71)
Other	(11)	(28)
Cash used by investing activities	(2,731)	(1,205)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings	2,905	300
Reduction of borrowings	(1,147)	(2,219)
Repurchases of common stock	-	(266)
Commercial paper borrowings, net	1,947	2,288
Exercise of stock options and other	25	76
Dividends	(428)	(438)
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	3,302	(259)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,251	(179)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	618	842
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,869	\$ 663

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See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

1. These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and the instructions to Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been reflected in these condensed consolidated financial statements. Operating results for the quarter and six months are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2002. Certain reclassifications have been made in the fiscal 2001 financial statements to conform to the fiscal 2002 presentation. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001. In December 1999, DVD Financing, Inc. (DFI), a subsidiary of Disney Vacation Development, Inc. and an indirect subsidiary of the Company, completed a receivables sale transaction. In connection with this sale, DFI prepares separate financial statements, although its separate assets and liabilities are also consolidated in these financial statements.

The terms "Company" and "we" are used in this report to refer collectively to the parent company and the subsidiaries through which our various businesses are actually conducted.

2. Effective October 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). As a result of adopting SFAS 142, a substantial amount of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets are no longer amortized. Pursuant to SFAS 142, intangible assets must be periodically tested for impairment, and the new standard provides six months to complete the impairment review. During the quarter, the Company completed its impairment review, which indicated that there was no impairment. See Note 6.

The Company also adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144), effective October 1, 2001. The adoption of SFAS 144 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

Effective October 1, 2000, the Company adopted AICPA Statement of Position No. 00-2, Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films (SOP 00-2), and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133), and recorded one-time after-tax charges for the adoption of the standards totaling \$228 million (or \$0.11 per share) and \$50 million (or \$0.02 per share), respectively, in the first quarter of the prior year.

3. On October 24, 2001 the Company acquired Fox Family Worldwide, Inc. (FFW) for \$5.2 billion, funded with \$2.9 billion of new long-term borrowings plus the assumption of \$2.3 billion of FFW long-term debt. Upon the closing of the acquisition, the Company changed FFW's name to ABC Family Worldwide, Inc.

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(ABC Family). Among the businesses acquired was the Fox Family Channel, which has been renamed ABC Family Channel, a programming service that currently reaches approximately 84 million cable and satellite television subscribers throughout the U.S.; a 76% interest in Fox Kids Europe, which reaches more than 31 million subscribers across Europe; Fox Kids channels in Latin America, and the Saban library and entertainment production businesses.

Our motivation for the acquisition was to acquire a fully integrated cable channel with a significant international presence and therefore increase shareholder value. We believe that we can reach this objective through the use of new strategies which include cross promotion with our other television properties, repurposing a portion of the programming of the ABC Television Network, utilizing programming from the Disney and ABC libraries, developing original programming and by reducing operating costs.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 (unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

The acquisition of ABC Family has been accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations. The cost of the acquisition was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimates of their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. Fair values were determined by internal studies and independent third party appraisals. The purchase price allocation presented below is preliminary and subject to refinements based on the completion of certain valuation studies and restructuring plans.

The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation of ABC Family's assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Receivables	\$ 192
Programming costs	347
Other assets	516
Intangible assets	18
Goodwill	4,945
	-----
Total assets	6,018
	-----
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(525)
Other liabilities	(248)
Minority interest	(49)
	-----
Total liabilities	(822)
	-----
Fair value of net assets acquired	5,196
Borrowings and preferred stock assumed	(2,371)
	-----
Cash purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$ 2,825



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The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired of approximately \$4.9 billion was allocated to goodwill that was assigned to the Cable Networks reporting unit within the Media Networks segment. None of this amount is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The Company's condensed consolidated results of operations have incorporated ABC Family's activity on a consolidated basis from October 24, 2001, the date of acquisition. On a pro forma basis, adjusting only for the assumption that the acquisition of ABC Family and related incremental borrowings had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2001, revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 are \$12,983 million and \$13,805 million, respectively. Pro forma and as-reported net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share for both periods were approximately the same. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations had the acquisition actually occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2001, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

4. The ABC Family acquisition resulted in an initial increase in the Company's borrowings totaling \$5.2 billion, including senior notes originally issued by FFW valued at \$1.1 billion, with an effective interest rate of 8.4% maturing in 2008; FFW preferred stock totaling \$400 million with an effective cost of capital of 5.25% and commercial paper with an effective interest rate, including the impact of interest rate swaps, of 3.8%. The senior notes are callable at a premium beginning November 1, 2002.

As of March 31, 2002, total borrowings were \$15.6 billion.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

5. During the first quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company sold its remaining shares of Knight-Ridder, Inc. received in connection with the disposition of certain publishing operations in fiscal 1997. The pre-tax gain of \$216 million on the sale is reported in "net interest expense and other" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

6. Pursuant to SFAS 142, substantially all of the Company's intangible assets will no longer be amortized, and the Company is required to perform an annual impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill and intangible assets are allocated to various reporting units, which are either the operating segment or one reporting level below the operating segment. The Company's reporting units for purposes of applying the provisions of SFAS 142 are: Cable Networks, Television Broadcasting, Radio, Studio Entertainment, Consumer Products and Parks and Resorts. SFAS 142 requires the Company to compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount on an annual basis to determine if there is potential impairment. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss would be recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than the carrying value. The impairment test for intangible assets consists of comparing the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized. Fair value for goodwill and intangible assets

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are determined based on discounted cash flows and appraised values.

The following table provides a reconciliation of reported net loss for the prior-year six months to adjusted loss had SFAS 142 been applied as of the beginning of fiscal 2001:

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2001	
	Amount	Earnings per share
Reported net loss attributed to Disney Common Stock	\$ (486)	\$ (0.23)
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	278	0.13
Reported loss attributed to Disney Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes	(208)	(0.10)
Add back amortization (net of tax):		
Goodwill	359	0.17
Indefinite life intangible assets	25	0.01
Adjusted income attributed to Disney Common Stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes	\$ 176	\$ 0.08
	=====	=====

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended March 31, 2002, are as follows:

	Media Networks	Other	Total
Balance as of October 1, 2001	\$ 12,042	\$ 64	\$ 12,106
Goodwill acquired during the period	4,945	9	4,954
Balance as of March 31, 2002	\$ 16,987	\$ 73	17,060
	=====	=====	=====

Amortizable intangible assets at March 31, 2002 consisted of intellectual copyrights of \$297 million amortized over 10-31 years, and stadium facility leases and other of \$111 million amortized primarily over 33 years. Intangible assets with indefinite lives at March 31, 2002 were FCC licenses of \$1,366 million and ESPN trademark and other of \$962 million.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

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7. The Company has a 39% interest in Euro Disney S.C.A., which operates the Disneyland Resort Paris. Euro Disney's second theme park, Walt Disney Studios, opened on March 16, 2002.

As of March 31, 2002, the total of the Company's investment, accounts and notes receivable from Euro Disney totaled \$394 million, including investments and advances associated with Walt Disney Studios and \$39 million (45 million Euros) that Euro Disney has drawn under a \$146 million (167 million Euros) line of credit with the Company. It is expected that Euro Disney will draw additional amounts under the credit line during fiscal 2002.

As of March 31, 2002, Euro Disney had, on a US GAAP basis, total assets of \$2.9 billion (3.3 billion Euros) and total liabilities of \$2.8 billion (3.2 billion Euros), including borrowings of \$1.9 billion (2.2 billion Euros).

8. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated using the treasury stock method and are based upon the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. For the quarter ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, options for 126 million and 102 million shares, respectively, were excluded from the Disney diluted earnings per share calculation as they were anti-dilutive. For the six months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, options for 145 million and 67 million shares, respectively, were excluded.

9. Comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Net income (loss)	\$ 259	\$ (567)	\$ 697	\$ (603)
Cumulative effect of adoption of SFAS 133, net of tax	-	-	-	60
Market value adjustments for investments and hedges, net of tax	(11)	66	16	56
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	(2)	-	38	(3)
	\$ 246	\$ (501)	\$ 751	\$ (490)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 246	\$ (501)	\$ 751	\$ (490)

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

10. The operating segments reported below are the segments of the Company for which separate financial information is available and for which segment operating income amounts are evaluated regularly by executive management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Revenues:				
Media Networks	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,258	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,225
Parks and Resorts	1,525	1,650	2,958	3,374
Studio Entertainment				
Third parties	1,586	1,548	3,378	3,385
Intersegment	17	25	30	38
	1,603	1,573	3,408	3,423
Consumer Products				
Third parties	597	593	1,444	1,498
Intersegment	(17)	(25)	(30)	(38)
	580	568	1,414	1,460
	\$ 5,904	\$ 6,049	\$12,952	\$ 13,482
Segment operating income:				
Media Networks	\$ 309	\$ 445	\$ 551	\$ 971
Parks and Resorts	280	329	467	713
Studio Entertainment	27	164	176	316
Consumer Products	86	87	261	256
	\$ 702	\$ 1,025	\$ 1,455	\$ 2,256

We evaluate the performance of the Company's operating segments based on segment operating income. A reconciliation of segment operating income to income before income taxes, minority interests and the cumulative effect of accounting changes is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Segment operating income	\$ 702	\$ 1,025	\$ 1,455	\$ 2,256
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	(97)	(109)	(201)	(190)
Amortization of intangible assets	(2)	(184)	(5)	(477)
Gain on sale of business	-	-	-	22
Net interest expense and other	(158)	(98)	(103)	(207)
Equity in the income of investees	49	66	119	148
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	(996)	-	(1,190)
Income before income taxes, minority interests and				

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the cumulative effect of accounting  
changes

\$ 494	\$ (296)	\$ 1,265	\$ 362
=====	=====	=====	=====

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited; tabular dollars in millions, except per share data)

11. The Company, together with, in some instances, certain of its directors and officers, is a defendant or co-defendant in various legal actions involving copyright, breach of contract and various other claims incident to the conduct of its businesses. Except for the matters described below, management does not expect a material impact to its results of operations, financial position or cash flows by reason of these actions.

During the period covered by this report, there were no material developments in the proceeding previously reported in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2001, All Pro Sports Camps, Inc. et al. v. Walt Disney Company et al.

Stephen Slesinger, Inc. v. The Walt Disney Company. In this lawsuit, filed on February 27, 1991 and pending in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, the plaintiff claims that a Company subsidiary defrauded it and breached a 1983 licensing agreement with respect to certain Winnie the Pooh properties, by failing to account for and pay royalties on revenues earned from the sale of Winnie the Pooh movies on videocassette and from the exploitation of Winnie the Pooh merchandising rights. The plaintiff seeks damages for the licensee's alleged breaches as well as confirmation of the plaintiff's interpretation of the licensing agreement with respect to future activities. The plaintiff also seeks the right to terminate the agreement on the basis of the alleged past breaches. The Company disputes that the plaintiff is entitled to any damages or other relief of any kind, including termination of the licensing agreement. The claim is currently scheduled for trial in February 2003. Given the number of outstanding issues and the uncertainty of their ultimate disposition, management is unable to predict the magnitude of any potential determination of the plaintiff's claims.

Management believes that it is not currently possible to estimate the impact, if any, that the ultimate resolution of these two matters will have on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

12. The Company's contractual commitments other than leases were approximately \$15.4 billion as of March 31, 2002, including approximately \$11.7 billion for sports programming rights. The commitments include obligations under a six-year agreement entered into on January 22, 2002, with the National Basketball Association (NBA) to broadcast more than 100 regular and post-season games per year, including the NBA finals, beginning with the 2002-03 season. The agreement included distribution rights for related NBA programming and content and extended several existing agreements.

13. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently examining the Company's federal income tax returns for 1993 through 1995. While the audit is not complete, the IRS has recently indicated its intention to challenge certain of the Company's tax positions. We believe that the Company's tax positions comply with applicable tax law and intend to defend the Company's positions vigorously.

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The ultimate disposition of these matters could require the Company to make additional payments to the IRS. Nonetheless, we believe that the Company has adequately provided for any foreseeable payments related to these matters and consequently do not anticipate any material earnings impact from the ultimate resolution of these matters.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### SEASONALITY

The Company's businesses are subject to the effects of seasonality. Consequently, the operating results for the quarter and six months ended March 31, 2002 for each business segment, and for the Company as a whole, are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

Media Networks revenues are influenced by advertiser demand and the seasonal nature of programming, and generally peak in the spring and fall.

Studio Entertainment revenues fluctuate based upon the timing of theatrical motion picture, home video (VHS and DVD) and television releases. Release dates for theatrical, home video and television products are determined by several factors, including timing of vacation and holiday periods and competition in the market.

Parks and Resorts revenues fluctuate with changes in theme park attendance and resort occupancy resulting from the seasonal nature of vacation travel. Peak attendance and resort occupancy generally occur during the summer months when school vacations occur and during early-winter and spring holiday periods.

Consumer Products revenues are influenced by seasonal consumer purchasing behavior and the timing of animated theatrical releases.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

#### AS-REPORTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income was \$259 million compared to a net loss of \$567 million in the prior-year quarter. Net income and earnings per share attributed to Disney common stock were \$259 million and \$0.13, respectively, compared to a net loss and loss per share of \$548 million and \$0.26, respectively in the prior-year quarter. Results for the prior-year quarter included restructuring and impairment charges totaling \$1.0 billion. The current quarter reflects the cessation of amortization of intangible assets, due to the adoption of SFAS 142, effective October 1, 2001. Net loss and loss per share after adjusting for the impact of SFAS 142 attributed to Disney common stock for the prior-year quarter

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were \$389 million and \$0.19, respectively.

Excluding the year-over-year impact of the restructuring charges, results for the current quarter reflected lower segment operating income and equity in the income of investees and higher net interest expense and other, partially offset by decreased corporate and unallocated shared expenses. Decreased segment operating income primarily reflected lower Studio Entertainment, Media Networks and Parks and Resorts results. Lower equity in the income of investees reflected declines at the cable services driven by the soft advertising market and increased pre-opening costs at Euro Disney due to the opening of Walt Disney Studios at the Disneyland Resort Paris during the quarter. Increases in net interest expense and other were driven by higher average debt balances, primarily due to the incremental borrowings related to the ABC Family acquisition. Decreased corporate and unallocated shared expenses were driven by the timing of expenses and lower costs due to the rollout of the Disney Club, a customer loyalty and appreciation program, in the first quarter of the prior year, partially offset by higher costs for new financial and human resources information technology systems, which are intended to improve productivity and reduce costs.

For the six months, net income was \$697 million compared to a net loss of \$603 million in the prior-year period. Net income and earnings per share attributed to Disney common stock were \$697 million and \$0.34, respectively, for the current-year period compared to a net loss and loss per share of \$486 million and \$0.23 in the prior-year period. Results for the current period include a pre-tax gain (\$216 million or \$0.07 per share) on the sale of the remaining shares of Knight-Ridder, Inc., operations of ABC Family acquired on October 24, 2001, incremental interest expense for borrowings related to that acquisition and the cessation of amortization of goodwill and intangible assets, due to the adoption of SFAS 142 effective October 1, 2001. The prior-year period included restructuring and impairment charges (\$1.2 billion or \$0.44 per share attributed to Disney common stock) and the cumulative effect of accounting changes (\$278 million or \$0.13 per share). Earnings and earnings per share attributed to Disney common stock before the cumulative effect of accounting changes adjusted for the impact of SFAS 142 were \$176 million and \$0.08, respectively for the prior-year period.

Excluding the year-over-year impact of the restructuring charges, results for the six months were driven by lower segment operating income and equity in income of investees and higher corporate and unallocated shared expenses, partially offset by lower net interest expense and other. Decreased segment operating income reflected lower Media Networks, Parks and Resorts and Studio Entertainment results. Lower equity in the income of investees reflected decreases at the cable services resulting from the soft advertising market and pre-opening costs at Euro Disney due to the opening of Walt Disney Studios. Higher corporate and unallocated shared expenses were driven by strategic initiatives designed to promote the Disney brand and costs for new financial and human resources information technology systems, partially offset by timing of expenses and lower cost due to the rollout of the Disney Club in the prior-year period. Lower net interest expense and other reflected the gain on the sale of Knight-Ridder, Inc. shares, partially offset by higher average debt balances due to the acquisition of ABC Family.

On October 24, 2001 the Company acquired ABC Family for \$5.2 billion, funded with \$2.9 billion of new long-term borrowings plus the assumption of \$2.3 billion of long-term debt (see Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). The current period includes the operations of ABC Family and incremental interest expense for acquisition-related borrowings from the date of acquisition.

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### FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

#### PRO FORMA RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

To enhance comparability, the unaudited pro forma information that follows presents consolidated results of operations as if the acquisition of ABC Family, the conversion of the Internet Group common stock into Disney common stock, the closure of the GO.com portal business and the adoption of new goodwill and intangible asset accounting rules (see Notes 2 and 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2001. The acquisition of ABC Family resulted in a \$5.2 billion increase in borrowings. Pro forma net interest and other has been adjusted as if these incremental borrowings had been outstanding as of the beginning of the periods presented. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations had these events actually occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2001, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

(unaudited; in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31,			Six Months Ended March 31,		
	2002	2001	%	2002	2001	%
			Change			Change
Revenues	\$ 5,904	\$ 6,215	(5)%	\$ 12,983	\$ 13,792	(6)%
Costs and expenses	(5,299)	(5,237)	(1)%	(11,725)	(11,590)	(1)%
Amortization of intangible assets	(2)	(5)	60 %	(5)	(13)	62 %
Gain on sale of business	-	-	-	-	22	n/m
Net interest expense and other	(158)	(151)	(5)%	(115)	(316)	64 %
Equity in the income of investees	49	67	(27)%	119	153	(22)%
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	(134)	n/m	-	(328)	n/m
Income before income taxes, minority interests and the cumulative effect of accounting changes	494	755	(35)%	1,257	1,720	(27)%
Income taxes	(205)	(283)	28 %	(501)	(688)	27 %
Minority interests	(30)	(32)	6 %	(64)	(63)	(2)%
Income before the cumulative effect of accounting changes	259	440	(41)%	692	969	(29)%
Cumulative effect of accounting changes:						
Film accounting	-	-	-	-	(228)	n/m
Derivative accounting	-	-	-	-	(50)	n/m
Net income	\$ 259	\$ 440	(41)%	\$ 692	\$ 691	
Earnings per share before the cumulative effect of accounting changes (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.21	(38)%	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.46	(26)%
Earnings per share including the cumulative effect of						



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accounting changes (basic and diluted) (1)	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.21	(38)%	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.33	3 %
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Earnings before the cumulative effect of accounting changes, excluding the investment gain in fiscal 2002, restructuring and impairment charges and gain on the sale of business in fiscal 2001	\$ 259	\$ 524	(51)%	\$ 556	\$ 1,181	(53)%
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Earnings per share before the cumulative effect of accounting changes, excluding the investment gain in fiscal 2002, restructuring and impairment charges and gain on sale of business in fiscal 2001:						
Diluted	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25	(48)%	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.56	(52)%
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Basic	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25		\$ 0.27	\$ 0.57	
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:						
Diluted	2,045	2,105		2,043	2,108	
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Basic	2,039	2,089		2,039	2,090	
	=====	=====		=====	=====	

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(1) The per share impacts of the film and derivative accounting changes for the prior year were \$(0.11) and \$(0.02), respectively.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation of as-reported earnings per share attributed to Disney common stock to pro forma earnings per share.

(unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
As-reported earnings (loss) per share attributed to Disney common stock	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.26)	\$ 0.34	\$ (0.23)
Adjustment to attribute 100% of Internet Group operating results to Disney common stock (72% included in as-reported amounts)	-	(0.01)	-	(0.06)

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Adjustment to exclude pre-closure GO.com portal operating results and amortization of intangible assets	-	0.02	-	0.09
Adjustment to exclude GO.com restructuring and impairment charges	-	0.40	-	0.40
Adjustment to exclude goodwill and intangible assets amortization pursuant to SFAS 142	-	0.06	-	0.13
Adjustment to exclude the cumulative effect of accounting changes	-	-	-	0.13
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma earnings per share before the cumulative effect of accounting changes	0.13	0.21	0.34	0.46
Adjustment to exclude restructuring and impairment charges	-	0.04	-	0.10
Adjustment to exclude investment gain in fiscal 2002	-	-	(0.07)	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma earnings per share before the cumulative effect of accounting changes, excluding the investment gain in fiscal 2002 and restructuring and impairment charges and gain on the sale of business in fiscal 2001	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.56
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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The impact of the gain on sale of a business on fiscal 2001 and the pro forma impact of ABC Family on both periods was less than \$0.01.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

Business Segment Results - Quarter

(unaudited, in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	As Reported		Pro Forma		% Change
	2002	2001	2002	2001	
Revenues:					
Media Networks	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,258	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,417	(9)%
Parks and Resorts	1,525	1,650	1,525	1,650	(8)%
Studio Entertainment	1,603	1,573	1,603	1,573	2%
Consumer Products	580	568	580	575	1%

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	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 5,904	\$ 6,049	\$ 5,904	\$ 6,215	(5)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Segment operating income:					
Media Networks	\$ 309	\$ 445	\$ 309	\$ 503	(39)%
Parks and Resorts	280	329	280	329	(15)%
Studio Entertainment	27	164	27	164	(84)%
Consumer Products	86	87	86	91	(5)%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 702	\$ 1,025	\$ 702	\$ 1,087	(35)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on segment operating income. The following table reconciles segment operating income to income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests.

	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	-----		-----		
	As Reported		Pro Forma		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
(unaudited, in millions)	2002	2001	2002	2001	% Change
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Segment operating income	\$ 702	\$ 1,025	\$ 702	\$ 1,087	(35)%
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	(97)	(109)	(97)	(109)	11 %
Amortization of intangible assets	(2)	(184)	(2)	(5)	60 %
Net interest expense and other	(158)	(98)	(158)	(151)	(5)%
Equity in the income of investees	49	66	49	67	(27)%
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	(996)	-	(134)	n/m
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 494	\$ (296)	\$ 494	\$ 755	(35)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

Segment earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,				
	-----		-----		
	As Reported		Pro Forma		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
(unaudited, in millions)	2002	2001	2002	2001	% Change
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Media Networks	\$ 354	\$ 489	\$ 354	\$ 548	(35)%
Parks and Resorts	441	468	441	468	(6)%
Studio Entertainment	37	175	37	175	(79)%
Consumer Products	102	112	102	116	(12)%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 934	\$ 1,244	\$ 934	\$ 1,307	(29)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

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THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
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Management believes that segment EBITDA provides additional information useful in analyzing the underlying business results. However, segment EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial metric and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, reported segment operating income.

Media Networks

The following table provides supplemental revenue and operating income detail for the Media Networks segment:

(unaudited, in millions)	Pro Forma		
Three Months Ended March 31,	2002	2001	% Change
Revenues:			
Broadcasting	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,513	(15)%
Cable Networks	906	904	-
	-----	-----	
	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,417	(9)%
	=====	=====	
Segment operating income:			
Broadcasting	\$ (11)	\$ 167	n/m
Cable Networks	320	336	(5)%
	-----	-----	
	\$ 309	\$ 503	(39)%
	=====	=====	

On a pro forma basis, Media Networks revenues decreased 9%, or \$221 million, to \$2.2 billion, driven by decreases of \$223 million at Broadcasting. The decrease at Broadcasting was driven by declines at the ABC television network due to lower ratings and lower advertising rates from upfront sales and at the Company's owned television stations due to the weak advertising market and the impact of lower network ratings. Revenues at the Cable Networks were essentially flat as increased affiliate revenues at ESPN and increased domestic and international subscribers at the Disney Channel were offset by lower advertising revenues due to the weak advertising market.

On a pro forma basis, segment operating income decreased 39%, or \$194 million, to \$309 million, driven by decreases of \$178 million at Broadcasting, resulting from decreased revenues, partially offset by lower costs and expenses. Costs and expenses, which consist primarily of programming rights costs and amortization, production costs, distribution and selling expenses and labor costs, decreased by 1%, or \$27 million, for the quarter. Decreased costs were driven by lower costs at the Internet Group web sites reflecting the prior-year restructuring, lower distribution costs, and decreased amortization and production costs, partially offset by higher sports programming costs at ESPN.

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As-reported revenues decreased 3% to \$2.2 billion and segment operating income decreased 31% to \$309 million. As-reported amounts for the prior-year period include revenues and losses of the GO.com portal (which was closed in February 2001) and exclude ABC Family operations.

The Company has various contractual commitments for the purchase of broadcast rights for sports and other programming, including the National Football League (NFL), National Basketball Association (NBA), Major League Baseball (MLB), National Hockey League (NHL) and various college football conference and bowl games. The costs of these contracts have increased significantly in recent years. We have implemented a variety of strategies, including marketing efforts, to reduce the impact of the higher costs. The impact of these contracts on the Company's results over the remaining term of the contracts is dependent upon a number of factors, including the strength of advertising markets, effectiveness of marketing efforts and the size of viewer audiences.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

The Company has investments in cable operations that are accounted for as unconsolidated equity investments. The table below presents operating income from cable television activities, which comprise the Cable Networks and the Company's cable equity investments:

(unaudited, in millions)	Pro Forma		
Three Months Ended March 31,	2002	2001	% Change
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income:			
Cable Networks	\$ 320	\$ 336	(5)%
Equity investments:			
A&E Television, Lifetime Television and E! Entertainment Television	128	170	(25)%
Other	36	56	(36)%
	-----	-----	
Operating income from cable television activities	484	562	(14)%
Partner share of operating income	(136)	(190)	28 %
	-----	-----	
Disney share of operating income	\$ 348	\$ 372	(6)%
	=====	=====	

Note: Operating income from cable television activities presented in this table represents 100% of both the Company's owned cable businesses and its cable equity investees. The Disney share of operating income represents the Company's interest in cable television operating income. Cable Networks are reported in "Segment operating income" in the statements of income. Equity

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investments are accounted for under the equity method, and the Company's proportionate share of the net income of its cable equity investments is reported in "Equity in the income of investees" in the statements of income.

We believe that operating income from cable television activities provides additional information useful in analyzing the underlying business results. However, operating income from cable television activities is a non-GAAP financial metric and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, segment operating income.

The Company's share of cable television operating income decreased 6%, or \$24 million, to \$348 million, reflecting higher programming costs at ESPN and the weak advertising market, at both ESPN and the cable equity investments, partially offset by higher cable network affiliate revenues and continued improvements at both the domestic and international Disney Channels.

### Parks and Resorts

Revenues decreased 8%, or \$125 million, to \$1.5 billion, driven primarily by decreases of \$136 million at the Walt Disney World Resort, partially offset by increased royalties of \$17 million from the Tokyo Disney Resort. At the Walt Disney World Resort, decreased revenues reflected lower attendance, guest spending and hotel occupancy resulting from continued disruption in travel and tourism. Lower guest spending at Walt Disney World also reflected ticket and other promotional programs. Increased royalties at the Tokyo Disney Resort were due primarily to the opening of Tokyo DisneySea in the fourth quarter of the prior year. Revenues at the Disneyland Resort were comparable to the prior year as increased attendance due to a full period of Disney's California Adventure was offset by lower guest spending due to ticket and other promotional programs.

Segment operating income decreased 15%, or \$49 million, to \$280 million, reflecting revenue declines at the Walt Disney World Resort, partially offset by the absence of pre-opening costs at the Disneyland Resort and higher royalties from the Tokyo Disney Resort. Costs and expenses, which consist principally of labor, costs of merchandise, food and beverages sold, depreciation, repairs and maintenance, entertainment and marketing and sales expense, decreased 6% or \$76 million, driven by decreases at the Disneyland Resort due to the absence of non-recurring pre-opening costs for Disney's California Adventure, which opened in the second quarter of the prior year. Additionally, volume decreases at the Walt Disney World Resort contributed to lower costs and expenses.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
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### Studio Entertainment

Revenues increased 2%, or \$30 million, to \$1.6 billion, driven by an increase of \$80 million in domestic theatrical motion picture distribution, partially offset by a decrease of \$44 million in worldwide television distribution. In domestic theatrical motion picture distribution, the increase was due to the strong performance of Snow Dogs and Peter Pan II: Return to Never Land as well as an increased number of releases during the quarter. Worldwide home video revenues were comparable to the prior year as strong DVD sales from Atlantis, Cinderella II: Dreams Come True, Pearl Harbor and other live-action titles were offset by lower VHS unit sales reflecting the prior-year success of Lady and the Tramp II: Scamp's Adventure and Remember the Titans as well as decreased revenues from the rental business due to fewer titles being available in the current quarter. The declines in worldwide television distribution

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revenues reflected better performing live-action titles in the prior-year quarter.

Segment operating income decreased 84%, or \$137 million, to \$27 million, driven by increased costs in domestic theatrical motion picture distribution and worldwide home video and revenue declines in worldwide television distribution. Costs and expenses, which consist primarily of production cost amortization, distribution and selling expenses, product costs and participation costs increased 12%, or \$167 million. Higher costs and expenses in domestic theatrical motion picture distribution reflected increased distribution and marketing expenses due to the higher number and timing of releases during the quarter. In worldwide home video, cost increases reflected higher marketing and distribution costs for Atlantis and Cinderella II: Dreams Come True, partially offset by lower participation costs.

### Consumer Products

On a pro forma basis, revenues increased 1%, or \$5 million, to \$580 million, reflecting increases of \$20 million at the Disney Store and \$12 million in publishing operations, offset by a decline of \$35 million in worldwide merchandise licensing. These increases reflected positive comparative store sales both domestically and internationally at the Disney Store and the successful release by the publishing group of Lucky Man: A Memoir by Michael J. Fox and Hope Through HeartSongs. The decrease in merchandise licensing revenue was driven by lower minimum guarantee payments in the current quarter.

On a pro forma basis, segment operating income decreased 5%, or \$5 million, to \$86 million, reflecting declines at worldwide merchandise licensing, partially offset by revenue increases discussed above and cost reductions at the Disney Store. Costs and expenses, which consist primarily of labor, product costs, including product development costs, distribution and selling expenses and leasehold expenses, increased 2% or \$10 million, driven by higher sales volume at the continuing Disney Stores and publishing, partially offset by lower costs due to the closure of certain Disney Store locations.

As-reported revenues increased 2% to \$580 million and segment operating income decreased 1% to \$86 million. As-reported amounts exclude ABC Family operations in the prior-year period.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

### Business Segment Results - Six Months

(unaudited, in millions)	Six Months Ended March 31,				
	As Reported		Pro Forma		% Change
	2002	2001	2002	2001	
Revenues:	2002	2001	2002	2001	% Change

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Media Networks	\$ 5,172	\$ 5,225	\$ 5,202	\$ 5,516	(6)%
Parks and Resorts	2,958	3,374	2,958	3,374	(12)%
Studio Entertainment	3,408	3,423	3,408	3,423	-
Consumer Products	1,414	1,460	1,415	1,479	(4)%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 12,952	\$ 13,482	\$12,983	\$ 13,792	(6)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Segment operating income:					
Media Networks	\$ 551	\$ 971	\$ 555	\$ 1,094	(49)%
Parks and Resorts	467	713	467	713	(35)%
Studio Entertainment	176	316	176	316	(44)%
Consumer Products	261	256	261	269	(3)%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	\$ 1,455	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,459	\$ 2,392	(39)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on segment operating income. The following table reconciles segment operating income to income before income taxes and minority interests.

(unaudited, in millions)	Six Months Ended March 31,				
	As Reported		Pro Forma		% Change
	2002	2001	2002	2001	
Segment operating income	\$ 1,455	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,459	\$ 2,392	(39)%
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	(201)	(190)	(201)	(190)	(6)%
Amortization of intangible assets	(5)	(477)	(5)	(13)	62%
Gain on sale of businesses	-	22	-	22	n/m
Net interest expense and other	(103)	(207)	(115)	(316)	64%
Equity in the income of investees	119	148	119	153	(22)%
Restructuring and impairment charges	-	(1,190)	-	(328)	n/m
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Income before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 1,265	\$ 362	\$ 1,257	\$ 1,720	(27)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

Segment EBITDA is as follows:

(unaudited, in millions)	Six Months Ended March 31,				
	As Reported		Pro Forma		% Change
	2002	2001	2002	2000	
Media Networks	\$ 642	\$ 1,060	\$ 647	\$ 1,185	(45)%
Parks and Resorts	789	995	789	995	(21)%
Studio Entertainment	197	340	197	340	(42)%
Consumer Products	290	305	290	318	(9)%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	



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\$ 1,918    \$ 2,700    \$1,923    \$ 2,838    (32)%  
 =====    =====    =====    =====

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 FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

We believe that segment EBITDA provides additional information useful in analyzing the underlying business results. However, segment EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial metric and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, reported segment operating income.

Media Networks

The following table provides supplemental revenue and operating income detail for the Media Networks segment:

(unaudited, in millions)	Pro Forma		
Six Months Ended March 31,	2002	2001	% Change
Revenues:			
Broadcasting	\$ 2,766	\$ 3,315	(17)%
Cable Networks	2,436	2,201	11%
	-----	-----	
	\$ 5,202	\$ 5,516	(6)%
	=====	=====	
Segment operating income:			
Broadcasting	\$ (87)	\$ 454	n/m
Cable Networks	642	640	-
	-----	-----	
	\$ 555	\$ 1,094	(49)%
	=====	=====	

On a pro forma basis, revenues decreased 6%, or \$314 million, to \$5.2 billion, reflecting a decrease of 17%, or \$549 million, at Broadcasting, partially offset by an increase of 11%, or \$235 million, at the Cable Networks. The decrease at Broadcasting was driven by declines at the ABC television network, the Company's owned television stations and radio operations due to lower ratings and the soft advertising market. Increases at the Cable Networks were driven by higher affiliate revenues, partially offset by lower advertising revenues due to the soft advertising market.

On a pro forma basis, segment operating income decreased 49%, or \$539 million, to \$555 million, driven by decreases of \$541 million at Broadcasting, primarily due to decreased revenues. Cable operating income was comparable to the prior year as revenue gains were offset by cost increases. Costs and expenses increased 5%, or \$225 million, driven by higher sports programming costs at ESPN, principally for NFL broadcasts.

As-reported revenues remained flat at \$5.2 billion and segment operating

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income decreased 43% to \$551 million. As-reported amounts include a partial period of ABC Family operations in the current period and GO.com portal losses (which was closed in February 2001) in the prior-year period.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

The Company has investments in cable operations that are accounted for as unconsolidated equity investments. The table below presents operating income from cable television activities, which comprise the Cable Networks and the Company's cable equity investments:

(unaudited, in millions)	Pro Forma		
Six Months Ended March 31,	2002	2001	% Change
Operating income:			
Cable Networks	\$ 642	\$ 640	-
Equity investments:			
A&E Television, Lifetime Television and			
E! Entertainment Television	294	356	(17)%
Other	101	122	(17)%
	-----	-----	
Operating income from cable television activities	1,037	1,118	(7)%
Partner share of operating income	(328)	(396)	17%
	-----	-----	
Disney share of operating income	\$ 709	\$ 722	(2)%
	=====	=====	

Note: Operating income from cable television activities presented in this table represents 100% of both the Company's owned cable businesses and its cable equity investees. The Disney share of operating income represents the Company's interest in cable television operating income. Cable Networks are reported in "Segment operating income" in the statements of income. Equity investments are accounted for under the equity method, and the Company's proportionate share of the net income of its cable equity investments is reported in "Equity in the income of investees" in the statements of income.

The Company's share of cable television operating income decreased 2%, or \$13 million, to \$709 million. The decrease was driven by lower revenues due to the weak advertising market at both ESPN and the cable equity affiliates as well as higher sports programming costs at ESPN, partially offset by higher affiliate revenues at the Cable Networks.

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### Parks and Resorts

Revenues decreased 12%, or \$416 million, to \$3.0 billion, driven primarily by decreases of \$451 million at the Walt Disney World Resort, partially offset by growth of \$24 million at the Disneyland Resort and increased royalties of \$32 million from the Tokyo Disney Resort. At the Walt Disney World Resort, decreased revenues reflected lower attendance, guest spending and hotel occupancy resulting from continued disruption in travel and tourism. The opening of Disney's California Adventure, Downtown Disney District and the Grand Californian Hotel during the second quarter of the prior year, as well as the strength of local attendance due primarily to the success of the Annual Passport program, drove increased attendance and occupied room nights at the Disneyland Resort. Both Walt Disney World and Disneyland experienced lower guest spending due to ticket and other promotional programs. The increased royalties at Tokyo Disney Resort were due to the opening of the Tokyo DisneySea theme park and the Tokyo DisneySea Hotel Mira Costa in the fourth quarter of the prior year.

Segment operating income decreased 35%, or \$246 million, to \$467 million, driven by revenue declines at the Walt Disney World Resort, partially offset by decreased costs and expenses. Costs and expenses decreased 6%, or \$170 million, driven primarily by volume decreases and productivity and cost reduction initiatives at Walt Disney World and the absence of pre-opening costs for Disney's California Adventure.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

### Studio Entertainment

Revenues decreased \$15 million to \$3.4 billion, driven by decreases of \$25 million in television distribution, partially offset by an increase of \$13 million in theatrical motion picture distribution. The decline in worldwide television distribution was due to better performing live-action titles in the prior year. Worldwide home video sales were comparable to the prior year as stronger DVD sales driven by Pearl Harbor, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Atlantis, Princess Diaries and other live-action titles were offset by lower revenues from the rental business and lower VHS sales in the current-year period reflecting the prior-year success of Disney/Pixar's Toy Story 2, Lady and the Tramp II: Scamp's Adventure, Dinosaur and Remember the Titans. In theatrical motion picture distribution, revenues increased domestically due to strong performances of Disney/Pixar's Monster's Inc., Snow Dogs and Peter Pan II: Return to Never Land as well as an increased number of releases in the current-year period. This increase was partially offset by declines internationally as the success of Monsters, Inc. faced difficult comparisons to the prior-year, which had more releases including Unbreakable, Dinosaur and 102 Dalmatians.

Segment operating income decreased 44%, or \$140 million, to \$176 million, driven by declines in theatrical motion picture distribution, television distribution and worldwide home video. Operating income declines in theatrical motion picture distribution and home video were driven by cost increases. The decrease in television distribution was due to revenue declines. Costs and expenses increased 4% or \$125 million. In worldwide theatrical motion picture distribution, cost increases were driven by higher distribution and marketing expenses domestically due to an increased number and timing of releases during the current-year period, partially offset by decreases internationally due to a fewer number of releases in the current year. Increased costs in worldwide home video reflected higher marketing and distribution costs for Pearl Harbor, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and Atlantis, partially offset by lower participation

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costs.

### Consumer Products

On a pro forma basis, revenues decreased 4%, or \$64 million, to \$1.4 billion, reflecting declines in worldwide merchandise licensing of \$49 million and Disney Interactive of \$40 million, partially offset by increases in publishing operations of \$15 million and the Disney Store of \$8 million. The decline in worldwide merchandise licensing was driven by lower guarantee payments in the current period. Lower revenues at Disney Interactive reflected weaker performing personal computer CD-ROM titles, due in part to the softening in the personal computer market. The increases at the Disney Store were primarily in North America, driven by higher comparative store sales. Higher publishing revenues were due to successful book releases during the current period.

On a pro forma basis, segment operating income decreased 3%, or \$8 million, to \$261 million, reflecting declines at worldwide merchandise licensing and Disney Interactive, partially offset by increases at the Disney Store. Costs and expenses, decreased 5% or \$56 million, primarily driven by lower costs at Disney Interactive and worldwide merchandise licensing due to revenue declines and at the Disney Store due to closures and lower advertising costs, partially offset by increased costs at publishing due to higher sales volume.

As-reported revenues decreased 3% to \$1.4 billion and segment operating income increased 2% to \$261 million. As-reported amounts exclude ABC Family operations in the prior year and a partial period in the current year.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS,--(continued),

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION

For the six months ended March 31, 2002, cash provided by operations decreased \$605 million to \$680 million, reflecting lower pre-tax income before non-cash charges.

During the six months, the Company invested \$486 million in parks, resorts and other properties. The decrease from the prior year was due to the completion of Disney's California Adventure, which opened in February 2001.

In January 2002, the ABC Television Network and ESPN reached a six-year agreement with the NBA to televise more than 100 regular and post-season games. At March 31, 2002, contractual commitments for sports programming rights totaled \$11.7 billion, primarily for NFL, NBA, college football, MLB and NHL. Total contractual commitments other than leases, including commitments to purchase broadcast programming, totaled \$15.4 billion. Substantially all of this amount is payable over the next six years.

We expect that the ABC Television Network, ESPN, ABC Family, The Disney Channels and the Company's television and radio stations will continue to enter into programming commitments to purchase the broadcast rights for various feature films, sports and other programming.

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On October 24, 2001, the Company acquired ABC Family for \$5.2 billion, funded with \$2.9 billion of new long-term borrowings, plus the assumption of \$2.3 billion of borrowings (of which \$867 million was subsequently repaid).

During the six months, the Company increased its commercial paper borrowings by \$1.9 billion and issued debt with proceeds of \$2.9 billion, consisting of \$1.7 billion of global bonds, \$330 million of retail callable bonds and medium-term notes and \$832 million of euro-yen notes. These borrowings have effective interest rates, including the impact of interest rate swaps, ranging from 2.5% to 7.0% and mature in fiscal 2005 through fiscal 2032. During the six months, the Company repaid approximately \$280 million of term debt, which either matured or was called during the quarter. Additionally, during the six months the Company repaid approximately \$867 million of debt assumed in the acquisition of ABC Family.

Commercial paper borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2002 totaled \$2.7 billion, with maturities of up to one year, supported by a \$2.25 billion bank facility, which expires in 2003 and a \$2.25 billion bank facility, which expires in 2005. These bank facilities allow for borrowings at LIBOR-based rates plus a spread, depending upon the Company's public debt rating. As of March 31, 2002, the Company had not borrowed against these bank facilities.

The Company has a 39% interest in Euro Disney S.C.A., which operates the Disneyland Resort Paris. As of March 31, 2002, Euro Disney has drawn \$39 million (45 million Euros) under a \$146 million (167 million Euros) line of credit with the Company and it is expected that Euro Disney will draw additional amounts under the credit line during fiscal 2002. As of March 31, 2002, Euro Disney had, on a US GAAP basis, total assets of \$2.9 billion (3.3 billion Euros) and total liabilities of \$2.8 billion (3.2 billion Euros), including borrowings of \$1.9 billion (2.2 billion Euros).

The Company also paid \$428 million in dividends during the first quarter of the current year.

Recent events have caused significant changes in the insurance market which are impacting the cost and availability of the Company's insurance coverage. However, the Company believes that as renewals for various policies occur, it will be able to continue to obtain reasonable levels of coverage based on our historical loss experience.

### THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

We believe that the Company's financial condition is strong and that its cash, other liquid assets, operating cash flows, access to equity capital markets and borrowing capacity, taken together, provide adequate resources to fund ongoing operating requirements and future capital expenditures related to the expansion of existing businesses and development of new projects. However, the Company's operating cash flow and access to the capital markets can be impacted by macroeconomic factors outside of its control. In addition to macroeconomic factors, the Company's borrowing costs can be impacted by short- and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, which are based, in significant part, on certain credit measures such as interest coverage and leverage ratios.

#### OTHER MATTERS

Accounting Policies and Estimates

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We believe that the application of the following accounting policies, which are important to our financial position and results of operations, requires significant judgments and estimates on the part of management. For a summary of all of our accounting policies, including the accounting policies discussed below, see Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2001 Annual Report.

### Film and television revenues and costs

We expense the cost of film and television production and participations as well as multi-year sports rights over the applicable product life cycle based upon the ratio of the current period's gross revenues to the estimated remaining total gross revenues. These estimates are calculated on an individual production basis for film and television and on an individual contract basis for sports rights. Estimates of total gross revenues can change due to a variety of factors, including the level of market acceptance, advertising rates and subscriber fees.

Television network and station rights for theatrical movies, series and other programs are charged to expense based on the number of times the program is expected to be shown. Estimates of usage of television network and station programming can change based on competition and audience acceptance. Accordingly, revenue estimates and planned usage are reviewed periodically and are revised if necessary. A change in revenue projections or planned usage could have an impact on our results of operations.

Costs of film and television productions and programming costs for our television and cable networks are subject to valuation adjustments pursuant to the applicable accounting rules. The values of the television program licenses and rights are reviewed using a daypart methodology. The Company's dayparts are: early morning, daytime, late night, prime time, news, children's and sports. A daypart is defined as an aggregation of programs broadcast during a particular time of day or programs of a similar type. Estimated values are based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual demand or market conditions are less favorable than our projections, film, television and programming cost write-downs may be required.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

### Revenue Recognition

The Company has revenue recognition policies for its various operating segments, which are appropriate to the circumstances of each business. See Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2001 Annual Report for a summary of these revenue recognition policies.

We record reductions to revenues for estimated future returns of merchandise, primarily home video, DVD and software products, and for customer programs and sales incentives. These estimates are based upon historical return

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experience, current economic trends and projections of customer demand for and acceptance of our products. Differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if actual performance varies from our estimates.

### Goodwill, Intangible assets, Long-lived assets and investments

Effective October 1, 2001, we adopted SFAS 142, as described more fully in Note 6 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill and other intangible assets be tested for impairment within six months of the date of adoption and then on a periodic basis thereafter. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2002, we completed our impairment testing and determined that there were no impairment losses related to goodwill and other intangible assets. In assessing the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible assets, projections regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors are made to determine the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or related projections change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

Long-lived assets include certain long-term investments. The fair value of the long-term investments is dependent on the performance of the companies we invest in, as well as volatility inherent in the external markets for these investments. In assessing potential impairment for these investments, we will consider these factors as well as forecasted financial performance of our investees. If these forecasts are not met, impairment charges may be required.

### Contingencies and Litigation

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings and, as required, have accrued our estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims. This estimate has been developed in consultation with outside counsel and is based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings.

## THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

### Income Tax Audits

The IRS is currently examining the Company's federal income tax returns for 1993 through 1995. While the audit is not complete, the IRS has recently indicated its intention to challenge certain of the Company's tax positions. We believe that the Company's tax positions comply with applicable tax law and intend to defend the Company's positions vigorously. The ultimate disposition of these matters could require the Company to make additional payments to the IRS. Nonetheless, we believe that the Company has adequately provided for any foreseeable payments related to these matters and consequently do not anticipate

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any material earnings impact from the ultimate resolution of these matters.

### Accounting Changes

Effective October 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). As a result of adopting SFAS 142, a substantial amount of the Company's intangible assets are no longer amortized. Pursuant to SFAS 142, intangible assets must be periodically tested for impairment, and the new standard provides six months to complete the impairment review. During the quarter, the Company completed its initial impairment review, which indicated that there was no impairment. See Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company also adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144), effective October 1, 2001. The adoption of SFAS 144 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

### MARKET RISK

#### Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes. Our objective is to manage the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and on the market value of the Company's investments and borrowings. We maintain fixed-rate debt as a percentage of our net debt between a minimum and maximum percentage, which is set by policy.

We use interest rate swaps and other instruments to manage net exposure to interest rate changes related to our borrowings and investments and to lower the Company's overall borrowing costs. We do not enter into interest rate swaps for speculative purposes. Significant interest rate risk management instruments held by the Company during the quarter included pay-floating and pay-fixed swaps. Pay-floating swaps, which expire in one to 30 years, effectively convert medium- and long-term obligations to LIBOR-indexed variable rate instruments. Pay-fixed swaps, which expire in one to two years, effectively convert floating-rate obligations to fixed-rate instruments.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF  
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS--(continued)

#### Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The Company transacts business in virtually every part of the world and is subject to risks associated with changing foreign exchange rates. Our objective is to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign exchange



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rate changes to allow management to focus its attention on our core business issues and challenges. Accordingly, the Company enters into various contracts that change in value as foreign exchange rates change to protect the value of its existing foreign currency assets and liabilities, commitments and anticipated foreign currency revenues. By policy, we maintain hedge coverage between minimum and maximum percentages of its anticipated foreign exchange exposures for periods of up to five years. The gains and losses on these contracts offset changes in the value of the related exposures. It is our policy to enter into foreign currency transactions only to the extent considered necessary to meet these objectives. The Company does not enter into foreign currency transactions for speculative purposes.

We use forward and option strategies that provide for the sale of foreign currencies to hedge probable, but not firmly committed, revenues. We also use forward contracts to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities. These forward and option contracts mature within three years. While these hedging instruments are subject to fluctuations in value, such fluctuations should offset changes in the value of the underlying exposures being hedged. The principal currencies hedged are the European euro, Japanese yen, British pound and Canadian dollar. Cross-currency swaps are used to hedge foreign currency-denominated borrowings.

### Other Derivatives

The Company holds warrants in both public and private companies. These warrants, although not designated as hedging instruments, are deemed derivatives if they contain a net-share settlement clause. During the quarter, the Company recorded the change in fair value of certain of these instruments to current earnings.

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) provides a safe harbor for "forward- looking statements" made by or on behalf of the Company. We may from time to time make written or oral statements that are "forward-looking", including statements contained in this report and other filings with Securities and Exchange Commission and in reports to our shareholders. All statements that express expectations and projections with respect to future matters may be affected by changes in the Company's strategic direction, as well as by developments beyond the Company's control. These developments may include changes in global, political or economic conditions that may, among other things, affect the international performance of the Company's theatrical and home video releases, television programming and consumer products; regulatory and other uncertainties associated with the Internet and other technological developments, and the launching or prospective development of new business initiatives. All forward-looking statements are made on the basis of management's views and assumptions, as of the time the statements are made, regarding future events and business performance. There can be no assurance, however, that our expectations will necessarily come to pass.

Factors that may affect forward-looking statements. For an enterprise as large and complex as the Company, a wide range of factors could materially affect future developments and performance. A list of such factors is set forth in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2001 under the heading "Factors that may affect forward-looking statements."

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### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company, together with, in some instances, certain of its directors and officers, is a defendant or co-defendant in various legal actions involving copyright, breach of contract and various other claims incident to the conduct of its businesses. Except as set forth below, management does not expect a material impact to its results of operations, financial position or cash flows by reason of these actions.

In re The Walt Disney Company Derivative Litigation. William and Geraldine Brehm and 13 other individuals filed an amended and consolidated complaint on May 28, 1997 in the Delaware Court of Chancery seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment against each of the Company's directors as of December 1996 that the Company's 1995 employment agreement with its former president, Michael S. Ovitz, was void, or alternatively that Mr. Ovitz's termination should be deemed a termination "for cause" and any severance payments to him forfeited. On October 8, 1998, the Delaware Court of Chancery dismissed all counts of the amended complaint. On February 9, 2000, the Supreme Court of Delaware affirmed the dismissal but ruled also that the plaintiffs should be permitted to file an amended complaint in accordance with the Court's opinion. The plaintiffs filed their amended complaint on January 3, 2002. The Company's directors have moved to dismiss the amended complaint.

Similar or identical claims have also been filed by the same plaintiffs (other than William and Geraldine Brehm) in the Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County, beginning with a claim filed by Richard and David Kaplan on January 3, 1997. On May 18, 1998, an additional claim was filed in the same California court by Dorothy L. Greenfield. On September 25, 2001, Ms. Greenfield sought leave to amend her claim, but withdrew her request to amend on January 3, 2002. All of the California claims have been consolidated and stayed pending final resolution of the Delaware proceedings.

During the period covered by this report, there were no material developments in the other proceeding previously reported in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2001, All Pro Sports Camps, Inc. et al. v. Walt Disney Company et al.

Stephen Slesinger, Inc. v. The Walt Disney Company. In this lawsuit, filed on February 27, 1991 and pending in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, the plaintiff claims that a Company subsidiary defrauded it and breached a 1983 licensing agreement with respect to certain Winnie the Pooh properties, by failing to account for and pay royalties on revenues earned from the sale of Winnie the Pooh movies on videocassette and from the exploitation of Winnie the Pooh merchandising rights. The plaintiff seeks damages for the licensee's alleged breaches as well as confirmation of the plaintiff's interpretation of the licensing agreement with respect to future activities. The plaintiff also seeks the right to terminate the agreement on the basis of the alleged past breaches. The Company disputes that the plaintiff is entitled to any damages or other relief of any kind, including termination of the licensing agreement. The claim is currently scheduled for trial in February 2003. If each of the plaintiff's claims were to be confirmed in a final judgment, damages could total as much as several hundred million dollars and adversely impact the value to the Company of any future exploitation of the licensed rights. However, given the number of outstanding issues and the uncertainty of their ultimate disposition, management is unable to predict the magnitude of any potential determination of the plaintiff's claims.

Management believes that it is not currently possible to estimate the impact, if any, that the ultimate resolution of these three matters will have on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

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

The following matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the Company's annual meeting of shareholders held on February 19, 2002.

Description of Matter

1. Election of Directors	Votes		Authority	
	Cast For	Withheld	For	Against
Reveta F. Bowers	1,630,088,721	49,282,853		
John E. Bryson	1,630,753,581	48,617,993		
Roy E. Disney	1,631,633,573	47,738,001		
Michael D. Eisner	1,622,270,705	57,100,869		
Judith L. Estrin	1,631,126,538	48,245,036		
Stanley P. Gold	1,630,788,386	48,583,188		
Robert A. Iger	1,626,836,785	52,534,789		
Monica C. Lozano	1,630,947,681	48,423,893		
George J. Mitchell	1,611,230,836	68,140,738		
Thomas S. Murphy	1,623,845,743	55,525,831		
Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.	1,630,061,801	49,309,773		
Sidney Poitier	1,629,360,888	50,010,686		
Robert A. M. Stern	1,623,149,006	56,222,568		
Andrea L. Van de Kamp	1,630,413,585	48,957,989		
Raymond L. Watson	1,630,080,875	49,290,699		
Gary L. Wilson	1,623,594,876	55,776,698		

  

				Broker
	For	Against	Abstentions	Non-Votes
2. Ratification of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as independent accountants	1,630,349,265	35,693,363	13,328,946	
3. Approval of the 2002 Executive Performance Plan	1,579,664,445	80,996,189	18,710,940	
4. Stockholder proposal relating to independent accountants	495,788,502	707,889,178	73,530,755	402,163,139
5. Stockholder proposal relating to labor				

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standards for China	76,735,909	1,088,542,859	111,929,667	402,163,139
6. Stockholder proposal relating to theme park safety reporting	62,464,931	1,122,424,179	92,319,325	402,163,139
7. Stockholder proposal relating to stock options	87,997,412	1,142,868,208	46,342,815	402,163,139

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

10 (a) Amended and Restated Disney Salaried Retirement Plan

10 (b) Amended and Restated Disney Salaried Savings and Investment Plan

10 (c) Disney Severance Pay Plan

10 (d) Amended and Restated ABC, Inc. Savings and Investment Plan

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The following current report on Form 8-K was filed by the Company during the Company's second fiscal quarter:

- (1) Current report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2002 setting forth (a) the earnings release for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2001 and (b) text of the conference call concerning the earnings release.

SIGNATURE

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.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY

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(Registrant)

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By: /s/ THOMAS O. STAGGS

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(Thomas O. Staggs, Senior Executive  
Vice President and Chief Financial  
Officer)

June 28, 2002  
Burbank, California