

AOL TIME WARNER INC
Form 10-K/A
January 28, 2003
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

Amendment No. 3 to

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.

Commission file number: 1-15062

AOL TIME WARNER INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-4099534
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

10019
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(212) 484-8000**

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As previously disclosed, AOL Time Warner Inc. (AOL Time Warner or the Company) is conducting an internal review of certain advertising and commerce transactions at the AOL segment under the direction of the Company's Chief Financial Officer. In connection with this internal review, the financial results for each of the quarters ended September 30, 2000 through June 30, 2002 are being restated. The total impact of the adjustments is a reduction of the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$190 million over these eight quarterly periods, with corresponding reductions in operating income (loss) before noncash depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of goodwill and intangible assets (EBITDA) and operating income and net income for that same time period of \$97 million, \$83 million and \$46 million, respectively. For the AOL segment, the impact of the adjustments is a reduction of advertising and commerce revenues of \$168 million over these eight quarterly periods, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA and operating income for that same time period of \$97 million and \$83 million, respectively. The remaining impact on the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$22 million represents a reduction in revenues from certain transactions related to the AOL segment in which the advertising was delivered by other AOL Time Warner segments. The adjustments represent approximately 1% of the AOL segment's total revenues for that same two-year period, approximately 3.4% of its advertising and commerce revenues, approximately 1.9% of its EBITDA and approximately 2.1% of its operating income. The largest impact of the adjustments is in the quarter ended September 30, 2000, where advertising and commerce revenues are reduced by \$66 million, and both EBITDA and operating income are reduced by \$30 million and net income is reduced by \$18 million. The restatement results in a decrease in basic earnings per share of \$0.01 in both the third and fourth quarters of 2000.

The financial results presented in this report reflect the impact of the adjustments being made in the restatement of the Company's financial results. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the total impact is a reduction of the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$90 million and \$88 million, respectively, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA of \$31 million and \$52 million, respectively, operating income of \$22 million and \$51 million, and net income of \$13 million and \$31 million, respectively. For the AOL segment, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the impact of these adjustments is a reduction of advertising and commerce revenues of \$74 million and \$88 million, respectively, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA of \$31 million and \$52 million, and operating income of \$22 million and \$51 million, respectively. The remaining impact on advertising and commerce revenues of \$16 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 represents a reduction in revenues from certain transactions related to the AOL segment in which the advertising was delivered by other AOL Time Warner segments.

Based on the substantial work done to date, the Company does not expect any further restatements as a result of its internal review. However, as previously disclosed, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) are investigating the financial reporting and disclosure practices of the Company. The Company cannot predict the outcome of these investigations at this time. The Company will continue its efforts to cooperate in the investigations.

Subsequent Events Resulting in Retroactive Adjustment

In addition to the restatement of prior financial information relating to certain advertising and commerce transactions at the AOL segment, the financial information contained herein reflects the adoption of new accounting pronouncements in the first quarter of 2002, which require the retroactive restatement of all periods presented. These adjustments are discussed in detail under *New Accounting Standards* on page F-6. In addition, during the third quarter of 2002, Advance/Newhouse Partnership assumed responsibility for the day-to-day operations of certain cable systems held by the Time Warner Entertainment Advance/Newhouse Partnership. As a result, the Company has deconsolidated the financial results of these systems and has retroactively presented such results as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Details of the transaction resulting in the discontinued operations are provided under *Restructuring of TWE-A/N and Road Runner* on page F-3 and the impact of the discontinued operations is provided under *Discontinued Operations* on page F-5.

Except for the retroactive application of new accounting standards and the TWE-A/N restructuring, which are discussed in the preceding paragraph, the Company has not updated the information contained herein for events and transactions occurring subsequent to the date of the original Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company therefore recommends that this report be read in conjunction with the Company's report filed subsequent to the original filing date, including the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

Amended Items

The Company hereby amends the following items, financial statements, exhibits or other portions of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, as amended, as set forth herein:

Item 6. *Selected Financial Data.*

The selected financial information of the registrant for the five years ended December 31, 2001 is amended to read in its entirety as set forth at pages F-68 through F-69 herein and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.*

The information set forth under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis" is amended to read in its entirety as set forth at pages F-2 through F-25 herein and is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.*

The information set forth under the caption "Market Risk Management" is amended to read in its entirety as set forth at pages F-20 and F-21 herein and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

The consolidated financial statements and supplementary data of the Company and the report of independent auditors thereon are amended to read in their entirety as set forth at pages F-26 through F-66, F-72 through F-79 and F-67 herein and are incorporated herein by reference.

Quarterly Financial Information is amended to read in its entirety as set forth at pages F-70 and F-71 herein and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibit Index.*

Item 14(a)(1)-(2) is amended to replace subparagraph (i) thereof to read in its entirety as follows:

(i) The list of consolidated financial statements and schedules set forth in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Financial Information at page F-1 herein is incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and schedules with respect to the Company are filed as part of Amendment No. 3 to the report; those with respect to Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P. were filed as part of the original report.

The list of exhibits set forth in, and incorporated by reference from, the Exhibit Index, is amended to include the following additional exhibits, filed herewith:

- 23.3 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Auditors.
- 99.5 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer of the registrant pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, with respect to Amendment No. 3 on Form 10-K/A to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

AOL TIME WARNER INC.
(Registrant)

Date: January 28, 2003

By: _____ /s/ WAYNE H. PACE

Name: Wayne H. Pace
Title: Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

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CERTIFICATIONS

I, Richard D. Parsons, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this amendment to the annual report on Form 10-K/A of AOL Time Warner Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report, as amended, does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report, as amended; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, as amended, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report, as amended.

Date: January 28, 2003

/s/ RICHARD D. PARSONS

Name: Richard D. Parsons
Title: Chief Executive Officer

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I, Wayne H. Pace, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this amendment to the annual report on Form 10-K/A of AOL Time Warner Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report, as amended, does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report, as amended; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, as amended, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report, as amended.

Date: January 28, 2003

/s/ WAYNE H. PACE

Name: Wayne H. Pace
Title: Chief Financial Officer

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AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION**

INTRODUCTION

Management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition (MD&A) is provided as a supplement to the accompanying consolidated financial statements and footnotes to help provide an understanding of AOL Time Warner Inc.'s (AOL Time Warner or the Company) financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations. The MD&A is organized as follows:

Overview. This section provides a general description of AOL Time Warner's businesses, as well as recent significant transactions that have either occurred during 2001 or 2002 that the Company believes are important in understanding the results of operations, as well as to anticipate future trends in those operations.

Results of operations. This section provides an analysis of the Company's results of operations for all three years presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. This analysis is presented on both a consolidated and segment basis. In addition, a brief description is provided of transactions and events that impact the comparability of the results being analyzed.

Financial condition and liquidity. This section provides an analysis of the Company's cash flows, as well as a discussion of the Company's outstanding debt and commitments, both firm and contingent, that existed as of December 31, 2001. Included in the discussion of outstanding debt is a discussion of the amount of financial capacity available to fund the Company's future commitments, as well as a discussion of other financing arrangements.

Market risk management. This section discusses how the Company manages exposure to potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and changes in the market value of investments.

Critical accounting policies. This section discusses those accounting policies that both are considered important to the Company's financial condition and results, and require significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in their application. In addition, all of the Company's significant accounting policies, including the critical accounting policies, are summarized in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Caution concerning forward-looking statements. This section discusses how certain forward-looking statements made by the Company throughout MD&A are based on management's present expectations about future events and are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and changes in circumstances.

OVERVIEW

Description of Business

AOL Time Warner is the world's first Internet-powered media and communications company. The Company was formed in connection with the merger of America Online, Inc. (America Online) and Time Warner Inc. (Time Warner), which was consummated on January 11, 2001 (the Merger). As a result of the Merger, America Online and Time Warner each became a wholly owned subsidiary of AOL Time Warner.

The Merger was structured as a stock-for-stock exchange and was accounted for by AOL Time Warner as an acquisition of Time Warner using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. Under the purchase method of accounting, the estimated cost of approximately \$147 billion to acquire Time Warner, including transaction costs, was allocated to its underlying net assets based on their respective estimated fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. The financial results for Time Warner have been included in AOL Time Warner's results since January 1, 2001, as permitted under generally accepted accounting principles.

As part of the integration of Time Warner's businesses into AOL Time Warner's operating structure, management is pursuing various initiatives to enhance efficiencies. Such initiatives, some of which have already been implemented, include the consolidation of certain duplicative administrative and operational functions and the restructuring of certain under-performing assets. For additional information on the Merger and the Company's restructuring initiatives, see Notes 1 and 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

AOL Time Warner classifies its business interests into six fundamental areas: *AOL*, consisting principally of interactive services, Web properties, Internet technologies and electronic commerce services; *Cable*, consisting principally of interests in

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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cable television systems; *Filmed Entertainment*, consisting principally of interests in filmed entertainment and television production; *Networks*, consisting principally of interests in cable television and broadcast network programming; *Music*, consisting principally of interests in recorded music and music publishing; and *Publishing*, consisting principally of interests in magazine publishing, book publishing and direct marketing.

Investment in Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P.

A majority of AOL Time Warner's interests in the Filmed Entertainment and Cable segments, and a portion of its interests in the Networks segment, are held through Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P. (TWE). AOL Time Warner owns general and limited partnership interests in TWE consisting of 74.49% of the pro rata priority capital (Series A Capital) and residual equity capital (Residual Capital), and 100% of the junior priority capital. The remaining 25.51% limited partnership interests in the Series A Capital and Residual Capital of TWE are held by MediaOne TWE Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of AT&T Corp. (AT&T). TWE's financial results are consolidated and presented with the results of operations of AOL Time Warner. In addition, TWE has a 64.8% interest in the TWE-Advance/Newhouse Partnership (TWE-A/N), whose financial results are consolidated and presented with the results of operations of TWE and AOL Time Warner.

In addition to its existing interest in TWE, AT&T has an option to obtain up to an additional 6.33% of Series A Capital and Residual Capital interests. The determination of the amount of additional interests that AT&T is eligible to acquire is based on the compounded annual growth rate of TWE's adjusted Cable EBITDA, as defined in the option agreement, over the life of the option. The option is exercisable at any time through 2005. The option exercise price is dependent upon the year of exercise and, assuming the full amount of the option is vested, ranges from an exercise price of approximately \$1.4 billion currently to \$1.8 billion in 2005. Either AT&T or TWE may elect that the exercise price be paid with partnership interests rather than cash. AT&T has initiated a process by which an independent investment banking firm will determine the amount by which AT&T would increase its interest in TWE if it were to exercise the option and were to pay the exercise price with partnership interests rather than cash. If AT&T chooses to exercise the option this year, AT&T's interest in the Series A Capital and Residual Capital would be increased by a maximum of approximately 3.7%, assuming that the exercise price is paid in cash. If either party elects to have the exercise price paid with partnership interests rather than cash, the amount by which AT&T's interest in TWE would be increased would be significantly less.

AT&T also has the right, during 60 day exercise periods occurring once every 18 months, to request that TWE incorporate and register its stock in an initial public offering. If AT&T exercises such right, TWE can decline to incorporate and register its stock, in which case AT&T may cause TWE to purchase AT&T's interest at the price at which an appraiser believes such stock could be sold in an initial public offering, subject to certain adjustments. In February 2001, AT&T delivered to TWE a notice requesting that TWE reconstitute itself as a corporation and register AT&T's partnership interests for public sale. The parties are in discussions regarding this registration rights process. The Company cannot at this time predict the outcome or effect, if any, of these discussions.

Restructuring of TWE-A/N and Road Runner

As of December 31, 2001, the TWE-Advance/Newhouse Partnership (TWE-A/N) was owned approximately 64.8% by TWE, the managing partner, 33.3% by the Advance/Newhouse Partnership (Advance/Newhouse) and 1.9% indirectly by AOL Time Warner. Prior to August 1, 2002, the financial position and operating results of TWE-A/N were consolidated by AOL Time Warner and TWE, and the partnership interest owned by Advance/Newhouse was reflected in the consolidated financial statements of AOL Time Warner and TWE as minority interest. In addition, Road Runner, a high-speed cable modem Internet service provider, was 66% owned by AOL Time Warner on a fully attributed basis (i.e., after considering the portion attributable to the minority partners of TWE and TWE-A/N). Prior to August 1, 2002, AOL Time Warner's interest in Road Runner was accounted for using the equity method of accounting because of certain approval rights held by Advance/Newhouse, a partner in TWE-A/N.

On June 24, 2002, TWE and Advance/Newhouse agreed to restructure TWE-A/N, which, on August 1, 2002 (the Debt Closing Date), resulted in Advance/Newhouse assuming responsibility for the day-to-day operations of certain TWE-A/N cable systems serving approximately 2.1 million subscribers located primarily in Florida (the Advance/Newhouse Systems). The restructuring is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2002, upon the receipt of certain regulatory approvals. On the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse and its affiliates arranged for a new credit facility to support the Advance/Newhouse Systems and assumed and repaid approximately \$780 million of TWE-A/N's senior indebtedness. As of the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse assumed responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Advance/Newhouse Systems. As a result, AOL Time Warner and TWE have deconsolidated the financial position and operating results of these systems. Additionally, all prior period results associated with the Advance/Newhouse Systems, including the historical minority interest allocated to

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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Advance/Newhouse's interest in TWE-A/N, have been reflected as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. Under the new TWE-A/N Partnership Agreement, effective as of the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse's partnership interest tracks only the economic performance of the Advance/Newhouse Systems, including associated liabilities, while AOL Time Warner retains all of the economic interests in the other TWE-A/N assets and liabilities.

As part of the restructuring of TWE-A/N, on the Debt Closing Date, AOL Time Warner effectively acquired Advance/Newhouse's interest in Road Runner, thereby increasing its ownership to approximately 82% on a fully attributed basis. As a result of the termination of Advance/Newhouse's minority rights in Road Runner, during the third quarter of 2002, AOL Time Warner began consolidating the financial position and results of operations of Road Runner with the financial position and results of operations of AOL Time Warner's Cable segment. As permitted under generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has consolidated the results of Road Runner retroactive to the beginning of 2002.

In connection with the TWE-A/N restructuring, AOL Time Warner recognized a noncash pretax gain of approximately \$1.4 billion during the third quarter of 2002, which is included as part of discontinued operations. Of this gain, approximately \$1.2 billion related to the difference between the carrying value and fair value of AT&T's interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, with the fair value being determined by reference to the fair value of AT&T's additional interest acquired in the remaining TWE-A/N systems. However, because this gain relates in large part to AT&T's interest in TWE-A/N, it is substantially offset by minority interest expense, which is similarly included as part of discontinued operations. The remaining pretax gain of \$188 million relates to the amount that the fair value of AOL Time Warner's acquired interest in the TWE-A/N systems remaining under the control of AOL Time Warner exceeded the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, and primarily relates to the portion of TWE-A/N debt assumed by Advance/Newhouse in excess of its pro rata share in effective compensation for certain adverse tax consequences to the Company as a result of the restructuring. The gain is significantly less than the gain recognized by AT&T because the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's interest in TWE-A/N, including its interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, was recently adjusted to fair value as part of the purchase accounting for the Merger. The \$188 million pretax gain is also included as part of discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2002. Exclusive of the gains associated with these transactions recognized during the third quarter of 2002, the impact of the TWE-A/N restructuring on AOL Time Warner's consolidated net income is substantially mitigated because the earnings of TWE-A/N attributable to Advance/Newhouse's historical one-third interest was reflected as minority interest expense. As stated previously, this historical minority interest expense is currently classified as part of the discontinued operations for all periods presented. Additionally, there is no impact on AOL Time Warner's consolidated net income of consolidating Road Runner since the Company had previously accounted for its interest in Road Runner under the equity method of accounting.

Recent Transactions*Acquisition of Synapse Group Inc.*

In December 2001, AOL Time Warner's Publishing segment acquired an additional 60% interest in Synapse Group Inc. (Synapse), a leading U.S. magazine subscription agent, for approximately \$285 million, net of cash acquired. The acquisition was accounted for by AOL Time Warner using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. AOL Time Warner had a previous ownership interest in Synapse of approximately 20%, which was accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Acquisition of IPC Group Limited

In October 2001, AOL Time Warner's Publishing segment acquired IPC Group Limited, the parent company of IPC Media (IPC), from Cinven, one of Europe's leading private equity firms, for approximately \$1.6 billion, including transaction costs. IPC is the leading consumer magazine publisher in the United Kingdom with approximately 80 titles, including *Woman's Own*, *Marie Claire* and *Horse & Hound*. The acquisition was accounted for by AOL Time Warner using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations.

AOL Europe-Bertelsmann AG Put

AOL Europe, S.A. (AOL Europe) is a joint venture between AOL Time Warner and Bertelsmann AG (Bertelsmann) that provides the AOL service and the CompuServe service in several European countries. In March 2000, America Online and Bertelsmann announced an agreement to restructure their interests in AOL Europe. This restructuring consisted of a put and call arrangement under which the Company could purchase or be required to purchase Bertelsmann's 49.5% interest in AOL Europe for consideration ranging from \$6.75 billion to \$8.25 billion.

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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On January 31, 2002, AOL Time Warner acquired 80% of Bertelsmann's interest in AOL Europe for \$5.3 billion in cash, as a result of Bertelsmann's exercise of its put option. AOL Time Warner has committed to acquire the remaining 20% of Bertelsmann's interest for \$1.45 billion in cash in July 2002. These payments have been or will be funded through debt. Additionally, in February 2002, certain redeemable preferred securities issued by AOL Europe were redeemed for \$255 million. As of December 31, 2001, excluding the preferred securities redeemed in February 2002, AOL Europe had approximately \$573 million of debt and \$758 million of redeemable preferred securities outstanding.

AOL Latin America-Convertible Debt

America Online Latin America, Inc. (AOL Latin America) is a joint venture among AOL Time Warner, the Cisneros Group and Banco Itau (a leading Brazilian bank) that provides online services and support principally to customers in Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. In August 2000, AOL Latin America successfully completed an initial public offering of approximately 25 million shares of its Class A common stock, representing approximately 10% of the ownership interest in AOL Latin America at the time of the offering.

In March 2002, AOL Time Warner announced that it will make available to AOL Latin America up to \$160 million throughout 2002 to fund the operations of AOL Latin America. In exchange for this investment, AOL Time Warner will receive senior convertible notes. Each note will carry a fixed interest rate of 11% per annum (payable quarterly), will have a five-year maturity and will be convertible into AOL Latin America preferred stock. AOL Latin America has the option to redeem the notes after 18 months and the option to make interest payments in either cash or additional shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock is convertible into AOL Latin America Class A common stock.

Use of EBITDA

AOL Time Warner evaluates operating performance based on several factors, including its primary financial measure of operating income (loss) before noncash depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of goodwill and intangible assets (EBITDA). AOL Time Warner considers EBITDA an important indicator of the operational strength and performance of its businesses, including the ability to provide cash flows to service debt and fund capital expenditures. In addition, EBITDA eliminates the uneven effect across all business segments of considerable amounts of noncash depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of goodwill and intangible assets recognized in business combinations accounted for by the purchase method. As such, the following comparative discussion of the results of operations of AOL Time Warner includes, among other factors, an analysis of changes in EBITDA. However, EBITDA should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, operating income (loss), net income (loss) and other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, EBITDA should not be used as a substitute for the Company's various cash flow measures (e.g., operating cash flow and free cash flow), which are discussed in detail beginning on page F-16.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Transactions Affecting Comparability of Results of Operations

America Online-Time Warner Merger

Because the Merger was not consummated until January 2001, the historical financial information for 2000 and 1999 included herein reflects only the financial results of America Online, as predecessor to AOL Time Warner. As a result, AOL Time Warner's 2000 historical operating results and financial condition are not comparable to 2001. Accordingly, in order to enhance comparability and make an analysis of 2001 meaningful, in addition to providing a discussion of 2001 historical results compared to 2000 historical results, the Company has provided a supplemental discussion of results of operations based upon unaudited pro forma financial information for 2000 as if the Merger had occurred on January 1, 2000.

Discontinued Operations

As previously discussed in Restructuring of TWE-A/N and Road Runner, the Company's 2001 results of operations have been adjusted to reflect the results of the Advance/Newhouse Systems as a discontinued operation. For the year ended December 31, 2001, the net impact of the deconsolidation of these systems was a reduction of the Cable segment's revenues, EBITDA and operating income of \$1.247 billion, \$571 million and \$313 million, respectively. The deconsolidation of the Advance/Newhouse Systems did not impact 2000 historical results because the Company's ownership interests in these systems were acquired in the Merger. As of December 31, 2001, the Advance/Newhouse Systems had current assets and total

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assets of approximately \$64 million and \$2.7 billion, respectively, and current liabilities and total liabilities of approximately \$210 million and \$963 million, respectively, including debt assumed on the Debt Closing Date.

New Accounting Standards

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company adopted new accounting guidance in several areas that require retroactive restatement of all periods presented to reflect the new accounting provision. The impact of the new guidance on the accompanying results of operations is discussed below.

Reimbursement of Out-of-Pocket Expenses

In November 2001, the FASB Staff issued as interpretive guidance Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Topic No. D-103, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred (Topic D-103). Topic D-103 requires that reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses be classified as revenue on the income statement. Topic D-103 was effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002 and requires retroactive restatement of all periods presented to reflect the new accounting provisions. As a result of this classification change, AOL Time Warner presents cable franchise taxes collected from subscribers as revenues. As a result of applying the guidance of Topic D-103, the Company's revenues and costs presented herein were increased by an equal amount of approximately \$388 million in 2001 with no impact on 2000 or 1999.

Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 01-09

In April 2001, the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a final consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-25, Vendor Income Statement Characterization of Consideration Paid to a Reseller of the Vendor's Products, which was later codified along with other similar issues, into EITF 01-09, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer or a Reseller of the Vendor's Products (EITF 01-09). EITF 01-09 was effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002 and requires retroactive restatement of all periods presented to reflect the new accounting provisions. EITF 01-09 clarifies the income statement classification of costs incurred by a vendor in connection with the reseller's purchase or promotion of the vendor's products, resulting in certain cooperative advertising and product placement costs previously classified as selling expenses to be reflected as a reduction of revenues earned from that activity. As a result of applying the provisions of EITF 01-09, the Company's revenues and costs presented herein were reduced by an equal amount of approximately \$195 million in 2001, approximately \$10 million for 2000 and \$0 in 1999.

Other Significant Transactions and Nonrecurring Items

As more fully described herein and in the related footnotes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the comparability of AOL Time Warner's operating results has been affected by certain significant transactions and nonrecurring items in each period.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, these items included (i) merger-related costs of approximately \$250 million (Note 3) and (ii) noncash pretax charges of approximately \$2.532 billion, including \$2.483 billion to reduce the carrying value of certain investments that experienced other-than-temporary declines in market value (including noncash pretax charges of approximately \$1.2 billion to reduce the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom Inc. (Time Warner Telecom), a 44%-owned equity investee, and approximately \$270 million to reflect an other-than-temporary decline in the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's investment in Hughes Electronics Corp. (Hughes), an available-for-sale investment) and \$49 million to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments (Note 8).

For the year ended December 31, 2000, these items included (i) merger-related costs of approximately \$10 million (Note 3), (ii) noncash pretax charges of \$535 million, including \$465 million to reduce the carrying value of certain investments that experienced other-than-temporary declines in market value and \$70 million to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments (Note 8) and (iii) pretax gains of approximately \$275 million from the sale or exchange of certain investments (Note 8).

For the year ended December 31, 1999, these items included (i) merger-related costs of approximately \$123 million, primarily related to America Online's acquisition of Netscape Communications Corporation, which was accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method (Note 3) and (ii) pretax gains of \$678 million on investment-related activity, including approximately \$567 million relating to a gain on the sale of investments in Excite, Inc. (Note 8).

In order to fully assess underlying operating results and trends, management believes that, in addition to the actual operating results, the operating results adjusted to exclude the impact of significant unusual and nonrecurring items should be evaluated. Accordingly, in addition to discussing actual operating results, the following discussion and analysis focuses on amounts and

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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trends adjusted to exclude the impact of these significant unusual and nonrecurring items. It should be noted, however, that significant unusual and nonrecurring items may occur in any period; therefore, investors and other users of the financial information individually should evaluate the types of events and transactions for which adjustments have been made.

2001 vs. 2000

Revenue and EBITDA by business segment are as follows (restated; in millions):

	Years Ended December 31					
	Revenues			EBITDA		
	2001(a) Historical	2000(a) Historical	2000(a)(b) Pro Forma	2001 Historical	2000 Historical	2000(b) Pro Forma
AOL	\$ 8,615	\$ 7,605	\$ 7,605	\$ 2,914	\$ 2,298	\$ 2,298
Cable ^(c)	6,028		5,247	2,628		2,376
Filmed Entertainment Networks	8,759		8,119	1,017		796
Music	7,050		6,802	1,797		1,502
Publishing	4,036		4,268	419		518
Corporate	4,689		4,525	909		747
Merger-related costs				(294)	(79)	(304)
Intersegment elimination	(1,953)		(1,187)	(86)	(10)	(155)
Total revenues and EBITDA	\$ 37,224	\$ 7,605	\$ 35,379	\$ 9,054	\$ 2,209	\$ 7,732
Depreciation and amortization ^(d)				(8,936)	(443)	(8,421)
Total revenues and operating income (loss)	\$ 37,224	\$ 7,605	\$ 35,379	\$ 118	\$ 1,766	\$ (689)

- (a) Revenues reflect the provisions of EITF 01-09 and Topic D-103 that were adopted by the Company in the first quarter of 2002, which require retroactive restatement of 2001 and 2000 to reflect the new accounting provisions. As a result, the net impact of EITF 01-09 and Topic D-103 was to increase revenues and costs by equal amounts of approximately \$193 million for 2001 and reduce revenues and costs by equal amounts of approximately \$10 million for 2000 (an increase in revenues and costs of \$241 million on a pro forma basis for 2000). In addition, revenues reflect the provisions of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 (SAB 101), which was retroactively adopted by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2000. The impact of SAB 101 was to reduce revenues and costs by equal amounts of \$161 million for 2000 (\$359 million on a pro forma basis for 2000).
- (b) In order to enhance comparability, unaudited pro forma financial information for 2000 is provided supplementally as if the America Online-Time Warner merger had occurred at the beginning of 2000.
- (c) As a result of Advance/Newhouse assuming responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Advance/Newhouse Systems in 2002, the Cable segment's results reflect the deconsolidation of the operating results of the Advance/Newhouse Systems for all periods presented. For 2001, the net impact of the deconsolidation of these systems was a reduction of the Cable segment's revenues, EBITDA and operating income of \$1.247 billion, \$571 million and \$313 million, respectively. For 2000, there was no impact on a historical basis, however, for 2000 on a pro forma basis, the net impact of the deconsolidation of the Advance/Newhouse Systems was a reduction of the Cable segment's previously reported revenues, EBITDA and operating income of \$1.058 billion, \$483 million and \$255 million, respectively. In addition, EBITDA includes pretax gains of approximately \$28 million in 2000 on a pro forma basis relating to the sale or exchange of certain consolidated cable television systems.
- (d) Depreciation and amortization by business segment is provided in Note 17, Segment Information.

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Historical Discussion***Consolidated Results***

Revenues. AOL Time Warner's revenues increased to \$37.224 billion in 2001, compared to \$7.605 billion in 2000. The increase in revenues predominantly relates to the impact of the Merger. In addition, the AOL segment, which represents the only business segment included in the 2000 operating results, increased its revenues to \$8.615 billion in 2001 from \$7.605 billion in 2000.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased to \$8.936 billion in 2001 from \$443 million in 2000. The increase was due to increases in both depreciation and amortization expense. The increase in depreciation expense of \$1.406 billion primarily relates to the impact of the Merger, including the impact of acquiring the Cable segment, which contributed \$893 million to depreciation expense in 2001, as well as the impact of acquiring the Filmed Entertainment segment of \$89 million, the Networks segment of \$159 million, the Music segment of \$97 million, the Publishing segment of \$70 million and Corporate segment of \$20 million. Amortization expense increased \$7.087 billion primarily as a result of goodwill and other intangible assets recorded as part of the allocation of purchase price related to the Merger, including the impact of the Cable segment of \$2.483 billion, the Filmed Entertainment segment of \$478 million, the Networks segment of \$1.966 billion, the Music segment of \$820 million, the Publishing segment of \$935 million and the Corporate segment of \$363 million.

Operating Income. AOL Time Warner's operating income was \$118 million in 2001, compared to \$1.766 billion in 2000. The decrease primarily related to an increase in both depreciation and amortization expense, which is discussed above, offset in part by an increase in EBITDA, primarily related to the impact of the Merger.

Interest Income (Expense), Net. Interest expense, net, increased to \$1.353 billion in 2001 from interest income, net, of \$275 million in 2000. The increase in interest expense, net, predominantly relates to Time Warner's debt assumed in the Merger.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other expense, net, increased to \$3.567 billion in 2001 from \$208 million in 2000. Other expense, net, increased primarily because of higher pretax noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain publicly traded and privately held investments, restricted securities and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting, and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments. In 2001, these charges were approximately \$2.532 billion, including approximately \$1.2 billion related to AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom and approximately \$270 million related to AOL Time Warner's investment in Hughes. In 2000, these charges amounted to \$535 million. In addition, other expense, net, increased due to an increase in losses from equity method investees of \$912 million, which primarily related to the amortization of goodwill included in the carrying value of such investments. These equity method investees were acquired in the Merger.

Minority Interest Income. Minority interest income increased to \$46 million in 2001, compared to \$0 in 2000. The increase in minority interest income relates to the impact of the Merger and the recognition of minority interest income (expense) related to Time Warner's partially owned consolidated subsidiaries, including the impact of income or losses attributable to the minority partners of TWE and The WB Network.

Income Tax Provision. The relationship between income before income taxes and income tax expense of AOL Time Warner is principally affected by the amortization of goodwill and certain other financial statement expenses that are not deductible for income tax purposes. AOL Time Warner had income tax expense of \$139 million in 2001, compared to \$712 million in 2000. Income taxes in 2001, for financial reporting purposes, benefited from the tax effect of the approximate \$2.532 billion noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments and \$250 million of merger-related costs. Income taxes in 2000, for financial reporting purposes, benefited from the tax effect of the approximate \$535 million of noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments and reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments and \$10 million of merger-related costs, partially offset by approximately \$275 million of gains on the sale or exchange of various investments. Excluding the tax effect of these items, the effective tax rate was comparable in each period. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$12 billion, primarily resulting from stock option exercises. These carryforwards are available to offset future U.S.

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Federal taxable income and are therefore expected to reduce Federal taxes paid by the Company. If the net operating losses are not utilized, they expire in varying amounts, starting in 2010 through 2021. To the extent that net operating loss carryforwards, when realized, relate to stock option deductions, the resulting benefits will be credited to shareholders' equity.

Net Income (Loss) and Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share. AOL Time Warner's net loss increased by \$6.055 billion to \$4.934 billion in 2001, compared to net income of \$1.121 billion in 2000. Basic and diluted net loss per common share was \$1.11 in 2001, compared to basic earnings per share of \$0.48 and diluted earnings per share of \$0.43 in 2000. However, excluding the effect of the significant and nonrecurring items referred to earlier, the net loss increased by \$4.548 billion to \$3.264 billion in 2001 from net income of \$1.284 billion in 2000. Similarly, excluding the effect of the significant and nonrecurring items, basic and diluted net loss per common share increased to \$0.74 in 2001 from basic and diluted net income per common share of \$0.55 and \$0.50, respectively in 2000. The decrease in earnings principally resulted from the previously discussed increases in depreciation and amortization expense, interest expense, net, other expense, net, and minority interest expense, offset in part by an increase in EBITDA, primarily as a result of the Merger.

Business Segment Results

AOL. Revenues increased to \$8.615 billion in 2001, compared to \$7.605 billion in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$2.914 billion in 2001, compared to \$2.298 billion in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense increased to \$422 million and \$141 million, respectively in 2001, compared to \$344 million and \$99 million, respectively in 2000. Revenues increased due to a 12% increase in subscription revenues (from \$4.777 billion to \$5.353 billion), a 14% increase in advertising and commerce revenues (from \$2.273 billion to \$2.585 billion) and a 22% increase in content and other revenues (from \$555 million to \$677 million).

The growth in subscription revenues was principally due to an increase in domestic subscribers and a price increase of \$1.95 per month in AOL's unlimited usage plan for the domestic AOL service that became effective in billing cycles after July 1, 2001. The positive impact of the price increase was partially offset by an increase in certain marketing programs designed to introduce the AOL service to new members, including certain bundling programs with computer manufacturers that generate lower subscription revenues during introductory periods and the sale of bulk subscriptions at a discounted rate to AOL's strategic partners for distribution to their employees. The growth in advertising and commerce revenues resulted from a general increase in advertising in the first half of 2001, the recognition of revenues related to advertising provided pursuant to contractual commitments entered into in prior periods, including amounts earned in connection with the early settlement of certain of those contracts, an increase in intercompany sales of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$222 million in 2001 versus \$0 in 2000) and increased commerce revenues from the expansion of the Company's merchandise business. In addition, advertising and commerce revenues benefited from third-party advertising packages sold across multiple business segments of the Company. While AOL's advertising revenues grew for the year, it experienced a decline in advertising during the fourth quarter due to a general weakness in the advertising market. Such weakness is expected to continue for at least the first half of 2002, which will be in contrast to the growth in advertising revenues experienced in the first half of 2001.

The increase in content and other revenues is primarily due to amounts earned in connection with the restructuring of a software licensing arrangement, which resulted from the termination of AOL's iPlanet alliance with Sun Microsystems, Inc. The three-year alliance that was originally scheduled to conclude in March 2002 was restructured when the Company was unable to extend or renew the technology-based alliance under favorable terms. AOL continues to own certain software products it had contributed to the iPlanet alliance. During 2001, including amounts earned in connection with the restructuring, the iPlanet alliance contributed approximately \$400 million of revenue and approximately \$320 million of EBITDA that will not continue in 2002.

The 27% growth in EBITDA in 2001 is primarily due to the revenue growth, reduced general and administrative costs and the continued decline in network costs on a per subscriber basis. The advertising revenue generated from intercompany sales of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner did not significantly impact EBITDA as it was substantially offset by costs associated with increased intercompany advertising purchased on properties of other AOL Time Warner business segments. AOL's operating results also benefited from cost management initiatives entered into during the year and a reduction in bad debt expense associated with an improvement in cash collections.

Time Warner Segments. AOL Time Warner's Cable, Filmed Entertainment, Networks, Music and Publishing segments were acquired in the Merger. As such, the results of operations of these segments were not included in the historical 2000 results of operations and, therefore, the increases in each segment's revenues and EBITDA is the direct result of the Merger. For a more detailed discussion of the results of operations for these segments, see the supplemental pro forma discussion below.

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Supplemental Unaudited Pro Forma Discussion

As previously discussed, on January 11, 2001, America Online and Time Warner completed their previously announced merger. The Merger was structured as a stock-for-stock exchange and was accounted for by AOL Time Warner as an acquisition of Time Warner using the purchase method of accounting. The acquisition of Time Warner significantly impacted the results of AOL Time Warner due to the significantly larger size of Time Warner's operations in relation to the operations of America Online, as predecessor to AOL Time Warner. As such, the financial results of AOL Time Warner for periods subsequent to the Merger are not comparable to periods prior to the Merger. In order to enhance comparability and make an analysis of 2001 meaningful, management has provided the following supplemental discussion based upon unaudited pro forma financial information for 2000 as if the Merger had occurred on January 1, 2000.

The pro forma information is presented for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations of AOL Time Warner that would have occurred had the Merger been consummated on January 1, 2000. In addition, the pro forma operating results are not necessarily indicative of the future operating results of AOL Time Warner, and pro forma amortization expense is reflective of a preliminary purchase price allocation.

Pro forma adjustments to record the Merger as of December 31, 2000 reflect:

- the issuance of approximately 2.0 billion shares of AOL Time Warner common stock and AOL Time Warner Series LMCN-V common stock in exchange for all of the 1.3 billion outstanding shares of Time Warner common stock and Series LMCN-V common stock;
- the issuance of approximately 3.1 million shares of AOL Time Warner preferred stock in exchange for all of the 3.1 million outstanding shares of Time Warner preferred stock;
- the issuance of options to purchase approximately 190.5 million shares of AOL Time Warner common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding options to purchase 127 million shares of Time Warner common stock;
- the issuance of approximately 1.2 million shares of AOL Time Warner restricted common stock in exchange for all of the approximately 800 thousand outstanding shares of Time Warner restricted common stock; and
- the incurrence of an additional \$100 million of transaction costs by AOL Time Warner, including legal and investment banking fees, that had not been recorded as of December 31, 2000.

Other Significant Transactions and Nonrecurring Items

The Time Warner segments were impacted by certain significant transactions and nonrecurring items during 2000. Accordingly, when comparing 2001 results to 2000 results, on a pro forma basis, it may be useful to consider the impact of these items on comparability. These items included (i) merger-related costs of approximately \$155 million, primarily relating to accounting, legal and regulatory costs incurred by Time Warner directly resulting from the Merger, (ii) noncash pretax charges of \$799 million, including \$729 million to reduce the carrying value of certain investments that experienced other-than-temporary declines in market value (including \$220 million related to AOL Time Warner's investment in the Columbia House Company Partnerships (Columbia House), a 50%-owned equity investee), and \$70 million to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments, (iii) net pretax gains of approximately \$387 million related to the sale or exchange of various cable television systems and other investments, (iv) a \$50 million pretax charge relating to the Six Flags Entertainment Corporation (Six Flags) litigation and (v) a pretax charge of \$41 million in connection with the Road Runner restructuring in 2000.

Consolidated Results

Revenues. AOL Time Warner's revenues increased to \$37.224 billion in 2001, compared to \$35.379 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. This overall increase in revenues was driven by an increase in subscription revenues of 12% to \$15.657 billion and an increase in content and other revenues of 4% to \$13.307 billion, offset in part by a decrease in advertising and commerce revenues of 3% to \$8.260 billion.

As discussed more fully below, the increase in subscription revenues was principally due to an increase in the number of subscribers at the AOL, Cable, Networks and Publishing segments and an increase in subscription rates at the AOL, Cable and Networks segments. The increase in content and other revenues was principally due to increased revenues at the Filmed Entertainment segment related to the theatrical success of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Ocean's Eleven*, *Rush Hour 2* and *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. These increases were offset, in part, by lower revenues at the Music segment resulting from the negative effect of changes in foreign currency rates on international recorded music sales and lower industry-wide recorded music sales. The decline in advertising and commerce revenues was principally due to the continued overall weakness in the advertising market, which is expected to continue to negatively impact the operating results of the Company for at least the first half of 2002. Additionally, commerce revenues declined due to the absence of revenues from the Filmed Entertainment Studio Stores operations, which the Company closed in 2001.

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While advertising revenues declined overall, certain segments and businesses of AOL Time Warner experienced an increase in advertising revenues. Specifically, and as discussed in more detail below under Business Segment Results, advertising revenues increased at the AOL and Cable segments, and at The WB Network. Contributing to the advertising revenues at the segment level is an increase in intercompany advertising transactions. In particular, the Company's segments experienced an increase in intercompany advertising revenue of \$396 million, to \$474 million in 2001 from \$78 million in 2000 on a pro forma basis. The amount of intercompany advertising represents a small portion of AOL Time Warner's total advertising spending (approximately 10%). In addition to the intercompany advertising, AOL Time Warner recognized advertising expense of approximately \$3.757 billion in 2001, making AOL Time Warner one of the largest advertisers in the United States. Consistent with its belief in the effectiveness of advertising on AOL Time Warner properties, the Company will continue to re-direct, where appropriate, its own

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advertising to AOL Time Warner properties. This strategy has served to enhance the overall operating efficiencies and profitability of the Company through the cross-promotion of each segment's products and services. While these intercompany transactions are eliminated on a consolidated basis and, therefore, do not themselves impact consolidated revenues and EBITDA, to the extent third-party advertising spending has been substituted with advertising on AOL Time Warner properties, the Company's consolidated advertising expense, which reflects its level of spending with third parties, has been reduced and, as a result, the consolidated EBITDA and related profit margin have benefited.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased to \$8.936 billion in 2001 from \$8.421 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. This increase was due to increases in both depreciation, primarily reflecting higher levels of capital spending at the Cable segment related to the roll-out of digital services over the past three years, and amortization. The higher amortization in 2001 was primarily due to goodwill generated from certain restructuring liabilities that were committed to by management in 2001 and recorded as liabilities assumed in the purchase of Time Warner, and the absence in 2000 of a full year of amortization related to minor acquisitions consummated in late 2000 that were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

Operating Income (Loss). AOL Time Warner's operating income was \$118 million in 2001, compared to an operating loss of \$689 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. The improvement was primarily related to an increase in EBITDA, which is discussed in detail under Business Segment Results, offset in part by an increase in depreciation and amortization expense discussed above.

Interest Income (Expense), Net. Interest expense, net, increased slightly to \$1.353 billion in 2001, from \$1.340 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000, principally due to increased debt levels, offset in part by lower market interest rates in 2001.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other expense, net, increased to \$3.567 billion in 2001 from \$1.357 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. Other expense, net, increased primarily because of higher pretax noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain publicly traded and privately held investments, restricted securities and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments. In 2001, these charges were approximately \$2.532 billion, including approximately \$1.2 billion related to AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom and approximately \$270 million related to AOL Time Warner's investment in Hughes. In 2000, on a pro forma basis, these charges amounted to \$799 million, including approximately \$220 million related to AOL Time Warner's investment in Columbia House. In addition, other expense, net, in 2001 was higher due to the absence in 2001 of approximately \$359 million of pretax gains on the sale or exchange of certain Time Warner investments in 2000.

Minority Interest Income. Minority interest income increased to \$46 million in 2001, compared to \$31 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. Minority interest income increased principally due to lower distributions on preferred trust securities, which were redeemed in the first quarter of 2001, offset in part by the allocation of pretax gains related to the exchange of various unconsolidated cable television systems in 2001 at TWE attributable to the minority owners of TWE and a higher allocation of losses in 2000 to a minority partner in The WB Network.

Income Tax Provision. The relationship between income before income taxes and income tax expense of AOL Time Warner is principally affected by the amortization of goodwill and certain other financial statement expenses that are not deductible for income tax purposes. AOL Time Warner had income tax expense of \$139 million in 2001, compared to \$559 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. Income taxes in 2001, for financial reporting purposes, benefited from the tax effect of the approximate \$2.532 billion noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments and \$250 million of merger-related costs. Income taxes in 2000, for financial reporting purposes, benefited from the tax effect of the approximate \$799 million of noncash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments and reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments and \$155 million of merger-related costs, partially offset by the approximately \$387 million of gains on the sale or exchange of various cable television systems and other investments. Excluding the tax effect of these items, the effective tax rate was comparable in each period.

Net Income (Loss) and Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share. AOL Time Warner's net loss before cumulative effect of an accounting change applicable to common shares increased by \$962 million to \$4.934 billion in 2001, compared to \$3.972 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. However, excluding the effect of the significant and nonrecurring items referred to earlier, the net loss before cumulative effect of an accounting change applicable to common shares decreased by \$280 million to \$3.264 billion in 2001 from \$3.544 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. Similarly, excluding the effect of significant and nonrecurring items, basic and diluted net loss per common share before cumulative effect of an accounting change decreased to \$0.74 in 2001, compared to a normalized basic and diluted net loss per common share of \$0.82 on a pro forma basis in 2000. As discussed more

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fully below, this improvement principally resulted from an overall increase in AOL Time Warner's revenues and EBITDA, offset in part by higher depreciation and amortization and higher income taxes.

Business Segment Results

AOL. Revenues increased to \$8.615 billion in 2001, compared to \$7.605 billion in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$2.914 billion in 2001, compared to \$2.298 billion in 2000. Depreciation and amortization increased to \$422 million and \$141 million, respectively in 2001, compared to \$344 million and \$99 million, respectively in 2000. Revenues increased due to a 12% increase in subscription revenues (from \$4.777 billion to \$5.353 billion), a 14% increase in advertising and commerce revenues (from \$2.273 billion to \$2.585 billion) and a 22% increase in content and other revenues (from \$555 million to \$677 million).

The growth in subscription revenues was principally due to an increase in domestic subscribers and a price increase of \$1.95 per month in AOL's unlimited usage plan for the domestic AOL service that became effective in billing cycles after July 1, 2001. The positive impact of the price increase was partially offset by an increase in certain marketing programs designed to introduce the AOL service to new members, including certain bundling programs with computer manufacturers that generate lower subscription revenues during introductory periods and the sale of bulk subscriptions at a discounted rate to AOL's strategic partners for distribution to their employees. The growth in advertising and commerce revenues resulted from a general increase in advertising in the first half of 2001, the recognition of revenues related to advertising provided pursuant to contractual commitments entered into in prior periods, including amounts earned in connection with the early settlement of certain of those contracts, an increase in intercompany sales of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$222 million in 2001 versus \$0 on a pro forma basis in 2000) and increased commerce revenues from the expansion of the Company's merchandise business. In addition, advertising and commerce revenues benefited from third-party advertising packages sold across multiple business segments of the Company. While AOL's advertising revenues grew for the year, it experienced a decline in advertising during the fourth quarter due to a general weakness in the advertising market. Such weakness is expected to continue for at least the first half of 2002, which will be in contrast to the growth in advertising revenues experienced in the first half of 2001.

The increase in content and other revenues is primarily due to amounts earned in connection with the restructuring of a software licensing arrangement, which resulted from the termination of AOL's iPlanet alliance with Sun Microsystems, Inc. The three-year alliance that was originally scheduled to conclude in March 2002 was restructured when the Company was unable to extend or renew the technology-based alliance under favorable terms. AOL continues to own certain software products it had contributed to the iPlanet alliance. During 2001, including amounts earned in connection with the restructuring, the iPlanet alliance contributed approximately \$400 million of revenue and approximately \$320 million of EBITDA that will not continue in 2002.

The 27% growth in EBITDA in 2001 is primarily due to the revenue growth, reduced general and administrative costs and the continued decline in network costs on a per subscriber basis. The advertising revenue generated from intercompany sales of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner did not significantly impact EBITDA as it was substantially offset by costs associated with increased intercompany advertising purchased on properties of other AOL Time Warner business segments. AOL's operating results also benefited from cost management initiatives entered into during the year and a reduction in bad debt expense associated with an improvement in cash collections.

Cable. Revenues increased to \$6.028 billion in 2001, compared to \$5.247 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$2.628 billion in 2001 from \$2.376 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$893 million and \$2.483 billion, respectively in 2001, compared to \$691 million and \$2.577 billion, respectively in 2000 on a pro forma basis. Revenues increased due to a 13% increase in subscription revenues (from \$4.837 billion to \$5.482 billion) and a 33% increase in advertising and commerce revenues (from \$410 million to \$546 million).

The increase in subscription revenues was due to higher basic cable rates, an increase in subscribers to high-speed online services, an increase in digital cable subscribers and, to a lesser degree, a marginal increase in basic cable subscribers. The increase in advertising and commerce revenues was primarily related to advertising purchased by programming vendors to promote their channel launches (\$106 million in 2001 versus \$38 million on a pro forma basis in 2000), the intercompany sale of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$58 million in 2001 versus \$5 million on a pro forma basis in 2000) and a general increase in advertising sales. The operating results of the Cable segment were affected by pretax gains of approximately \$28 million recognized in 2000 relating to the sale or exchange of various consolidated cable television systems. Excluding these gains, EBITDA increased principally as a result of the revenue gains and improved margins related to the high-speed online services, offset in part by a greater than 20% increase in programming costs related to general programming rate increases across both the basic and digital services and the roll-out of digital services, including the addition of new channels that are available only on the digital service. This increase in programming costs is expected to continue into the near term as general programming rates are expected to

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continue to increase and digital services continue to be rolled out. The increase in depreciation expense reflects higher levels of capital spending related to the roll-out of digital services over the past three years.

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Filmed Entertainment. Revenues increased to \$8.759 billion in 2001, compared to \$8.119 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$1.017 billion in 2001, compared to \$796 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$89 million and \$478 million, respectively in 2001, compared to \$99 million and \$516 million, respectively in 2000 on a pro forma basis. Revenues and EBITDA grew due to increases at both Warner Bros. and the filmed entertainment businesses of Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (the Turner filmed entertainment businesses). The Turner filmed entertainment businesses include New Line Cinema, Castle Rock and the former film and television libraries of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. and RKO pictures.

For Warner Bros., revenues increased related to the theatrical successes of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Ocean's Eleven* and *Cats & Dogs*. Revenues also benefited from the increased domestic distribution of theatrical product, principally due to higher DVD sales, and syndication revenues to broadcast *Friends*. This benefit was offset in part by lower revenues in Warner Bros. retail operations related to the closure of its Studio Stores. For the Turner filmed entertainment businesses, revenues increased primarily due to New Line Cinema's theatrical successes of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* and *Rush Hour 2*, higher domestic DVD sales (including the domestic release of *Rush Hour 2* late in 2001), as well as significant syndication revenues to broadcast *Seinfeld*. For Warner Bros., EBITDA increased principally due to the increased revenues, reduced losses from the closure of the Studio Store operations and reduced expenses for online development, offset in part by higher film costs, including higher advertising and distribution costs, because of an increase in the performance, number and timing of new theatrical releases in comparison to the prior year. For the Turner filmed entertainment businesses, EBITDA increased principally due to the increased revenues, offset in part by higher film costs due to improved film performance in comparison to the prior year.

Networks. Revenues increased to \$7.050 billion in 2001, compared to \$6.802 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$1.797 billion in 2001 from \$1.502 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$159 million and \$1.966 billion, respectively in 2001, compared to \$153 million and \$1.948 billion, respectively in 2000 on a pro forma basis. Revenues grew primarily due to an increase in subscription revenues with growth at both the cable networks of Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (the Turner cable networks) and HBO, an increase in advertising and commerce revenues at The WB Network and an increase in content and other revenues at HBO, offset in part by lower advertising and commerce revenues and lower content and other revenues at the Turner cable networks.

For the Turner cable networks, subscription revenues benefited from an increase in the number of subscribers and higher rates, primarily led by revenue increases at TNT, CNN, TBS Superstation and Cartoon Network. Advertising and commerce revenues declined due to the continued overall weakness in the advertising market. This decline was offset in part by the intercompany sale of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$120 million in 2001 versus \$38 million on a pro forma basis in 2000). The decline in content and other revenues is due to the absence in 2001 of revenues from World Championship Wrestling, an underperforming operation that the Company exited in 2001. For HBO, subscription revenues benefited from an increase in the number of subscribers and higher rates. Content and other revenues benefited from higher home video sales of HBO's original programming. For The WB Network, the increase in advertising and commerce revenues was driven by increased advertising rates and ratings in key demographic groups and the intercompany sale of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$37 million in 2001 versus \$6 million on a pro forma basis in 2000).

EBITDA was higher due to improved results at the Turner cable networks, HBO and The WB Network. For the Turner cable networks, the increase in EBITDA was principally due to the increased subscription revenues, the absence of losses from World Championship Wrestling, lower programming and marketing costs and lower administrative and operating expenses from certain cost reduction initiatives, offset in part by the advertising and commerce revenue declines and to a lesser degree higher newsgathering costs. For HBO, the increase in EBITDA was principally due to the increase in revenues and increased cost savings from HBO's overhead cost management program. For The WB Network, the EBITDA improvement was principally due to the increase in advertising and commerce revenues.

Music. Revenues decreased to \$4.036 billion in 2001, compared to \$4.268 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. EBITDA decreased to \$419 million in 2001 from \$518 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$97 million and \$820 million, respectively in 2001, compared to \$83 million and \$723 million, respectively in 2000 on a pro forma basis. Revenues decreased primarily due to the negative effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on international operations and lower industry-wide recorded music sales. The decrease in EBITDA principally related to the reduction in revenues, higher marketing costs, including the cost of promoting new artists, and higher provisions for bad debts, reflecting the difficult industry-wide retail environment. This was offset in part by higher income from DVD manufacturing operations and lower artist royalty costs driven by the lower revenues. Despite the industry-wide sales decline, the Music segment increased its domestic market share to 16.8%, coming in second place for the year in total industry sales.

Publishing. Revenues increased to \$4.689 billion in 2001, compared to \$4.525 billion on a pro forma basis in 2000. EBITDA increased to \$909 million in 2001 from \$747 million on a pro forma basis in 2000. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$70 million and \$935 million, respectively in 2001, compared to \$64 million and \$820 million, respectively in 2000 on a pro forma basis. Revenues increased primarily from a 2% increase in magazine advertising and commerce revenues and a 14% increase in magazine subscription revenues, offset in part by a decline

in content and other revenues. Magazine advertising and commerce revenues and magazine subscription

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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revenues benefited from the acquisition of the Times Mirror magazines group (Time4 Media) in the fourth quarter of 2000 and the acquisition of IPC in the fourth quarter of 2001. In addition, magazine advertising and commerce revenues benefited from higher commerce revenues from direct marketing efforts at Time Life and the intercompany sale of advertising to other business segments of AOL Time Warner (\$37 million in 2001 versus \$29 million on a pro forma basis in 2000), offset in part by the continued overall weakness in the advertising market. In addition to the acquisition of Time4 Media and IPC, magazine subscription revenues increased due to the sale of special issues covering the September 11th terrorist attacks. EBITDA increased principally as a result of the increase in revenues, increased cost savings and the absence in 2001 of online development costs and losses generated by American Family Enterprises, which was liquidated in the first quarter of 2001.

2000 vs. 1999

Consolidated Results

Revenues. America Online's revenues increased to \$7.605 billion in 2000, compared to \$5.724 billion in 1999. This overall increase in revenues was driven by an increase in subscription revenues of 23% to \$4.777 billion, an increase in advertising and commerce revenues of 84% to \$2.273 billion, offset in part by a decrease in content and other revenues of 9% to \$555 million.

The increase in subscription revenues was primarily attributable to a 32% increase in the average number of U.S. subscribers for the year ended December 31, 2000, compared to the year ended December 31, 1999, offset in part by a slight decrease in the average monthly subscription services revenue per U.S. subscriber. The decrease in the average monthly subscription revenues per U.S. subscriber is due to the impact of certain promotional bundling programs that generate lower subscription revenues during the introductory periods. Advertising and commerce revenues increased primarily due to additional advertising and electronic commerce on the AOL service, as well as its other branded services and portals. Content and other revenues declined primarily due to a decrease in contractual obligations from Sun Microsystems, offset in part by an increase in license revenues generated through the iPlanet alliance with Sun Microsystems.

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EBITDA. EBITDA in 2000 and 1999 includes certain corporate and merger-related costs of \$89 million and \$200 million, respectively. Excluding these costs, EBITDA from America Online's core business increased by \$963 million to \$2.298 billion in 2000, compared to \$1.335 billion in 1999. The increase in EBITDA is primarily due to the significant revenue growth and reduced cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues driven by lower hourly network costs as America Online continued to realize efficiencies as a result of its size and scale, as well as lower negotiated rates with its network providers. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in daily member usage, from an average of nearly 55 minutes per day in 1999 to an average of nearly 61 minutes per day in 2000.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased to \$443 million in 2000 from \$316 million in 1999. This increase was due to increases in both depreciation, primarily reflecting higher levels of capital spending, primarily related to product development costs, and amortization. The higher amortization in 2000 was primarily due to an increase in goodwill and other intangibles generated from business combinations accounted for using the purchase method accounting, primarily incurred in the latter half of 2000.

Operating Income. Operating income increased to \$1.766 billion in 2000 from \$819 million in 1999. The improvement was primarily related to an increase in EBITDA, offset in part by an increase in depreciation and amortization expense.

Interest Income (Expense), Net. Interest income, net, increased to \$275 million in 2000 from \$138 million in 1999, principally as a result of higher interest income earned on short-term investments.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net, decreased to \$208 million of expense in 2000 from \$677 million of income in 1999. Other income (expense), net, decreased primarily because of noncash pretax charges of approximately \$535 million to reduce the carrying value of certain publicly traded investments and restricted securities that experienced other-than-temporary declines and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments. Contributing to the decrease in other income (expense), net, was higher gains on the sale or exchange of certain investments in 1999 of approximately \$678 million, including approximately \$567 million relating to a gain on the sale of investments in Excite, Inc. This compares to approximately \$275 million of investment-related gains in 2000.

Income Tax Provision. America Online had income tax expense of \$712 million in 2000, compared to \$607 million in 1999, which, excluding the significant and nonrecurring items referred to earlier, represented an effective tax rate that was comparable in each period.

Net Income (Loss) and Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share. America Online's net income increased by \$94 million to \$1.121 billion in 2000, compared to \$1.027 billion in 1999. However, excluding the effect of the significant and nonrecurring items referred to earlier, net income increased by \$626 million to \$1.284 billion in 2000 from \$658 million in 1999. Similarly, adjusted basic and diluted net income per common share, excluding the effect of significant and nonrecurring items, increased to \$0.55 and \$0.50, respectively, in 2000 compared to \$0.30 and \$0.26, respectively, in 1999. This improvement principally resulted from an overall increase in America Online's EBITDA.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY**December 31, 2001****Current Financial Condition**

At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had \$22.8 billion of debt, \$719 million of cash and equivalents (net debt of \$22.1 billion, defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents) and \$152.0 billion of shareholders' equity, compared to \$1.4 billion of debt, \$2.6 billion of cash and equivalents, and \$6.7 billion of shareholders' equity at December 31, 2000.

As discussed in more detail below, management believes that AOL Time Warner's operating cash flow, cash and equivalents, borrowing capacity under committed bank credit agreements and availability under its commercial paper programs and shelf registration statement are sufficient to fund its capital and liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

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Cash Flows

Operating Activities

During 2001, AOL Time Warner's cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$5.281 billion and reflected \$9.054 billion of EBITDA, less \$1.199 billion of net interest payments, \$340 million of net income taxes paid, \$1.408 billion of payments to settle restructuring and merger-related liabilities and \$826 million related to other working capital requirements.

Cash provided by operating activities of \$1.951 billion in 2000 reflected \$2.209 billion of EBITDA and \$315 million of net interest payments received, less \$14 million of net income taxes paid, \$100 million of payments to settle restructuring and merger-related liabilities and \$459 million related to other working capital requirements. The growth in cash flow from operations is being driven primarily by an increase in EBITDA, offset in part by an increase in payments to settle restructuring and merger-related liabilities.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities was \$5.257 billion in 2001, compared to \$2.316 billion in 2000. The cash used by investing activities in 2001 included \$4.177 billion of cash used for acquisitions and investments (including approximately \$1.6 billion for the acquisition of IPC and approximately \$285 million, net of cash acquired, for the acquisition of Synapse, with the remainder relating to the acquisition or funding of consolidated and unconsolidated investments) and \$3.621 billion of capital expenditures and product development costs, offset in part by \$690 million of cash acquired in the Merger and \$1.851 billion of proceeds received from the sale of investments. The proceeds received from the sale of investments in 2001 was due primarily to the sale of short-term investments previously held by America Online, which were acquired in 2000.

The cash used by investing activities of \$2.316 billion in 2000 included \$2.348 billion of cash used for acquisitions and investments (including approximately \$1.6 billion for the acquisition of the previously discussed short-term investments that were sold in 2001, with the remainder relating to the acquisition or funding of consolidated and unconsolidated investments) and \$778 million of capital expenditures and product development costs, offset in part by \$812 million of proceeds received from the sale of investments. The proceeds received from the sale of investments in 2000 was due primarily to the sale of short-term investments previously held by America Online. AOL Time Warner's capital spending and the related increase in capital spending in 2001 is due principally to the impact of the Merger, including the impact of the Cable segment, as discussed more fully below.

Financing Activities

Cash used by financing activities was \$1.915 billion in 2001. This compares to cash provided by financing activities of \$421 million in 2000. The use of cash in 2001 resulted primarily from the repurchase of approximately 75.8 million shares of AOL Time Warner common stock for cash totaling \$3.031 billion, the redemption of mandatorily redeemable preferred securities of a subsidiary of \$575 million and \$63 million of dividends and partnership distributions, offset in part by \$792 million of net incremental borrowings and \$926 million of proceeds received principally from the exercise of employee stock options.

Cash provided by financing activities of \$421 million in 2000 resulted from \$103 million of net incremental borrowings and \$318 million of proceeds received principally from the exercise of employee stock options.

In January 2001, after the Merger was consummated, AOL Time Warner's Board of Directors authorized a common stock repurchase program that allows AOL Time Warner to repurchase, from time to time, up to \$5 billion of AOL Time Warner common stock over a two-year period. As previously discussed, during 2001, the Company repurchased approximately 75.8 million shares at a cost of approximately \$3 billion. In an effort to maintain financial flexibility and investment capacity, the pace of share repurchases under this program may decrease in 2002.

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Free Cash Flow

AOL Time Warner evaluates operating performance based on several factors including free cash flow, which is defined as cash provided by operations less capital expenditures, product development costs, dividend payments and partnership distributions. Free cash flow for 2001 was \$1.597 billion, compared to \$1.173 billion for 2000. The comparability of AOL Time Warner's free cash flow has been affected by certain significant transactions and nonrecurring items in each period. Specifically, AOL Time Warner's free cash flow has been impacted by the cash impact of the significant and nonrecurring items previously discussed. In addition, free cash flow has been impacted by payments made in settling restructuring and merger-related liabilities. For 2001, these items aggregated approximately \$1.408 billion of cash payments. For 2000, these items aggregated approximately \$100 million. Excluding the effect of these nonrecurring items and discontinued operations, free cash flow increased to \$2.915 billion for 2001 from \$1.273 billion for 2000, primarily due to the impact of the Merger.

TWE Cash Flow Restrictions

The assets and cash flows of TWE are restricted by certain borrowing and partnership agreements and are unavailable to AOL Time Warner except through the payment of certain fees, reimbursements, cash distributions and loans, which are subject to limitations. Under its bank credit agreement, TWE is permitted to incur additional indebtedness to make loans, advances, distributions and other cash payments to AOL Time Warner, subject to its individual compliance with the cash flow coverage and leverage ratio covenants contained therein.

Capital Spending

AOL Time Warner's overall capital spending for 2001 was \$3.621 billion, an increase of \$2.843 billion over capital spending for 2000 of \$778 million. Capital expenditures and product development costs from continuing operations were \$3.213 billion in 2001 and \$778 million in 2000. AOL Time Warner's capital spending and the related increase in capital spending is due principally to the impact of the Merger, including the impact of the Cable segment, as discussed more fully below.

The Cable segment has been engaged in a plan to upgrade the technological capability and reliability of its cable television systems and develop new services, which management believes will position the business for sustained, long-term growth. Capital spending by the Cable segment from continuing operations amounted to \$1.813 billion in 2001. As more systems are upgraded, the fixed portion of Cable's capital spending is replaced with spending that varies based on the number of new subscribers. Capital spending by the Cable segment is expected to continue to be funded by the Cable segment's operating cash flow.

Outstanding Debt and Other Financing Arrangements*Outstanding Debt and Available Financial Capacity*

At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had total committed capacity, defined as maximum available borrowings under various existing debt arrangements, of approximately \$32.5 billion. Of this committed capacity, approximately \$9.7 billion was available to fund future contractual obligations, including the previously discussed purchase of Bertelsmann's interest in AOL Europe, and approximately \$22.8 billion was outstanding as debt (refer to Note 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for more details on outstanding debt). At December 31, 2001, total committed capacity, unused capacity and outstanding debt were as follows:

	Committed Capacity	Unused Capacity	Outstanding Debt
	(millions)		
Bank credit agreements and commercial paper programs	\$ 14,608	\$ 9,663	\$ 4,945
Fixed-rate public debt	17,615		17,615
Other fixed-rate obligations(a)	280		280
Total	\$ 32,503	\$ 9,663	\$ 22,840

(a) Includes debt due within one year of \$48 million, which primarily relates to capital lease obligations.

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Other Financing Arrangements

From time to time, the Company enters into various other financing arrangements with special purpose entities (SPEs). These arrangements include facilities which provide for the accelerated receipt of cash on certain accounts receivables and backlog licensing contracts and the leasing of certain aircraft and property. The Company employs these arrangements because they provide a cost-efficient form of financing, including certain tax benefits, as well as an added level of diversification of funding sources. The Company is able to realize cost efficiencies under these arrangements since the assets securing the financing are held by a legally separate, bankruptcy-remote SPE and provide direct security for the funding being provided. These facilities generally have relatively short-term maturities (1 to 5 years), which is taken into account in determining the maximum efficiency for the Company's overall capital structure. The Company's maturity profile of its outstanding debt and other financing arrangements is relatively long-term, with a weighted maturity of approximately 11 years. The assets and financing associated with these arrangements generally qualify for off-balance sheet treatment. For more detail, see Note 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarizes the Company's financing arrangements with SPEs at December 31, 2001:

	<u>Committed Capacity</u>	<u>Unused Capacity(a)</u>	<u>Outstanding Utilization</u>
	(millions)		
Accounts receivable securitization facilities	\$ 1,480	\$ 330	\$ 1,150
Backlog securitization facility(b)	500	58	442
Real estate and aircraft operating leases(c)	448	93	355
	<u>2,428</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>1,947</u>
Total other financing arrangements	\$ 2,428	\$ 481	\$ 1,947

- (a) Ability to use accounts receivable securitization facilities and backlog securitization facility depends on availability of qualified assets.
- (b) The outstanding utilization on the backlog securitization facility is classified as deferred revenue on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.
- (c) Represents current committed capacity. As discussed further in Note 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, a portion of this committed capacity is being used to fund certain costs of AOL Time Warner's future corporate headquarters, which is expected to ultimately cost approximately \$800 million.

Rating Triggers and Financial Covenants

Each of the Company's bank credit agreements and financing arrangements with SPEs contain customary covenants. A breach of such covenants in the bank credit agreements that continues beyond any grace period can constitute a default, which can limit the ability to borrow and can give rise to a right of the lenders to terminate the applicable facility and/or require immediate payment of any outstanding debt. A breach of such covenants in the financing arrangements with SPEs that continues beyond any grace period can constitute a termination event, which can limit the facility as a future source of liquidity; however, there would be no claims on the Company for the receivables or backlog contracts previously sold. Additionally, in the event that the Company's credit ratings decrease, the cost of maintaining the bank credit agreements and facilities and of borrowing increases and, conversely, if the ratings improve, such costs decrease.

As of December 31, 2001 and through the date of the original report, the Company was in compliance with all covenants. Management does not foresee that the Company will have any difficulty complying with the covenants currently in place in the foreseeable future. As discussed in more detail in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company expects to take a noncash charge of approximately \$54 billion upon adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (FAS 142). This charge will not result in a violation of any of the Company's covenants.

Contractual and Other Obligations*Firm Commitments*

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In addition to the above financing arrangements, the Company has commitments under certain firm contractual arrangements (firm commitments) to make future payments for goods and services. These firm commitments secure the future rights to various assets and services to be used in the normal course of operations. For example, the Company is contractually committed to make certain minimum lease payments for the use of property under operating lease agreements. In accordance with current accounting rules, the future rights and obligations pertaining to such contracts are not reflected as assets or liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

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The following table summarizes separately the Company's material firm commitments at December 31, 2001 and the timing and effect that such obligations are expected to have on the Company's liquidity and cash flow in future periods. Other than the AOL Europe purchase commitment, which is expected to be funded with available financial capacity, the Company expects to fund these commitments with operating cash flow generated in the normal course of business.

Nature of Firm Commitments	2002	2003-2005	2006 and thereafter	Total
			(millions)	
Programming and production deals	\$ 1,611	\$ 2,401	\$ 3,647	\$ 7,659
AOL Europe purchase	7,005			7,005
Narrowband and broadband network providers	1,728	3,424	289	5,441
Operating leases	868	1,744	3,368	5,980
Other firm commitments	1,030	992	270	2,292
Total firm commitments	\$ 12,242	\$ 8,561	\$ 7,574	\$ 28,377

Following is a description of the Company's firmly committed contractual obligations at December 31, 2001:

The networks (HBO, Turner and The WB Network) enter into agreements with movie studios to air movies they produce (e.g., programming and production deals).

As previously discussed, in January 2002, AOL Time Warner purchased 80% of Bertelsmann's interest in AOL Europe for \$5.3 billion, funded with available financial capacity, and has committed to purchase Bertelsmann's remaining 20% interest in July 2002 for \$1.45 billion. Additionally, in February 2002, certain redeemable preferred securities previously issued by AOL Europe were redeemed for \$255 million.

AOL has minimum purchase commitments with various narrowband and broadband network providers in order to provide service to its subscribers.

Operating lease obligations primarily relate to the minimum lease rental obligations for the Company's real estate and operating equipment in various locations around the world.

Other firm commitments include obligations to music artists, actors, authors and sports personnel and commitments to use certain printing facilities for the production of magazines and books.

Contingent Commitments

The Company also has certain contractual arrangements that would require the Company to make payments or provide funding if certain circumstances occur (contingent commitments). For example, the Company has guaranteed certain lease obligations of joint venture investees. In this circumstance, the Company would be required to make payments due under the lease to the lessor in the event of default by the joint venture investee. The Company does not expect that these contingent commitments will result in any amounts being paid by the Company in the near or foreseeable future.

The following table summarizes separately the Company's contingent commitments at December 31, 2001. The timing of amounts presented in the table represents when the maximum contingent commitment will expire and does not mean that the Company expects to incur an obligation to make any payments during that timeframe.

Nature of Contingent Commitments	Total Commitments	Expiration of Commitments		
		2002	2003-2005	2006 and thereafter
				(millions)

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Guarantees	\$ 3,265	\$ 241	\$ 278	\$ 2,746
Letters of credit and other contingent commitments	231			231
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total contingent commitments	\$ 3,496	\$ 241	\$ 278	\$ 2,977
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Following is a description of the Company's contingent commitments at December 31, 2001:

Guarantees include guarantees the Company has provided on certain lease and operating commitments entered into by formerly owned entities and joint ventures in which AOL Time Warner is a venture partner.

The Cable segment provides letters of credit for several of its joint ventures. Should these joint ventures default on their debts, AOL Time Warner would be obligated to cover these costs to the extent of the letters of credit. In addition, the Cable segment provides for letters of credit and surety bonds that are required by certain local governments when cable is being installed.

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Equity Method Investments

Except as otherwise discussed above, AOL Time Warner does not guarantee the debt of any of its investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting. However, for certain of these investments, the Company expects to continue to provide funding in excess of amounts currently invested. For example, as previously discussed, in 2002 the Company has agreed to provide AOL Latin America with funding in the form of convertible notes of up to \$160 million in aggregate principal.

Filmed Entertainment Backlog

Backlog represents the amount of future revenue not yet recorded from cash contracts for the licensing of theatrical and television product for pay cable, basic cable, network and syndicated television exhibition. Backlog for all of AOL Time Warner's Filmed Entertainment companies was approximately \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2001, including amounts relating to the licensing of film product to AOL Time Warner's Networks segment of approximately \$1.231 billion at December 31, 2001.

Because backlog generally relates to contracts for the licensing of theatrical and television product which have already been produced, the recognition of revenue for such completed product is principally only dependent upon the commencement of the availability period for telecast under the terms of the related licensing agreement. Cash licensing fees are collected periodically over the term of the related licensing agreements or, as referenced above and discussed in more detail in Note 10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, on an accelerated basis using a \$500 million securitization facility. The portion of backlog for which cash has not already been received has significant off-balance sheet asset value as a source of future funding. Of the approximately \$3.8 billion of backlog relating to the Filmed Entertainment companies as of December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner has recorded approximately \$720 million of deferred revenue on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, representing cash received through the utilization of the securitization facility and other advanced payments. The backlog excludes filmed entertainment advertising barter contracts, which are also expected to result in the future realization of revenues and cash through the sale of advertising spots received under such contracts.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and changes in the market value of investments.

Interest Rate Risk

AOL Time Warner has entered into variable-rate debt that, at December 31, 2001, had an outstanding balance of approximately \$4.945 billion. Based on AOL Time Warner's variable-rate obligations outstanding at December 31, 2001, each 25 basis point increase or decrease in the level of interest rates would, respectively, increase or decrease AOL Time Warner's annual interest expense and related cash payments by approximately \$12 million. Such potential increases or decreases are based on certain simplifying assumptions, including a constant level of variable-rate debt for all maturities and an immediate, across-the-board increase or decrease in the level of interest rates with no other subsequent changes for the remainder of the period.

AOL Time Warner has entered into fixed-rate debt that, at December 31, 2001, had an outstanding balance of approximately \$17.895 billion and a fair value of approximately \$18.505 billion. Based on AOL Time Warner's fixed-rate debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2001, a 25 basis point increase or decrease in the level of interest rates would, respectively, decrease or increase the fair value of the fixed-rate debt by approximately \$35 million. Such potential increases or decreases are based on certain simplifying assumptions, including a constant level and rate of fixed-rate debt and an immediate, across-the-board increase or decrease in the level of interest rates with no other subsequent changes for the remainder of the period.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
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AOL Time Warner uses foreign exchange contracts primarily to hedge the risk that unremitted or future royalties and license fees owed to AOL Time Warner domestic companies for the sale or anticipated sale of U.S. copyrighted products abroad may be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Similarly, the Company enters into foreign exchange contracts to hedge film production costs abroad. As part of its overall strategy to manage the level of exposure to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, primarily exposure to changes in the value of the British pound, Japanese yen and European currency, AOL Time Warner hedges a portion of its foreign currency exposures anticipated over the ensuing fifteen-month period (the hedging period). At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had effectively hedged approximately 75% of the estimated foreign currency exposures that principally relate to anticipated cash flows to be remitted to the U.S. over the ensuing hedging period. The hedging period covers revenues expected to be recognized over the ensuing twelve-month period, however, there is often a lag between the time that revenue is recognized and the transfer of foreign denominated revenues back into U.S. dollars, therefore, the hedging period covers a fifteen-month period. To hedge this exposure, AOL Time Warner uses foreign exchange contracts that generally have maturities of three months to fifteen months providing continuing coverage throughout the hedging period. At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had contracts for the sale of \$816 million and the purchase of \$577 million of foreign currencies at fixed rates, including net contracts for the sale of \$206 million of Japanese yen and \$121 million of European currency, and net contracts for the purchase of \$82 million of the British pound.

Based on the foreign exchange contracts outstanding at December 31, 2001, each 5% devaluation of the U.S. dollar as compared to the level of foreign exchange rates for currencies under contract at December 31, 2001 would result in approximately \$12 million of net unrealized losses. Conversely, a 5% appreciation of the U.S. dollar would result in \$12 million of net unrealized gains. Consistent with the nature of the economic hedge provided by such foreign exchange contracts, such unrealized gains or losses largely would be offset by corresponding decreases or increases, respectively, in the dollar value of future foreign currency royalty and license fee payments that would be received in cash within the hedging period from the sale of U.S. copyrighted products abroad.

Equity Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk as it relates to changes in market value of its investments. The Company invests in equity instruments of public and private companies for operational and strategic business purposes, many of which are Internet and technology companies. These securities are subject to significant fluctuations in fair market value due to volatility of the stock market and the industries in which the companies operate. These securities, which are classified in Investments, including available-for-sale securities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, include equity-method investments, investments in private securities, available-for-sale securities, restricted securities and equity derivative instruments. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had approximately \$646 million of cost-method investments, primarily relating to private equity securities, approximately \$1.942 billion of fair value investments, including approximately \$1.911 billion of investments in unrestricted public equity securities held for purposes other than trading and approximately \$31 million of equity derivative instruments, and approximately \$4.298 billion of investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

The United States has experienced a broad decline in the public equity markets, particularly in technology stocks, including investments held in the AOL Time Warner portfolio. Similarly, AOL Time Warner experienced significant declines in the value of certain privately held investments and restricted securities. As a result, the Company has recorded an approximate \$2.532 billion noncash pretax charge in 2001 and an approximate \$535 million noncash pretax charge in 2000 to reduce the carrying value of certain publicly traded and privately held investments, restricted securities and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting and to reflect market fluctuation in derivative instruments (Note 8). While AOL Time Warner has recognized all declines that are believed to be other-than-temporary, it is reasonably possible that individual investments in the Company's portfolio may experience an other-than-temporary decline in value in the future if the underlying investee experiences poor operating results or the U.S. equity markets experience future broad declines in value. See Note 8 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional discussion.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The SEC has recently issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" (FRR 60), suggesting companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on those accounting policies considered most critical. FRR 60 considers an accounting policy to be critical if it is important to the Company's financial condition and results, and requires significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in its application. AOL Time Warner believes the following represent the critical accounting policies of the Company as contemplated by FRR 60. For a summary of all of the Company's significant accounting policies, including the critical accounting policies discussed below, see Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Investments

The Company's investments are comprised of fair value investments, including available-for-sale investments, investments accounted for using the cost method of accounting and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting. A judgmental aspect of accounting for investments involves determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value of the investment has been sustained. If it has been determined that an investment has sustained an other-than-temporary decline in its value, the investment is written down to its fair value, by a charge to earnings. Such evaluation is dependent on the specific facts and circumstances. Factors that are considered by the Company in determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred include: the market value of the security in relation to its cost basis; the financial condition of the investee; and the intent and ability to retain the investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for recovery in the market value of the investment.

In evaluating the factors above for available-for-sale securities, management presumes a decline in value to be other-than-temporary if the quoted market price of the security is 20% or more below the investment's cost basis for a period of six months or more (the 20% criteria) or the quoted market price of the security is 50% or more below the security's cost basis at any quarter end (the 50% criteria). However, the presumption of an other-than-temporary decline in these instances may be overcome if there is persuasive evidence indicating that the decline is temporary in nature (e.g., strong operating performance of investee, historical volatility of investee, etc.). Additionally, there may be instances where impairment losses are recognized even if the 20% and 50% criteria are not satisfied (e.g., plan to sell the security in the near term and the fair value is below the Company's cost basis).

For investments accounted for using the cost or equity method of accounting, management evaluates information (e.g., budgets, business plans, financial statements, etc.) in addition to quoted market price, if any, in determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value exists. Factors indicative of an other-than-temporary decline include recurring operating losses, credit defaults and subsequent rounds of financings at an amount below the cost basis of the investment. This list is not all inclusive and management weighs all quantitative and qualitative factors in determining if an other-than-temporary decline in value of an investment has occurred.

The United States economy has experienced a broad decline in the public equity markets, particularly in technology stocks, including investments held in the Company's portfolio. Similarly, the Company experienced significant declines in the value of certain privately held investments, restricted securities and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, the Company recorded noncash pretax charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments that experienced other-than-temporary declines, and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments. These charges were approximately \$2.532 billion in 2001, of which \$2.271 billion was associated with publicly traded securities, and \$535 million in 2000, and are included in other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Included in the 2001 charge are impairments on AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom of approximately \$1.2 billion, Columbia House of approximately \$90 million and Hughes of approximately \$270 million. The value of the Time Warner Telecom investment was adjusted upward in the Merger by over \$2 billion to its estimated fair value. Since that time, Time Warner Telecom's share price has declined and as of December 31, 2001, the decline had met the 20% criteria. The Company reviewed qualitative factors in accordance with its investment policy and determined that there was not adequate support that the decline in value was temporary; therefore a \$1.2 billion impairment charge was recognized based upon the closing value of Time Warner Telecom common stock as of December 31, 2001. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2001, the value of the Company's investment in Hughes had declined greater than 20% below the investment's cost basis for a period of six months or more. Similarly, the Company reviewed qualitative factors and determined that the decline was not temporary and recognized a \$270 million impairment charge based upon the fair value of the investment as of December 31, 2001, as determined by the market value of Hughes common stock on that date. The impairment recognized on the Company's investment in Columbia

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)**

House was based upon a fair value determined from a pending sale agreement. The remaining impairment charges of approximately \$1 billion related to over 125 separate investment positions, which were determined in a similar manner.

While AOL Time Warner has recognized all declines that are believed to be other-than-temporary, it is reasonably possible that individual investments in the Company's portfolio may experience an other-than-temporary decline in value in the future if the underlying investee experiences poor operating results or the U.S. equity markets experience future broad declines in value.

Merger Accounting

The merger of America Online and Time Warner has been accounted for by AOL Time Warner as an acquisition of Time Warner under the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. Under the purchase method of accounting, the cost, including transaction costs, of approximately \$147 billion to acquire Time Warner was allocated to the underlying net assets, based on their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill.

The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value and expected useful lives assigned to each class of assets and liabilities acquired can significantly impact net income. For example, different classes of assets will have useful lives that differ—the useful life of a customer list may not be the same as the useful life of a music catalogue or copyright. Consequently, to the extent a longer-lived asset (e.g., music copyright) is ascribed greater value under the purchase method than a shorter-lived asset (e.g., customer list), there may be less amortization recorded in a given period.

Determining the fair value of certain assets and liabilities acquired is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. As provided by the accounting rules, AOL Time Warner used the one-year period following the consummation of the Merger to finalize estimates of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired. One of the areas that requires more judgment in determining fair values and useful lives is intangible assets. To assist in this process, AOL Time Warner obtained appraisals from independent valuation firms for certain intangible assets. While there were a number of different methods used in estimating the value of the intangibles acquired, there were two approaches primarily used: discounted cash flow and market multiple approaches. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the two approaches include: projected future cash flows (including timing); discount rate reflecting the risk inherent in the future cash flows; perpetual growth rate; determination of appropriate market comparables; and the determination of whether a premium or a discount should be applied to comparables. Most of the above assumptions were made based on available historical information.

The value of the Company's intangible assets, including goodwill, is exposed to future adverse changes if the Company experiences declines in operating results or experiences significant negative industry or economic trends or if future performance is below historical trends. The Company periodically reviews intangible assets and goodwill for impairment using the guidance of applicable accounting literature.

In the first quarter of 2002, AOL Time Warner will adopt new rules for measuring the impairment of goodwill and certain intangible assets. The estimates and assumptions described above, as well as the determination as to how goodwill will be allocated to the Company's operating segments, will impact the amount of impairment to be recognized upon adoption of the new accounting standard. It is expected that the adoption of FAS 142 will result in a noncash charge of approximately \$54 billion, and will be reflected as a cumulative effect of an accounting change.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

There are two areas related to revenue and cost recognition which incorporate significant judgment and estimates by management—the accounting for multiple-element arrangements and the amortization of film costs resulting from the determination of revenue ultimates under the film accounting rules.

Multiple-Element Arrangements

In accounting for multiple-element arrangements, one of the key judgments to be made is the value that is attributable to the different contractual elements of the overall arrangement. The appropriate allocation of value not only impacts which segment is credited with the revenue, it also could impact the amount of revenue recorded in the consolidated statement of operations during a given period due to the differing methods of recognizing revenue by each of the segments, as discussed in Note 1.

In determining the amount of revenue that each segment should recognize, the Company follows the guidance contained in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101: Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements—Frequently Asked Questions and Answers,

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)**

(SAB 101 FAQ). SAB 101 FAQ prescribes that in circumstances where multiple elements are being sold, revenue should be allocated to each element based on the relative fair value of that element to the aggregate fair value of all elements, irrespective of the dollar amounts ascribed to each of the elements in the related contract. Accordingly, it is necessary for management to determine the fair value of each element. Such determination is judgmental and is typically based on the pricing of similar cash arrangements that are not part of a multi-element arrangement.

Filmed Entertainment Revenues and Costs

An aspect of film accounting that requires the exercise of judgment relates to the process of estimating the total revenues to be received throughout a film's life cycle. Such estimate of a film's ultimate revenue is important for two reasons. First, while a film is being produced and the related costs are being capitalized, it is necessary for management to estimate the ultimate revenues, less additional costs to be incurred including exploitation costs, in order to determine whether the value of a film has been impaired and thus requires an immediate write off of unrecoverable film cost. Second, the amount of capitalized film costs recognized as cost of revenues for a given film as it is exhibited in various markets throughout its life cycle is based upon the proportion of the film's revenues recognized for such period to the film's estimated ultimate total revenues.

Management bases its estimates of ultimate revenue for each film on the historical performance of similar films, incorporating factors such as the star power of the lead actors and actresses, the genre of the film and the expected number of theatres at which the film will be released. Management updates such estimates based on the actual results of each film. For example, a film which has resulted in lower-than-expected theatrical revenues in its initial weeks of release would generally have its theatrical, home video and distribution ultimate revenues adjusted downward; a failure to do so would result in the understatement of amortized film costs for the period.

Sales Returns and Uncollectible Accounts

One area of judgment affecting reported revenue and net income is management's estimate of product sales that will be returned and the amount of receivables that will ultimately be collected. In determining the estimate of product sales that will be returned, management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends and changes in customer demand and acceptance of AOL Time Warner's products. Based on this information, management reserves a percentage of each dollar of product sales that provide the customer with the right of return.

Similarly, management evaluates accounts receivables to determine if they will ultimately be collected. In performing this evaluation, significant judgments and estimates are involved, including an analysis of specific risks on a customer-by-customer basis for larger accounts and customers, and an analysis of receivables aging that determines the percent that has historically been uncollected by aged category. Based on this information, management reserves an amount that is believed to be uncollectible.

CAUTION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The SEC encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This document contains such forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, particularly statements anticipating future growth in revenues, EBITDA and cash flow. Words such as anticipates, estimates, expects, projects, intends, plans, believes and words and terms of similar substance used in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance identify such forward-looking statements. Those forward-looking statements are based on management's present expectations about future events. As with any projection or forecast, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and changes in circumstances, and the Company is under no obligation to (and expressly disclaims any such obligation to) update or alter its forward-looking statements whether as a result of such changes, new information, future events or otherwise.

AOL Time Warner operates in highly competitive, consumer-driven and rapidly changing Internet, media and entertainment businesses. These businesses are affected by government regulation, economic, political and social conditions, consumer response to new and existing products and services, technological developments and, particularly in view of new technologies, the continued ability to protect intellectual property rights. AOL Time Warner's actual results could differ materially from management's expectations because of changes in such factors. Other factors and risks could also cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, including those identified in AOL Time Warner's other filings with the SEC and the following:

For AOL Time Warner's America Online businesses, the ability to develop new products and services to remain competitive; the ability to develop, adopt or have access to new technologies; the ability to successfully implement its

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)**

broadband strategy; the ability to have access to distribution channels controlled by third parties; the ability to retain and grow the subscriber base; the ability to provide adequate server, network and system capacity; the risk of unanticipated increased costs for network services; increased competition from providers of Internet services; the ability to maintain or enter into new electronic commerce, advertising, marketing or content arrangements; the ability to maintain and grow market share in the enterprise software industry; the risks from changes in U.S. and international regulatory environments affecting interactive services; and the ability to continue to expand successfully internationally.

For AOL Time Warner's cable business, more aggressive than expected competition from new technologies and other types of video programming distributors, including DBS and DSL; increases in government regulation of basic cable or equipment rates or other terms of service (such as digital must-carry, open access or common carrier requirements); government regulation of other services, such as broadband cable modem service; increased difficulty in obtaining franchise renewals; the failure of new equipment (such as digital set-top boxes) or services (such as digital cable, high-speed online services, telephony over cable or video-on-demand) to appeal to enough consumers or to be available at prices consumers are willing to pay, to function as expected and to be delivered in a timely fashion; fluctuations in spending levels by advertisers and consumers; and greater than expected increases in programming or other costs.

For AOL Time Warner's filmed entertainment businesses generally, their ability to continue to attract and select desirable talent and scripts at manageable costs; general increases in production costs; fragmentation of consumer leisure and entertainment time (and its possible negative effects on the broadcast and cable networks, which are significant customers of these businesses); continued popularity of merchandising; the potential repeal of the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act; the uncertain impact of technological developments, which may facilitate piracy of the Company's copyrighted works; and risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates. With respect to feature films, the increasing marketing costs associated with theatrical film releases in a highly competitive marketplace; with respect to television programming, a decrease in demand for television programming provided by non-affiliated producers; and with respect to home video, the ability to maintain relationships with significant customers in the rental and sell-through markets.

For AOL Time Warner's network businesses, greater than expected programming or production costs; public and cable operator resistance to price increases (and the negative impact on premium programmers increases in basic cable rates); increased regulation of distribution agreements; the sensitivity of network advertising to economic cyclicality and to new media technologies; the impact of consolidation among cable and satellite distributors; piracy of programming by means of Internet peer-to-peer file sharing; the impact of personal video recorder ad-stripping functions on advertising sales; the development of new technologies that alter the role of programming networks and services; and greater than expected fragmentation of consumer viewership due to an increased number of programming services or the increased popularity of alternatives to television.

For AOL Time Warner's music business, its ability to continue to attract and select desirable talent at manageable costs; the popular demand for particular artists and albums; the timely completion of albums by major artists; its ability to continue to enforce its intellectual property rights in digital environments; piracy of programming by means of Internet peer-to-peer file sharing; its ability to develop a successful business model applicable to a digital online environment; the potential repeal of Subsection (6) of California Labor Code Section 2855 regarding the maximum length of personal service contracts; the potential repeal of the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act; risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates; and the overall strength of global music sales.

For AOL Time Warner's print media and publishing businesses, fluctuations in spending levels by advertisers and consumers; unanticipated increases in paper, postal and distribution costs (including costs resulting from financial pressure on the U.S. Postal Service); increased costs and business disruption resulting from instability in the newsstand distribution channel; the introduction and increased popularity of alternative technologies for the provision of news and information; and the ability to continue to develop new sources of circulation.

The risks related to the continued successful operation of the businesses of AOL Time Warner on an integrated basis and the possibility that the Company will not be able to continue to realize the benefits of the combination of these businesses.

In addition, the Company's overall financial strategy, including growth in operations, maintaining its financial ratios and a strong balance sheet, could be adversely affected by increased interest rates, failure to meet earnings expectations, significant acquisitions or other transactions, economic slowdowns and changes in the Company's plans, strategies and intentions.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
December 31,
(millions, except per share amounts)

	2001	2000
	(Restated)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 719	\$ 2,610
Short-term investments		886
Receivables, less allowances of \$1.889 billion and \$97 million	6,054	613
Inventories	1,791	47
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,687	471
Total current assets	10,251	4,627
Noncurrent inventories and film costs	6,853	
Investments, including available-for-sale securities	6,886	3,824
Property, plant and equipment	12,669	1,041
Music catalogues and copyrights	2,927	
Cable television and sports franchises	27,109	
Brands and trademarks	10,684	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	128,334	816
Other assets	2,791	470
Total assets	\$ 208,504	\$ 10,778
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,266	\$ 107
Participations payable	1,253	
Royalties and programming costs payable	1,515	
Deferred revenue	1,451	1,063
Debt due within one year	48	2
Other current liabilities	6,443	1,158
Total current liabilities	12,976	2,330
Long-term debt	22,792	1,411
Deferred income taxes	11,231	
Deferred revenue	1,048	223
Other liabilities	4,839	87
Minority interests	3,591	
Shareholders equity		
Series LMCN-V common stock, \$.01 par value, 171.2 million shares outstanding at December 31, 2001	2	
AOL Time Warner (and America Online as predecessor) common stock, \$.01 par value, 4.258 and 2.379 billion shares outstanding	42	24
Paid-in capital	155,172	4,946
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	49	61
Retained earnings (loss)	(3,238)	1,696
Total shareholders equity	152,027	6,727
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 208,504	\$ 10,778

See accompanying notes.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31,
(millions, except per share amounts)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
	(Restated)	(Restated)	
Revenues:			
Subscriptions	\$ 15,657	\$ 4,777	\$ 3,874
Advertising and commerce	8,260	2,273	1,240
Content and other	13,307	555	610
	<u>37,224</u>	<u>7,605</u>	<u>5,724</u>
Total revenues(a)	37,224	7,605	5,724
Cost of revenues(a)	(20,591)	(3,866)	(3,324)
Selling, general and administrative(a)	(9,079)	(1,864)	(1,390)
Amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets	(7,186)	(99)	(68)
Merger-related costs	(250)	(10)	(123)
	<u>118</u>	<u>1,766</u>	<u>819</u>
Operating income (loss)	118	1,766	819
Interest income (expense), net	(1,353)	275	138
Other income (expense), net(a)	(3,567)	(208)	677
Minority interest income	46		
	<u>(4,756)</u>	<u>1,833</u>	<u>1,634</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes and discontinued operations	(4,756)	1,833	1,634
Income tax provision	(139)	(712)	(607)
	<u>(4,895)</u>	<u>1,121</u>	<u>1,027</u>
Income (loss) before discontinued operations	(4,895)	1,121	1,027
Discontinued operations, net of tax	(39)		
	<u>(4,934)</u>	<u>1,121</u>	<u>1,027</u>
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,934)	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,027
	<u>(1.11)</u>	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.47</u>
Basic net income (loss) per common share before discontinued operations	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.47
Discontinued operations			
	<u>(1.11)</u>	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.47</u>
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.47
Average basic common shares	4,429.1	2,323.0	2,199.0
	<u>(1.11)</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.40</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per common share before discontinued operations	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.40
Discontinued operations			
	<u>(1.11)</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.40</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.40
Average diluted common shares	4,429.1	2,595.0	2,599.0

(a) Includes the following income (expenses) resulting from transactions with related companies:

Revenue	721	\$ 99	\$ 68
Cost of revenues	(327)		

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Selling, general and administrative	10	10	6
Other income (expense), net	11		

See accompanying notes.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31,
(millions)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
	(Restated)	(Restated)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,934)	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,027
Adjustments for noncash and nonoperating items:			
Depreciation and amortization	8,936	443	316
Amortization of film costs	2,380		
Loss on writedown of investments	2,537	465	
Net gains on sale of investments	(34)	(358)	(681)
Equity in losses of other investee companies after distributions	975	36	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Receivables	(469)	(84)	(134)
Inventories	(2,801)		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(1,973)	996	1,543
Other balance sheet changes	68	(668)	(436)
Adjustments for noncash and nonoperating items, and changes in operating assets and liabilities for discontinued operations	596		
	<u>5,281</u>	<u>1,951</u>	<u>1,640</u>
Cash provided by operating activities	5,281	1,951	1,640
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Time Warner Inc. cash and equivalents	690		
Investment in available-for-sale securities	(527)	(283)	(1,703)
Other investments and acquisitions	(3,650)	(2,065)	(773)
Capital expenditures and product development costs from continuing operations	(3,213)	(778)	(612)
Capital expenditures from discontinued operations	(408)		
Investment proceeds from available-for-sale securities	30	527	228
Other investment proceeds	1,821	285	541
Other		(2)	(28)
	<u>(5,257)</u>	<u>(2,316)</u>	<u>(2,347)</u>
Cash used by investing activities	(5,257)	(2,316)	(2,347)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Borrowings	10,692	104	1,286
Debt repayments	(9,900)	(1)	(22)
Redemption of mandatorily redeemable preferred securities of Subsidiary	(575)		
Proceeds from issuance of stock, primarily exercise of stock option and dividend reimbursement plans	926	318	494
Repurchases of common stock	(3,031)		
Dividends paid and partnership distributions for continuing operations	(4)		
Dividends paid and partnership distributions for discontinued operations	(59)		
Other	36		(29)
	<u>(1,915)</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>1,729</u>
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	(1,915)	421	1,729
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(1,891)	56	1,022
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	2,610	2,554	1,532
	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2,554</u>	<u>1,532</u>
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 719	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,554
	<u>\$ 719</u>	<u>\$ 2,610</u>	<u>\$ 2,554</u>

See accompanying notes.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
 (restated; millions)

	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1998	\$ 20	\$ 2,134	\$ (292)	\$ 1,862
Net income			1,027	1,027
Unrealized gains on securities, net of \$820 million tax provision			1,339	1,339
Comprehensive income			2,366	2,366
Investment in Gateway Inc.		100		100
Shares issued in connection with the conversion of convertible debt		101		101
Shares issued pursuant to stock option, warrant and employee stock purchase plans, including \$551 million tax benefit	3	1,032		1,035
Amortization of compensatory stock options		21		21
Sale of stock, net		10		10
Other		868	(32)	836
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1999	23	4,266	2,042	6,331
Net income			1,121	1,121
Realized and unrealized losses on derivative financial instruments, net of a \$1 million tax benefit			(1)	(1)
Unrealized losses on securities, net of \$861 million tax benefit			(1,405)	(1,405)
Comprehensive loss			(285)	(285)
Shares issued for acquisitions		275		275
Shares issued in connection with the conversion of convertible debt		244		244
Shares issued pursuant to stock option and employee stock purchase plans, including \$711 million tax benefit	1	1,028		1,029
Amortization of compensatory stock options		13		13
Other		(880)		(880)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2000	24	4,946	1,757	6,727
Shares issued in connection with the America Online-Time Warner merger	19	146,411		146,430
Reversal of America Online's deferred tax valuation allowance		4,439		4,439
Balance at December 31, 2000 adjusted to give effect to America Online-Time Warner merger	43	155,796	1,757	157,596
Net loss(a)			(4,934)	(4,934)
Foreign currency translation adjustments			(11)	(11)
Unrealized gains on securities, net of \$2 million tax provision(a)			4	4
Realized and unrealized losses on derivative financial instruments, net of \$3 million tax benefit			(5)	(5)
Comprehensive (loss)			(4,946)	(4,946)
Repurchases of AOL Time Warner common stock	(1)	(3,045)		(3,046)
Shares issued pursuant to stock options, restricted stock, dividend reinvestment and benefit plans including \$1.446 billion income tax benefit	2	2,421		2,423
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001	\$ 44	\$ 155,172	\$ (3,189)	\$ 152,027

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- (a) Includes a \$34 million pretax reduction (tax effect of \$14 million) related to realized gains on the sale of securities in 2001 and an increase of \$629 million pretax (tax effect of \$251 million) related to impairment charges on investments that had experienced other-than-temporary declines. These charges are included in the 2001 net loss.

See accompanying notes.

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*Description of Business and Basis of Presentation***Description of Business**

AOL Time Warner Inc. (AOL Time Warner or the Company) is the world's first Internet-powered media and communications company. The Company was formed in connection with the merger of America Online, Inc. (America Online) and Time Warner Inc. (Time Warner), which was consummated on January 11, 2001 (the Merger). As a result of the Merger, America Online and Time Warner each became a wholly owned subsidiary of AOL Time Warner. The Merger was structured as a stock-for-stock exchange, and was accounted for by AOL Time Warner as an acquisition of Time Warner using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. Under the purchase method of accounting, the estimated cost of approximately \$147 billion to acquire Time Warner, including transaction costs, was allocated to its underlying net assets in proportion to their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over estimated fair values of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill.

AOL Time Warner classifies its business interests into six fundamental areas: *AOL*, consisting principally of interactive services, Web properties, Internet technologies and electronic commerce services; *Cable*, consisting principally of interests in cable television systems; *Filmed Entertainment*, consisting principally of interests in filmed entertainment and television production; *Networks*, consisting principally of interests in cable television and broadcast network programming; *Music*, consisting principally of interests in recorded music and music publishing; and *Publishing*, consisting principally of interests in magazine publishing, book publishing and direct marketing. Financial information for AOL Time Warner's various business segments is presented in Note 17.

Each of the business interests within AOL Time Warner AOL, Cable, Filmed Entertainment, Networks, Music and Publishing is important to management's objective of increasing shareholder value through the creation, extension and distribution of recognizable brands and copyrights throughout the world. Such brands and copyrights include (1) leading worldwide Internet services, such as AOL and Compuserve, leading Web properties, such as Netscape, Moviefone and MapQuest, instant messaging services, such as ICQ and AOL Instant Messenger, and AOL music properties, such as the AOL Music Channel, Winamp and SHOUTcast, (2) Time Warner Cable, currently the second largest operator of cable television systems in the U.S., (3) the unique and extensive film, television and animation libraries owned or managed by Warner Bros. and New Line Cinema, and trademarks such as the *Looney Tunes* characters, *Batman* and *The Flintstones*, (4) leading television networks, such as The WB Network, HBO, Cinemax, CNN, TNT, TBS Superstation and Cartoon Network, (5) copyrighted music from many of the world's leading recording artists that is produced and distributed by a family of established record labels such as Warner Bros. Records, Atlantic Records, Elektra Entertainment and Warner Music International and (6) magazine franchises, such as *Time*, *People* and *Sports Illustrated*.

America Online, as predecessor to AOL Time Warner, was incorporated in the state of Delaware in May 1985. Based in Dulles, Virginia, America Online, as noted above, is the world's leader in interactive services, Web properties, Internet technologies and electronic commerce services.

Basis of Presentation*Restatement of Prior Financial Information*

The Company is conducting an internal review of certain advertising and commerce transactions at the AOL segment under the direction of the Company's Chief Financial Officer. In connection with this internal review, the financial results for each of the quarters ended September 30, 2000 through June 30, 2002 are being restated. The total impact of the adjustments is a reduction of the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$190 million over these eight quarterly periods, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA and operating income and net income for that same time period of \$97 million, \$83 million and \$46 million, respectively. For the AOL segment, the impact of the adjustments is a reduction of advertising and commerce revenues of \$168 million over these eight quarterly periods, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA and operating income for that same time period of \$97 million and \$83 million, respectively. The remaining impact on the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$22 million represents a reduction in revenues from certain transactions related to the AOL segment in which the advertising was delivered by other AOL Time Warner segments. The adjustments represent approximately 1% of the AOL segment's total revenues for that same two-year period, approximately 3.4% of its advertising and commerce revenues, approximately 1.9% of its EBITDA and approximately 2.1% of its operating income. The largest impact of the adjustments is in the quarter ended September 30, 2000, where advertising and commerce revenues are

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

reduced by \$66 million, and both EBITDA and operating income are reduced by \$30 million and net income is reduced by \$18 million. The restatement results in a decrease in basic earnings per share of \$0.01 in both the third and fourth quarters of 2000.

The financial results presented in this report reflect the impact of the adjustments being made in the restatement of the Company's financial results. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the total impact is a reduction of the Company's consolidated advertising and commerce revenues of \$90 million and \$88 million, respectively, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA of \$31 million and \$52 million, respectively, operating income of \$22 million and \$51 million, and net income of \$13 million and \$31 million, respectively. For the AOL segment, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the impact of these adjustments is a reduction of advertising and commerce revenues of \$74 million and \$88 million, respectively, with corresponding reductions in EBITDA of \$31 million and \$52 million, and operating income of \$22 million and \$51 million, respectively. The remaining impact on advertising and commerce revenues of \$16 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 represents a reduction in revenues from certain transactions related to the AOL segment in which the advertising was delivered by other AOL Time Warner segments.

Based on the substantial work done to date, the Company does not expect any further restatements as a result of its internal review. However, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) are investigating the financial reporting and disclosure practices of the Company. The Company cannot predict the outcome of these investigations at this time. The Company will continue its efforts to cooperate with the investigations.

In addition to the restatement of prior financial information relating to certain advertising and commerce transactions at the AOL segment, the financial information contained herein reflects the adoption of new accounting pronouncements in the first quarter of 2002, which require the retroactive restatement of all periods presented. These adjustments are discussed in detail under "Revenue Classification Changes" on page F-32. In addition, during the third quarter of 2002, Advance/Newhouse Partnership assumed responsibility for the day-to-day operations of certain cable systems held by the Time Warner Entertainment - Advance/Newhouse Partnership. As a result, the Company has deconsolidated the financial results of these systems and has retroactively presented such results as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Details of the transaction resulting in the discontinued operations and the impact of the discontinued operations are provided under "Restructuring of TWE-A/N and Road Runner" below.

Restructuring of TWE-A/N and Road Runner

As of December 31, 2001, the TWE-Advance/Newhouse Partnership (TWE-A/N) was owned approximately 64.8% by TWE, the managing partner, 33.3% by the Advance/Newhouse Partnership (Advance/Newhouse) and 1.9% indirectly by AOL Time Warner. Prior to August 1, 2002, the financial position and operating results of TWE-A/N were consolidated by AOL Time Warner and TWE, and the partnership interest owned by Advance/Newhouse was reflected in the consolidated financial statements of AOL Time Warner and TWE as minority interest. In addition, Road Runner, a high-speed cable modem Internet service provider, was owned by TWI Cable Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of AOL Time Warner), TWE and TWE-A/N, with AOL Time Warner owning approximately 66% on a fully attributed basis (i.e., after considering the portion attributable to the minority partners of TWE and TWE-A/N). Prior to August 1, 2002, AOL Time Warner's interest in Road Runner was accounted for using the equity method of accounting because of certain approval rights held by Advance/Newhouse, a partner in TWE-A/N.

On June 24, 2002, TWE and Advance/Newhouse agreed to restructure TWE-A/N, which, on August 1, 2002 (the Debt Closing Date), resulted in Advance/Newhouse assuming responsibility for the day-to-day operations of certain TWE-A/N cable systems serving approximately 2.1 million subscribers located primarily in Florida (the Advance/Newhouse Systems). The restructuring is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2002, upon the receipt of certain regulatory approvals. On the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse and its affiliates arranged for a new credit facility to support the Advance/Newhouse Systems and assumed and repaid approximately \$780 million of TWE-A/N's senior indebtedness. As of the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse assumed responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Advance/Newhouse Systems. As a result, AOL Time Warner and TWE have deconsolidated the financial position and operating results of these systems. Additionally, all prior period results associated with the Advance/Newhouse Systems, including the historical minority interest allocated to Advance/Newhouse's interest in TWE-A/N, have been reflected as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. Under the new TWE-A/N Partnership Agreement, effective as of the Debt Closing Date, Advance/Newhouse's partnership interest tracks only the economic performance of the Advance/Newhouse Systems, including associated liabilities, while AOL Time Warner retains all of the economic interests in the other TWE-A/N assets and liabilities.

The Company's results of operations have been adjusted to reflect the results of the Advance/Newhouse Systems as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. For the year ended December 31, 2001, the net impact of the deconsolidation of these systems was a reduction of the Cable segment's revenues, EBITDA and operating income of \$1.247 billion, \$571 million and \$313 million, respectively. The deconsolidation of the Advance/Newhouse Systems did not impact 2000 historical results because the Company's ownership interests in these systems were acquired in the Merger. As of December 31, 2001, the Advance/Newhouse Systems had current assets and total assets of approximately \$64

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million and \$2.7 billion, respectively, and current liabilities and total liabilities of approximately \$210 million and \$963 million, respectively, including debt assumed in the restructuring.

As part of the restructuring of TWE-A/N, on the Debt Closing Date, AOL Time Warner effectively acquired Advance/Newhouse's interest in Road Runner, thereby increasing its ownership to approximately 82% on a fully attributed basis. As a result of the termination of Advance/Newhouse's minority rights in Road Runner, during the third quarter of 2002, AOL Time Warner began consolidating the financial position and results of operations of Road Runner with the financial position and results of operations of AOL Time Warner's Cable segment. As permitted under generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has consolidated the results of Road Runner retroactive to the beginning of 2002.

In connection with the TWE-A/N restructuring, AOL Time Warner recognized a noncash pretax gain of approximately \$1.4 billion during the third quarter of 2002, which is included as part of discontinued operations. Of this gain, approximately \$1.2 billion related to the difference between the carrying value and fair value of AT&T's interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, with the fair value being determined by reference to the fair value of AT&T's additional interest acquired in the remaining TWE-A/N systems. However, because this gain relates in large part to AT&T's interest in TWE-A/N, it is substantially offset by minority interest expense, which is similarly included as part of discontinued operations. The remaining pretax gain of \$188 million relates to the amount that the fair value of AOL Time Warner's acquired interest in the TWE-A/N systems remaining under the control of AOL Time Warner exceeded the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, and primarily relates to the portion of TWE-A/N debt assumed by Advance/Newhouse in excess of its pro rata share in effective compensation for certain adverse tax consequences to the Company as a result of the restructuring. The gain is significantly less than the gain recognized by AT&T because the carrying value of AOL Time Warner's interest in TWE-A/N, including its interest in the Advance/Newhouse Systems, was recently adjusted to fair value as part of the purchase accounting for the Merger. The \$188 million pretax gain is also included as part of discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2002. Exclusive of the gains associated with these transactions recognized during the third quarter of 2002, the impact of the TWE-A/N restructuring on AOL Time Warner's consolidated net income is substantially mitigated because the earnings of TWE-A/N attributable to Advance/Newhouse's historical one-third interest was reflected as minority interest expense. As stated previously, this historical minority interest expense is currently classified as part of the discontinued operations for all periods presented. Additionally, there is no impact on AOL Time Warner's consolidated net income of consolidating Road Runner since the Company had previously accounted for its interest in Road Runner under the equity method of accounting.

America Online-Time Warner Merger

The Merger was accounted for by AOL Time Warner as an acquisition of Time Warner under the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. The financial results for Time Warner have been included in AOL Time Warner's results since January 1, 2001, as permitted under generally accepted accounting principles. Under the purchase method of accounting, the cost of approximately \$147 billion to acquire Time Warner, including transaction costs, was allocated to its underlying net assets, based on their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. This allocation includes intangible assets, such as film and television libraries, music catalogues and copyrights, cable television and sports franchises, and brands and trademarks. The goodwill and identified intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the following weighted-average useful lives:

	Weighted-Average Useful Life
	(Years)
Film and television libraries	17
Music catalogues and copyrights	20
Cable television and sports franchises	25
Brands and trademarks	34
Subscriber lists	5
Goodwill	25

As discussed further below, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (Statement) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which provides, among other things, for the nonamortization of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Consequently, goodwill and some intangible assets recognized in connection with the Merger will no longer be amortized, beginning in the first quarter of 2002.

Because the Merger was not consummated on or before December 31, 2000, the accompanying financial statements and notes for 2000 and 1999 reflect only the financial results of America Online, as predecessor to AOL Time Warner. The Time Warner 2000 and 1999 financial results are presented in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed February 9, 2001. In addition, the following supplemental unaudited pro forma information for 2000 assumes that the Merger was consummated on January 1, 2000.

**2000 Pro
Forma**

(millions)

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Revenues	\$	35,379
Operating loss		(689)
Loss before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of accounting change		(3,914)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share before discontinued operations and cumulative effect of accounting change	\$	<u>(0.91)</u>

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Investment in Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P.

A majority of AOL Time Warner's interests in the Filmed Entertainment and Cable segments, and a portion of its interests in the Networks segment, are held through Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P. (TWE). AOL Time Warner owns general and limited partnership interests in TWE consisting of 74.49% of the pro rata priority capital (Series A Capital) and residual equity capital (Residual Capital), and 100% of the junior priority capital (Series B Capital). The remaining 25.51% limited partnership interests in the Series A Capital and Residual Capital of TWE are held by MediaOne TWE Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of AT&T Corp. (AT&T).

*New Accounting Principles***Revenue Classification Changes***Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101*

In the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company adopted Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 101). SAB 101 clarifies certain existing accounting principles for the timing of revenue recognition and the classification of revenues in financial statements. While the Company's existing revenue recognition policies were consistent with the provisions of SAB 101, the new rules resulted in changes as to how revenues from certain transactions are classified. As a result of applying the provisions of SAB 101, the Company's revenues and costs were reduced by an equal amount of \$161 million for 2000 and \$29 million for 1999.

Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 01-09

In April 2001, the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a final consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-25, Vendor Income Statement Characterization of Consideration Paid to a Reseller of the Vendor's Products, which was later codified along with other similar issues, into EITF 01-09, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer or a Reseller of the Vendor's Products (EITF 01-09). EITF 01-09 was effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002 and requires retroactive restatement of all periods presented to reflect the new accounting provisions. EITF 01-09 clarifies the income statement classification of costs incurred by a vendor in connection with the reseller's purchase or promotion of the vendor's products, resulting in certain cooperative advertising and product placement costs previously classified as selling expenses to be reflected as a reduction of revenues earned from that activity. As a result of applying the provisions of EITF 01-09, the Company's revenues and costs presented herein were reduced by an equal amount of approximately \$195 million in 2001, approximately \$10 million for 2000 and \$0 in 1999.

Reimbursement of Out-of-Pocket Expenses

In November 2001, the FASB Staff issued as interpretive guidance EITF Topic No. D-103, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred (Topic D-103). Topic D-103 requires that reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses be classified as revenue on the income statement. Topic D-103 was effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002 and required retroactive restatement of all periods presented to reflect the new accounting provisions. As a result of this classification change, AOL Time Warner presents cable franchise taxes collected from subscribers as revenues. As a result of applying the guidance of Topic D-103, the Company's revenues and costs presented herein were increased by an equal amount of approximately \$388 million in 2001 with no impact on 2000 or 1999.

Accounting for Business Combinations

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statements No. 141, Business Combinations (FAS 141) and No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (FAS 142). These standards change the accounting for business combinations by, among other things, prohibiting the prospective use of pooling-of-interests accounting and requiring companies to stop amortizing goodwill and certain intangible assets with an indefinite useful life created by business combinations accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Instead, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life will be subject to an annual review for impairment. The new standards generally will be effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002 and for purchase business combinations consummated after June 30, 2001.

AOL Time Warner is in the process of finalizing the impact of adopting the provisions of FAS 142, which is expected to be significant. Upon adoption, AOL Time Warner will stop amortizing goodwill, including goodwill included in the carrying value of certain investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting. In addition, AOL Time Warner will stop amortizing approximately \$38 billion of intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life, primarily intangible assets related to cable franchises and certain brands and trademarks. Based on the current levels of goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life, the adoption of FAS 142 will reduce annual amortization expense by approximately \$6.7 billion. Similarly,

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with respect to equity investees, other expense, net, will be reduced by approximately \$500 million. Because goodwill amortization is nondeductible for tax purposes, the impact of stopping the amortization of goodwill, certain intangible assets and the goodwill included in the carrying value of equity investees, after considering the portion applicable to minority shareholders, would be to increase AOL Time Warner's annual net income by approximately \$6.3 billion.

As noted above, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life will be subject to an annual review for impairment. In addition, when FAS 142 is initially applied, all goodwill recognized on the Company's consolidated balance sheet on that date will need to be reviewed for impairment using the new guidance. Before performing the review for impairment, the new guidance requires that all goodwill deemed to relate to the entity as a whole be assigned to all of the Company's reporting units (generally, the AOL Time Warner operating segments), including the reporting units of the acquirer, in a reasonable and supportable manner. This differs from the previous accounting rules, which required goodwill to be assigned only to the businesses of the company acquired. As a result, a portion of the goodwill generated in the Merger will be reallocated to the AOL segment resulting in a change in segment assets.

As a result of this initial review for impairment, AOL Time Warner expects to record a noncash charge of approximately \$54 billion upon adoption of the new accounting standard in the first quarter of 2002. Such charge is non-operational in nature and will be reflected as a cumulative effect of an accounting change.

Asset Retirement Obligations

In July 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* (FAS 143). FAS 143 addresses the accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. FAS 143 will be effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002. AOL Time Warner management does not expect that the application of the provisions of FAS 143 will have a material impact on AOL Time Warner's consolidated financial statements.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In August 2001, the FASB issued Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (FAS 144). FAS 144 clarifies the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, including the disposal of business segments and major lines of business. FAS 144 will be effective for AOL Time Warner in the first quarter of 2002. AOL Time Warner management does not expect that the application of the provisions of FAS 144 will have a material impact on AOL Time Warner's consolidated financial statements.

Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities

In September 2000, the FASB issued Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* a Replacement of FASB Statement No. 125 (FAS 140). FAS 140 revises the criteria for accounting for securitizations and other transfers of financial assets and collateral. In addition, FAS 140 requires certain additional disclosures. Except for the new disclosure provisions, which were effective for the year ended December 31, 2000, FAS 140 was effective for the transfer of financial assets occurring after March 31, 2001. The provisions of FAS 140 did not have a significant effect on AOL Time Warner's consolidated financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation and Accounting for Investments

The consolidated financial statements include 100% of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, income, loss and cash flows of AOL Time Warner and all companies in which AOL Time Warner has a controlling voting interest (subsidiaries), as if AOL Time Warner and its subsidiaries were a single company. Intercompany accounts and transactions between the consolidated companies have been eliminated.

Investments in companies in which AOL Time Warner has significant influence, but less than a controlling voting interest, are accounted for using the equity method. This is generally presumed to exist when AOL Time Warner owns between 20% and 50% of the investee. However, in certain circumstances, AOL Time Warner's ownership percentage exceeds 50% but the Company accounts for the investment using the equity method because the minority shareholders hold certain rights which allow them to participate in the day-to-day operations of the business.

Under the equity method, only AOL Time Warner's investment in and amounts due to and from the equity investee are included in the consolidated balance sheet; only AOL Time Warner's share of the investee's earnings is included in the consolidated operating results; and only the dividends, cash distributions, loans or other cash received from the investee,

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additional cash investments, loan repayments or other cash paid to the investee, are included in the consolidated cash flows. In circumstances where the Company's ownership in an investee is in the form of a preferred security or otherwise senior security, AOL Time Warner's share in the investee's income or loss is determined by applying the equity method of accounting using the hypothetical-liquidation-at-book-value method. Under the hypothetical-liquidation-at-book-value method, the investor's share of earnings or losses is determined based on changes in the investor's claim in the book value of the investee. Additionally, the carrying value of investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting are adjusted downward to reflect any other-than-temporary declines in value.

Investments in companies in which AOL Time Warner does not have a controlling interest, or an ownership and voting interest so large as to exert significant influence, are accounted for at market value if the investments are publicly traded and there are no resale restrictions greater than one year. If there are resale restrictions greater than one year, or if the investment is not publicly traded, then the investment is accounted for at cost. Unrealized gains and losses on investments accounted for at market value are reported, net-of-tax, in the accompanying consolidated statement of shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the investment is sold, at which time the realized gain or loss is included in income. Dividends and other distributions of earnings from both market-value and investments accounted for at cost are included in income when declared.

The effect of any changes in the Company's ownership interests resulting from the issuance of equity capital by consolidated subsidiaries or equity investees to unaffiliated parties are accounted for as capital transactions.

AOL Time Warner has certain accounts receivable facilities that provide for the accelerated receipt of cash on available accounts receivables. These securitization transactions are accounted for as a sale in accordance with FAS 140 because the Company relinquished control of the receivables. Since the Company has relinquished control over these receivables and does not control the Qualifying SPE that holds the receivables, the amounts held in these securitization facilities are not included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Investment Impairments

The Company's investments are comprised of fair value investments, including available-for-sale investments, investments accounted for using the cost method of accounting and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting. A judgmental aspect of accounting for investments involves determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value of the investment has been sustained. If it has been determined that an investment has sustained an other-than-temporary decline in its value, the investment is written down to its fair value, by a charge to earnings. Such evaluation is dependent on the specific facts and circumstances. Factors that are considered by the Company in determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred include: the market value of the security in relation to its cost basis; the financial condition of the investee; and the intent and ability to retain the investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for recovery in the market value of the investment.

In evaluating the factors above for available-for-sale securities, management presumes a decline in value to be other-than-temporary if the quoted market price of the security is 20% or more below the investment's cost basis for a period of six months or more (the 20% criteria) or the quoted market price of the security is 50% or more below the security's cost basis at any quarter end (the 50% criteria). However, the presumption of an other-than-temporary decline in these instances may be overcome if there is persuasive evidence indicating that the decline is temporary in nature (e.g., strong operating performance of investee, historical volatility of investee, etc.). Additionally, there may be instances where impairment losses are recognized even if the 20% and 50% criteria are not satisfied (e.g., plan to sell the security in the near term and the fair value is below the Company's cost basis).

For investments accounted for using the cost or equity method of accounting, management evaluates information (e.g., budgets, business plans, financial statements, etc.) in addition to quoted market price, if any, in determining whether an other-than-temporary decline in value exists. Factors indicative of an other-than-temporary decline include recurring operating losses, credit defaults and subsequent rounds of financings at an amount below the cost basis of the investment. This list is not all inclusive and management weighs all quantitative and qualitative factors in determining if an other-than-temporary decline in value of an investment has occurred.

Business Combinations

Business combinations have been accounted for using either the purchase method or the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. Business combinations which have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting include the results of operations of the acquired business from the effective date of acquisition. The cost to acquire companies, including transaction costs, have been allocated to the underlying net assets of the acquired company in proportion to their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over estimated fair values of the net assets acquired has been recorded as goodwill. Amounts

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allocated to acquired in-process research and development are expensed in the period of acquisition. In certain purchase business combinations, the Company may review the operations of the acquired company and implement plans to restructure its operations. As a result, the Company may accrue a liability related to these restructuring plans using the criteria prescribed in EITF Issue No. 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination." The impact of accruing these liabilities in connection with a purchase business combination is that the related cost is reflected as a liability assumed in the acquisition and results in additional goodwill as opposed to being included as a charge in the current period determination of income (Note 3).

Other business combinations completed by America Online prior to the Merger have been accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. In such cases, the assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity of the acquired entities were combined with America Online's respective accounts at recorded values. Prior period financial statements have been restated to give effect to the combination unless the effect of the business combination is not material to the financial statements of America Online (Note 2). As previously discussed, FAS 141 prohibits the use of the pooling-of-interests method of accounting for business combinations, effective July 1, 2001.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial position and operating results of substantially all foreign operations are consolidated using the local currency as the functional currency. Local currency assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange on the balance sheet date, and local currency revenues and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange during the period. Resulting translation gains or losses are included in the accompanying consolidated statement of shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes thereto. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates inherent in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements include management's forecast of anticipated revenues and cash flows from investments and the sale of future and existing consumer products, including music and publishing-related products, as well as from the distribution of theatrical and television product, in order to evaluate the ultimate recoverability of accounts receivable, film inventory, artist and author advances and investments recorded as assets in the consolidated balance sheet. Accounts receivable and sales of product in the music and publishing industries, as well as sales of home video product in the filmed entertainment industry, are subject to customers' rights to return unsold items. In addition, significant estimates have been used in accounting for business combinations accounted for using the purchase method of accounting.

Management periodically reviews such estimates and it is reasonably possible that management's assessment of recoverability of accounts receivable, individual films and television product, individual artist and author advances, and investments may change based on actual results and other factors.

Revenues and Costs*AOL*

Subscription revenues are recognized over the period that services are provided. Advertising and commerce revenues and content and other revenues are recognized as the services are performed or when the goods are delivered. AOL generates advertising revenues based on two types of contracts: standard and nonstandard. The revenues derived from standard advertising contracts, in which AOL provides a minimum number of impressions for a fixed fee, are recognized as the impressions are delivered. The revenues derived from nonstandard advertising contracts, which provide carriage, advisory services, premier placements and exclusivities, navigation benefits, brand affiliation and other benefits, are recognized, on a straight-line basis, over the term of the contract, provided AOL is meeting its obligations under the contract (e.g., delivery of impressions). In cases where refund arrangements exist, upon the expiration of the condition related to the refund, revenue directly related to the refundable fee is recognized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the agreement. Deferred revenue consists primarily of prepaid electronic commerce and advertising fees, and monthly and annual prepaid subscription fees billed in advance.

AOL enters into rebate and other promotional programs with its commerce partners. During 1999, AOL began to offer cash rebates to subscribers who agree to subscribe for a defined period of time. AOL capitalizes the cost of the rebates and amortizes the amount on a straight-line basis as a reduction of revenues over the period in which the subscription services are performed and/or goods are

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, typically not to exceed three years. This treatment is consistent with the guidance in EITF 01-09. Capitalized rebates amounted to \$245 million as of December 31, 2001 and \$358 million as of December 31, 2000. Rebates considered current assets are included within Prepaid expenses and other current assets and amounted to \$150 million as of December 31, 2001 and \$169 million as of December 31, 2000. Rebates not considered current assets are included within Other assets and amounted to \$95 million as of December 31, 2001 and \$189 million as of December 31, 2000.

For other promotional programs, in which consumers are typically offered a subscription to AOL's subscription services at no charge as a result of purchasing a product from the commerce partner, AOL records subscription revenue, based on net amounts received from the commerce partner, if any, on a straight-line basis over the term of the service contract with the subscriber.

Publishing and Music

The unearned portion of paid magazine subscriptions is deferred until magazines are delivered to subscribers. Upon each delivery, a proportionate share of the gross subscription price is included in revenues. Magazine advertising revenues are recognized when the advertisements are published.

In accordance with industry practice, certain products (such as magazines, books, home videocassettes, compact discs, DVDs and cassettes) are sold to customers with the right to return unsold items. Revenues from such sales are recognized when the products are shipped based on gross sales less a provision for future estimated returns.

Inventories of books, compact discs and DVDs are stated at the lower of cost or estimated realizable value. Cost is determined using first-in, first-out and average cost methods. Returned goods included in inventory are valued at estimated realizable value, but not in excess of cost.

Cable and Networks

A significant portion of cable system and network programming revenues are derived from subscriber fees and advertising. Subscriber fees are recorded as revenue in the period the service is provided and advertising revenues are recognized in the period that the advertisements are exhibited. The costs of rights to exhibit feature films and other programming on the networks during one or more availability periods (programming costs) generally are recorded when the programming is initially available for exhibition, and are allocated to the appropriate availability periods and amortized as the programming is exhibited.

Filmed Entertainment

Feature films are produced or acquired for initial exhibition in theaters followed by distribution in the home video, pay cable, basic cable, broadcast network and syndicated television markets. Generally, distribution to the theatrical, home video and pay cable markets (the primary markets) is completed principally within eighteen months of initial release. Thereafter, feature films are distributed to the basic cable, broadcast network and syndicated television markets (the secondary markets). Theatrical revenues are recognized as the films are exhibited. Home video revenues, less a provision for returns, are recognized when the home videos are sold. Revenues from the distribution of theatrical product to cable, broadcast network and syndicated television markets are recognized when the films are available to telecast.

Television films and series are initially produced for the broadcast networks, cable networks or first-run television syndication (the primary markets) and may be subsequently licensed to foreign or domestic cable and syndicated television markets (the secondary markets). Revenues from the distribution of television product are recognized when the films or series are available to telecast, except for barter agreements where the recognition of revenue is deferred until the related advertisements are exhibited.

License agreements for the telecast of theatrical and television product in the cable, broadcast network and syndicated television markets are routinely entered into well in advance of their available date for telecast, which is generally determined by the telecast privileges granted under previous license agreements. Accordingly, there are significant contractual rights to receive cash and barter under these licensing agreements. For cash contracts, the related revenues will not be recognized until such product is available for telecast under the contractual terms of the related license agreement. For barter contracts, the related revenues will not be recognized until the product is available for telecast and the advertising spots received under such contracts are either used or sold to third parties. All of these contractual rights for which revenue is not yet recognizable is referred to as backlog.

Inventories of theatrical and television product are stated at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value. Cost principally consists of direct production costs and production overhead. A portion of the cost to acquire Time Warner in 2001 was allocated to its theatrical and television product, including an allocation to purchased program rights and product that had been exhibited at least once in all markets (Library). Library product is amortized on a straight-line basis over twenty years. Individual films and series are amortized, and the related participations

and residuals are accrued, based on the proportion that

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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current revenues from the film or series bear to an estimate of total revenues anticipated from all markets. These estimates are revised periodically and losses, if any, are provided in full. Film inventories generally include the unamortized cost of completed theatrical and television films, theatrical films and television series in production pursuant to a contract of sale, film rights acquired for the home video market, advances pursuant to agreements to distribute third-party films and the Library.

Barter Transactions

AOL Time Warner enters into transactions that exchange advertising for advertising. Such transactions are recorded at the estimated fair value of the advertising received or given in accordance with the provisions of the EITF Issue No. 99-17, Accounting for Advertising Barter Transactions. In addition, AOL Time Warner enters into transactions that exchange advertising for products and services, which are accounted for similarly. Revenue from barter transactions is recognized when advertising is provided, and services received are charged to expense when used. Barter transactions are not material to the Company's consolidated statement of operations for all periods.

Multiple-Element Arrangements

In the normal course of business, AOL Time Warner's Global Marketing Solutions facilitates the sale of advertising inventory which covers more than one AOL Time Warner segment (multiple-element arrangements). For example, a single marketing partner may purchase an advertising package from AOL Time Warner to provide the customer with print advertising at Time Inc., online promotion across the Internet at AOL and on-air commercial spots across various networks at the Cable segment, Turner and The WB Network. Multiple-element arrangements also include situations where the Company is both a vendor and a customer with the same counterparty.

In accounting for these multiple-element arrangements, one of the key judgments to be made is the value that is attributable to the different contractual elements of the overall contract. The appropriate allocation of value not only impacts which segment is credited with the revenue, it also could impact the amount of revenue recorded in the consolidated statement of operations during a given period due to the differing methods of recognizing revenue by each of the segments, as previously discussed.

In determining the amount of revenue that each segment should recognize, the Company follows the guidance contained in SAB 101: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers (SAB 101 FAQ). The SAB 101 FAQ prescribes that in circumstances where multiple elements are being sold, revenue should be allocated to each element based on the relative fair value of that element to the aggregate fair value of all elements, irrespective of the dollar amounts ascribed to each of the elements in the related contract. Accordingly, it is necessary for management to determine the fair value of each element. When available, such determination is based on the pricing of similar cash arrangements that are not part of a multi-element arrangement (e.g., advertising spots are valued based on third-party pricing for similar time slots and placement).

Advertising Costs

AOL Time Warner expenses advertising costs for theatrical and television product as incurred in accordance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) 00-2, Accounting by Producers and Distributors of Films (SOP 00-2). Other advertising costs, including advertising associated with the launch of new cable channels and products, are generally expensed upon the first exhibition of the advertisement in accordance with AICPA SOP 93-7, Reporting on Advertising Costs. Advertising expense was \$3.757 billion in 2001, \$829 million in 2000 and \$575 million in 1999. In addition, the Company had deferred advertising costs of \$47 million at December 31, 2001 and \$23 million at December 31, 2000, which primarily related to prepaid advertising, which will be expensed upon first exhibition of the advertisement.

Cash and Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of commercial paper and other investments that are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Derivative and Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2001, AOL Time Warner adopted FASB Statement No. 133, as amended by FASB Statement No. 138, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (FAS 133). FAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. In addition, FAS 133 provides that for derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value will either be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in shareholders equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive

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income (loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings, depending on whether the derivative is being used to hedge changes in fair value or cash flows. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. The adoption of FAS 133 did not have a material effect on AOL Time Warner's financial statements (Note 16).

The carrying value of AOL Time Warner's financial instruments approximates fair value, except for differences with respect to long-term, fixed-rate debt (Note 10) and certain differences relating to investments accounted for at cost and other financial instruments that are not significant. The fair value of financial instruments is generally determined by reference to market values resulting from trading on a national securities exchange or in an over-the-counter market. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Additions to cable property, plant and equipment generally include material, labor, overhead and interest. Depreciation is provided generally on the straight line method over useful lives ranging up to forty years for buildings and related improvements and up to sixteen years for furniture, fixtures, and other equipment. For cable television plant upgrades and cable converters and modems, depreciation is provided generally over useful lives of 16 and 3-5 years, respectively. Property, plant and equipment consists of:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(millions)	
Land and buildings	\$ 2,107	\$ 440
Cable television equipment	9,966	
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	4,310	1,297
	16,383	1,737
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,714)	(696)
Total	\$ 12,669	\$ 1,041

The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. To the extent the estimated future cash inflows attributable to the asset, less estimated future cash outflows, are less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying value of such asset is greater than its fair value.

Other Assets

In accordance with AICPA SOP 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, AOL Time Warner capitalizes certain costs incurred for the development of internal use software. These costs, which include the costs associated with coding, software configuration, upgrades and enhancements, are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

AOL's subscription services are comprised of various features, which contribute to the overall functionality of the services. AOL capitalizes costs incurred for the production of computer software that generates the functionality within its products. Capitalized costs typically include direct labor and related overhead for software produced by AOL as well as the cost of software purchased from third parties. Costs incurred on a product prior to the determination that the product is technologically feasible, as well as maintenance costs of established products, are expensed as incurred. All costs in the software development process that are experimental in nature are classified as research and development and are expensed as incurred until the technological feasibility has been established. Once technological feasibility has been established, such costs are capitalized until the software has completed testing and is mass marketed. Amortization is provided on a product-by-product basis using the greater of the straight-line method or the current year revenue as a percentage of total revenue estimates for the related software product, not to exceed five years, commencing the month after the date of the product release. Included in cost of revenues are research and development costs totaling \$105 million in 2001, \$129 million in 2000 and \$131 million in 1999. The total net book value of capitalized software costs was approximately \$325 million and \$243 million as of December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000, respectively.

Intangible Assets

As a creator and distributor of branded information and entertainment copyrights, AOL Time Warner has a significant and growing number of intangible assets, including goodwill, cable television and sports franchises, film and television libraries,

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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music catalogues, contracts and copyrights, and other copyrighted products and trademarks. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, AOL Time Warner does not recognize the fair value of internally generated intangible assets. Costs incurred to create and produce copyrighted product, such as feature films, television series and compact discs, generally are either expensed as incurred, or capitalized as tangible assets as in the case of cash advances and inventoriable product costs. However, accounting recognition is not given to any increasing asset value that may be associated with the collection of the underlying copyrighted material. Additionally, costs incurred to create or extend brands, such as magazine titles and new television networks, generally result in losses over an extended development period and are recognized as a reduction of income as incurred, while any corresponding brand value created is not recognized as an intangible asset in the consolidated balance sheet. On the other hand, intangible assets acquired in business combinations accounted for by the purchase method of accounting are capitalized and amortized over their expected useful life as a noncash charge against future results of operations. As of January 1, 2001, in connection with the Merger, the intangible assets of Time Warner, including the significant value of internally generated intangible assets, were recorded at fair value on AOL Time Warner's consolidated balance sheet. However, the fair value of internally generated intangible assets of America Online's businesses, and increases in the fair value of or creation of intangible assets related to Time Warner businesses subsequent to the consummation of the Merger, are not reflected on AOL Time Warner's consolidated balance sheet.

As discussed previously, AOL Time Warner amortizes goodwill, cable television franchises and sports franchises over a weighted-average useful life of twenty-five years using the straight-line method. Film and television libraries, music catalogues and copyrights, and other intangible assets are amortized over a weighted-average useful life of up to twenty years using the straight-line method. Brands and trademarks are amortized over a weighted-average useful life of thirty-four years using the straight-line method. Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets was \$7.186 billion in 2001, \$99 million in 2000 and \$68 million in 1999. Accumulated amortization of goodwill and intangible assets was \$8.594 billion at December 31, 2001 and \$224 million at December 31, 2000.

AOL Time Warner periodically reviews the carrying value of acquired intangible assets, including goodwill, to determine whether an impairment may exist. AOL Time Warner considers relevant cash flow and profitability information, including estimated future operating results, trends and other available information, in assessing whether the carrying value of intangible assets can be recovered. If it is determined that the carrying value of intangible assets or goodwill will not be recovered from the undiscounted future cash flows, the carrying value of such intangible assets or goodwill would be considered impaired. An impairment charge for intangible assets is measured as any deficiency in the amount of estimated fair value of the acquired intangible assets over its carrying value. An impairment charge for goodwill is measured as any deficiency in the amount of estimated undiscounted future cash flows, determined on an enterprise-wide basis, in relation to the net shareholders equity of AOL Time Warner.

As discussed previously, FAS 142, which is effective January 1, 2002, requires that goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life be reviewed annually for impairment. Pursuant to FAS 142, impairment for intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite useful life exists if the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value. This differs from AOL Time Warner's current policy, in accordance with current accounting standards, of using undiscounted cash flows of the intangible asset to determine its recoverability. Under FAS 142, goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. This differs from AOL Time Warner's current policy, in accordance with current accounting standards, of using undiscounted cash flows on an enterprise-wide basis to determine if goodwill is recoverable.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided using the liability method prescribed by FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income taxes reflect the tax effect of net operating loss and investment carryforwards and the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes, as determined under enacted tax laws and rates. The financial effect of changes in tax laws or rates is accounted for in the period of enactment. The subsequent realization of net operating loss and investment tax credit carryforwards acquired in acquisitions accounted for using the purchase method of accounting is recorded as a reduction of goodwill.

Since the principal operations of TWE are conducted by partnerships, AOL Time Warner's income tax expense for all periods includes all income taxes related to its allocable share of partnership income and its equity in the income tax expense of corporate subsidiaries of TWE.

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Stock-Based Compensation

The Company follows the provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (FAS 123). The provisions of FAS 123 allow companies to either expense the estimated fair value of stock options or to continue to follow the intrinsic value method set forth in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), but disclose the pro forma effects on net income (loss) had the fair value of the options been expensed. AOL Time Warner has elected to continue to apply APB 25 in accounting for its stock option incentive plans (Note 14).

In accordance with APB 25 and related interpretations, compensation expense for stock options is recognized in income based on the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at the grant date of the award or other measurement date over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. Generally, the exercise price for stock options granted to employees equals or exceeds the fair market value of AOL Time Warner common stock at the date of grant, thereby resulting in no recognition of compensation expense by AOL Time Warner. For awards that generate compensation expense as defined under APB 25, the Company calculates the amount of compensation expense and recognizes the expense over the vesting period of the award.

Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common shares after preferred dividend requirements by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period. Weighted-average common shares include shares of AOL Time Warner's common stock and Series LMCN-V common stock. Diluted income (loss) per common share adjusts basic income (loss) per common share for the effects of convertible securities, stock options and other potentially dilutive financial instruments, only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss), which is reported on the accompanying consolidated statement of shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles, are excluded from net income (loss). For AOL Time Warner, such items consist primarily of unrealized gains and losses on marketable equity investments, gains and losses on certain derivative financial instruments and foreign currency translation gains and losses.

The following summary sets forth the components of other comprehensive income (loss) accumulated in shareholders' equity:

	Foreign Currency Translation Losses	Unrealized Gains on Securities	Derivative Financial Instrument Losses	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
			(millions)	
Balance at December 31, 1998	\$	\$ 128	\$	\$ 128
1999 activity		1,339		1,339
Balance at December 31, 1999		1,467		1,467
2000 activity		(1,405)	(1)	(1,406)
Balance at December 31, 2000		62	(1)	61
2001 activity	(11)	4	(5)	(12)
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ (11)	\$ 66	\$ (6)	\$ 49

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial information to conform to the 2001 presentation.

2. OTHER BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In 2001, AOL Time Warner acquired businesses for an aggregated purchase price of approximately \$2.2 billion, substantially all of which was paid in cash during the year. Of these amounts, approximately \$1.6 billion relates to the October acquisition of 100% of IPC Group Limited, the parent company of IPC Media (IPC), and approximately \$285 million, net of cash acquired, relates to the December acquisition of an additional 60% interest in Synapse Group Inc. (Synapse). IPC is the leading consumer magazine publisher in the United Kingdom with approximately 80 titles, including *Woman's Own*, *Marie Claire* and *Horse & Hound*. The financial results of IPC have been included in AOL Time Warner's consolidated results since October 1, 2001. Synapse is a leading U.S. magazine subscription agent. AOL Time Warner had a previous ownership interest in Synapse of approximately 20%, which was accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The results of Synapse have been included

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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in the consolidated results of AOL Time Warner since December 1, 2001. In addition, during 2001, AOL Time Warner completed the acquisitions of Business 2.0, eVoice, Inc., InfoInteractive Inc., Obongo, Inc. and various cable systems and other businesses.

AOL Time Warner is currently in the process of allocating the purchase price paid to acquire IPC and Synapse. Based upon a preliminary purchase price allocation, as of December 31, 2001, approximately \$1.9 billion of the purchase price has been allocated to goodwill of the Publishing segment. As discussed in Note 1, because the provisions of FAS 142 are applicable to business combinations consummated after June 30, 2001, no amortization of goodwill relating to these acquisitions was recognized during 2001. In addition, approximately \$25 million has been allocated to subscription lists, which are being amortized over a 5-year useful life. The acquisition of IPC and Synapse were both made by AOL Time Warner's Publishing segment.

In 2000, America Online entered into several business combinations accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, including the acquisitions of 100% of Quack.com, Inc., iAmaze, Inc., LocalEyes Corporation and the 20% interest in Digital City, Inc. that it did not already own. The aggregate purchase price, including transaction costs, was approximately \$357 million. America Online recognized goodwill of approximately \$343 million on these acquisitions which is being amortized over useful lives of up to 10 years. The financial results of these acquisitions have been included in America Online's financial results since their respective acquisition dates. In addition, America Online completed mergers with Prophead Development, Inc. (Prophead) and MapQuest.com Inc. (MapQuest) which were accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method. In connection with these mergers, America Online issued approximately 12.3 million shares for all of the outstanding common shares of the acquired companies. As Prophead's historical results were not material in relation to those of America Online, the financial information prior to the acquisition of Prophead has not been restated to reflect the results of this acquisition. The accompanying financial statements have been restated to include the results of MapQuest for all periods presented. For the years ended December 31, 2000 (through the date of the merger) and 1999, MapQuest's revenues were approximately \$22 million and \$35 million, respectively, and the net loss was approximately \$22 million and \$18 million, respectively.

In 1999, America Online completed mergers with Tegic Communications, Inc. (Tegic), Moviefone Inc. (Moviefone), Netscape Communications Corporation (Netscape), Nullsoft Inc. (Nullsoft), Spinner Networks Incorporated (Spinner) and When, Inc., which were accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method, in which each company became a wholly owned subsidiary of America Online. In connection with these mergers, America Online issued approximately 212.3 million shares for all of the outstanding common and preferred shares of the acquired companies. Because the historical results of Tegic and Moviefone were not material in relation to those of America Online, the financial information prior to the respective acquisition of Tegic and Moviefone has not been restated to reflect the respective results of these acquisitions. The accompanying financial statements have been restated to include the operations of Netscape, Nullsoft, Spinner and When, Inc. for all periods presented. For the year ended December 31, 1999 (through the respective dates of the mergers) these companies, primarily Netscape, had revenues of approximately \$165 million and a net loss of \$56 million.

3. MERGER-RELATED COSTS

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, AOL Time Warner generally treats merger-related costs relating to business combinations accounted for using the purchase method of accounting as additional purchase price paid. However, certain merger-related costs do not meet the criteria for capitalization and are expensed as incurred, including merger-related costs incurred in business combinations accounted for using the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. Merger-related costs expensed as incurred were \$250 million in 2001, \$10 million in 2000 and \$123 million in 1999.

America Online-Time Warner Merger*Merger-Related Costs Capitalized as a Cost of Acquisition*

In connection with the Merger, the Company has reviewed its operations and implemented several plans to restructure the operations of America Online and Time Warner (restructuring plans). As part of the restructuring plans, the Company accrued an initial restructuring liability of approximately \$965 million during the first quarter of 2001. The Company accrued an additional liability of approximately \$375 million during the year as additional initiatives met the accounting criteria required for accrual. The restructuring accruals relate to costs to exit and consolidate certain activities of Time Warner, as well as costs to terminate employees across various Time Warner business units. Such amounts were recognized as liabilities assumed in the purchase business combination and included in the allocation of the cost to acquire Time Warner. Accordingly, such amounts resulted in additional goodwill being recorded in connection with the Merger.

Of the total restructuring accrual, approximately \$880 million related to work force reductions and represented employee termination benefits. Employee termination costs occurred across most Time Warner business units and ranged from senior executives to line personnel. The total number of employees initially identified to be involuntarily terminated or relocated approximated 8,200. As of December 31, 2001

approximately 5,500 of the terminations and relocations had occurred. The

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remaining 2,700 terminations and relocations are anticipated to occur during 2002 or are no longer expected to occur. Because certain employees can defer receipt of termination benefits for up to 24 months, cash payments will continue after the employee has been terminated. Termination payments of approximately \$300 million were made in 2001. As of December 31, 2001, the remaining liability of approximately \$580 million was primarily classified as a current liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The restructuring accrual also includes approximately \$460 million associated with exiting certain activities, primarily related to lease and contract termination costs. Specifically, the Company plans to consolidate certain operations and has exited other under-performing operations, including the Studio Store operations of the Filmed Entertainment segment in which various leases were terminated and the closing of the World Championship Wrestling operations of the Networks segment in which certain contractual payments were required to be paid. The restructuring accrual associated with other exiting activities specifically includes incremental costs and contractual termination obligations for items such as leasehold termination payments and other facility exit costs incurred as a direct result of these plans, which will not have future benefits. Payments related to exiting activities were approximately \$165 million in 2001. As of December 31, 2001, the remaining liability of approximately \$295 million was primarily classified as a current liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Selected information relating to the restructuring costs included in the allocation of the cost to acquire Time Warner are as follows (in millions):

	<u>Employee Termination</u>	<u>Other Exit Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Initial accruals	\$ 565	\$ 400	\$ 965
Incremental accruals	315	60	375
Cash paid	(300)	(165)	(465)
	<u>580</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>875</u>
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2001	\$ 580	\$ 295	\$ 875

Merger-Related Costs Expensed as Incurred

During 2001, the restructuring plans also include approximately \$250 million, which was expensed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and is included in merger-related costs in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Of the \$250 million, approximately \$153 million relates to employee termination benefits and \$97 million relates to other exit costs. The other exit costs relate to contractual terminations for various leases and contractual commitments relating to terminated projects, including the termination of the iPlanet alliance with Sun Microsystems Inc. The number of employees expected to be terminated at the AOL segment was 2,430. As of December 31, 2001, approximately 2,300 of the terminations had occurred. The severed employees spanned all major departments and divisions within the AOL segment, including Technology, Digital City, MapQuest, AOL Brand, Member Services, Interactive Marketing, Compuserve, Business Affairs, AIM/ICQ, Wireless Strategy, Spinner, Acquisition Marketing, iPlanet, Technology & Systems Development, AOL Products, Interactive Properties and Netscape. These merger-related costs were expensed as they either related to the AOL operations or otherwise did not qualify as a liability or cost assumed in the purchase of Time Warner. As of December 31, 2001, approximately \$105 million of the \$250 million had not been paid and is primarily classified as a current liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

	<u>Employee Termination</u>	<u>Other Exit Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Initial accruals	\$ 153	\$ 97	\$ 250
Cash paid	(107)	(38)	(145)
	<u>46</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>105</u>
Restructuring liability as of December 31, 2001	\$ 46	\$ 59	\$ 105

Other Mergers*Merger-Related Costs Treated as Expense*

During 2000 and 1999, America Online recognized merger-related costs of \$10 million and \$123 million, respectively, primarily related to the acquisitions of MapQuest, Tegic, Moviefone, Spinner, Nullsoft, and Netscape. These charges primarily consisted of investment banker fees,

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contract termination fees, severance and other personnel costs, fees for legal and accounting services and other expenses directly related to these merger transactions. All of these costs were paid as of December 31, 2000. These costs were expensed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles covering acquisitions using the pooling-of-interests method of accounting and are included in merger-related costs in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations in 2000 and in 1999.

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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4. CABLE-RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

Time Warner Telecom

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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Time Warner Telecom Inc. (Time Warner Telecom) is a provider of local and regional optical broadband networks and services to business customers and, as of January 1, 2001, Time Warner Telecom was owned 48% by AOL Time Warner, 15% by AT&T, 15% by the Advance/Newhouse minority partners to TWE-A/N, and 22% by other third parties. AOL Time Warner's interest in Time Warner Telecom is being accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In January 2001, Time Warner Telecom completed a public offering of an additional 7.475 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$74.44, raising proceeds of approximately \$556 million (the Time Warner Telecom Offering). In connection with the Time Warner Telecom Offering, AOL Time Warner's ownership in Time Warner Telecom was diluted from 48% to 44%.

Cable Television System Joint Ventures

Time Warner Cable has an approximate 50% weighted-average interest in a number of unconsolidated cable television systems that served an aggregate 1.5 million subscribers as of December 31, 2001. In addition, at the end of 2001, these cable television systems had combined debt of approximately \$2.1 billion. Unconsolidated cable television joint ventures include AOL Time Warner's investment in Texas Cable Partners, L.P., which as of December 31, 2001 served approximately 1.1 million subscribers, and Kansas City Cable Partners, which as of December 31, 2001 served approximately 314,000 subscribers.

5. SIX FLAGS LITIGATION

In 1998, TWE sold its remaining 49% interest in Six Flags Entertainment Corporation (Six Flags) to Premier Parks Inc. (Premier, now known as Six Flags, Inc.), a regional theme park operator, for approximately \$475 million. TWE initially deferred a \$400 million gain on the transaction principally as a result of uncertainties surrounding its realization. These uncertainties related to litigation and Time Warner's and TWE's guarantees of Premier's long-term obligations to make minimum payments to the limited partners of the Six Flags Over Texas and Six Flags Over Georgia theme parks.

In December 1998, a jury returned an adverse verdict in the Six Flags litigation in the amount of \$454 million in compensatory and punitive damages. TWE and its former 51% partner in Six Flags were financially responsible for this judgment. TWE appealed the verdict, but, in July 2000, an appellate court affirmed the jury's verdict. See Note 18 for a discussion on the current status of the Six Flags litigation.

6. AOL EUROPE

AOL Europe S.A. (AOL Europe) is a joint venture between AOL Time Warner and Bertelsmann AG (Bertelsmann) that provides the AOL service and the CompuServe service in several European countries. In March 2000, America Online and Bertelsmann announced an agreement to restructure their interests in AOL Europe. This restructuring consisted of a put and call arrangement under which the Company could purchase or be required to purchase Bertelsmann's 49.5% interest in AOL Europe for consideration ranging from \$6.75 billion to \$8.25 billion.

On January 31, 2002, AOL Time Warner acquired 80% of Bertelsmann's interest in AOL Europe for \$5.3 billion in cash, as a result of Bertelsmann's exercise of its put option. AOL Time Warner has committed to acquire the remaining 20% of Bertelsmann's interest for \$1.45 billion in cash in July 2002. These payments have been or will be funded through debt. Additionally, in February 2002, certain redeemable preferred securities issued by AOL Europe were redeemed for \$255 million. As of December 31, 2001, excluding the preferred securities redeemed in February 2002, AOL Europe had approximately \$573 million of debt and \$758 million of redeemable preferred securities outstanding.

7. INVESTMENT IN TWE

Partnership Structure

TWE is a Delaware limited partnership that was capitalized in 1992 to own and operate substantially all of the Filmed Entertainment, Networks and Cable businesses previously owned by subsidiaries of Time Warner. AOL Time Warner, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, collectively owns general and limited partnership interests in TWE consisting of 74.49% of the Series A Capital and Residual Capital and 100% of the Series B Capital. The remaining 25.51% limited partnership interests in the Series A Capital and Residual Capital of TWE are held by AT&T. Certain AOL Time Warner subsidiaries are the general partners of TWE (AOL Time Warner General Partners).

Partnership Capital and Allocation of Income

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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Each partner's interest in TWE generally consists of the undistributed priority capital and residual equity amounts that were initially assigned to that partner, or its predecessor, based on the estimated fair value of the net assets each contributed to TWE (Undistributed Contributed Capital), plus, with respect to the priority capital interests only, any undistributed priority capital return. The priority capital return consists of net partnership income allocated to date in accordance with the provisions of the TWE partnership agreement and the right to be allocated additional partnership income which, together, provides for the various priority capital rates of return as specified in the following table. The sum of Undistributed Contributed Capital and the undistributed priority capital return is referred to herein as Cumulative Priority Capital. Cumulative Priority Capital is not necessarily indicative of the fair value of the underlying priority capital interests, principally due to above-market rates of return on certain priority capital interests as compared to securities of comparable credit risk and maturity, such as the 13.25% rate of return on the Series B Capital interest owned 100% by the AOL Time Warner General Partners. Furthermore, the ultimate realization of Cumulative Priority Capital could be affected by the fair value of TWE, which is subject to fluctuation.

A summary of the priority of Undistributed Contributed Capital, AOL Time Warner's ownership of Undistributed Contributed Capital and Cumulative Priority Capital at December 31, 2001 and priority capital rates of return thereon is as set forth below:

Priority of Undistributed Contributed Capital	Undistributed Contributed Capital(a)	Cumulative Priority Capital	Priority Capital Rates of Return(b)	% Owned by AOL Time Warner
	(billions)			
Series A Capital	\$ 5.6	\$ 18.8	13.00%	74.49%
Series B Capital	2.9(c)	10.0	13.25%	100.00%
Residual Capital	3.3(c)	3.3(d)	(d)	74.49%

(a) Excludes partnership income or loss allocated thereto.

(b) To the extent income allocations are concurrently distributed, the priority capital rates of return on the Series A Capital and Series B Capital are 11.00% and 11.25%, respectively.

(c) The Undistributed Contributed Capital relating to the Series B Capital has priority over the priority returns on the Series A Capital. The Undistributed Contributed Capital relating to the Residual Capital has priority over the priority returns on the Series B Capital and the Series A Capital.

(d) Residual Capital is not entitled to stated priority rates of return and, as such, its Cumulative Priority Capital is equal to its Undistributed Contributed Capital. However, in the case of certain events such as the liquidation or dissolution of TWE, Residual Capital is entitled to any excess of the then fair value of the net assets of TWE over the aggregate amount of Cumulative Priority Capital and special tax allocations.

The Undistributed Contributed Capital generally is based on the fair value of the net assets that each partner initially contributed to the partnership. For purposes of allocating partnership income or loss to the partners, partnership income or loss is based on the fair value of the net assets contributed to the partnership and results in significantly less partnership income, or results in partnership losses, in contrast to the net income reported by TWE for financial statement purposes, which also is based on the historical cost of contributed net assets.

Under the TWE partnership agreement, partnership income, to the extent earned, is first allocated to the partners' capital accounts so that the economic burden of the income tax consequences of partnership operations is borne as though the partnership were taxed as a corporation (special tax allocations). After any special tax allocations, partnership income is allocated to the Series A Capital and Series B Capital, in order of priority, at rates of 13.00% and 13.25% per annum, respectively, and finally to the Residual Capital. Partnership losses generally are allocated first to eliminate prior allocations of partnership income to, and then to reduce the Undistributed Contributed Capital of, the Residual Capital, Series B Capital and Series A Capital, in that order, and then to reduce any special tax allocations. To the extent partnership income is insufficient to satisfy all special allocations in a particular accounting period, the right to receive additional partnership income necessary to provide for the various priority capital rates of return is carried forward until satisfied out of future partnership income, including any partnership income that may result from any liquidation, sale or dissolution of TWE.

As a result of the Merger, a portion of the \$147 billion cost to acquire Time Warner was allocated to the underlying net assets of TWE, to the extent acquired. As a result, TWE's 2001 net loss reflects additional amortization generated by the intangible assets and goodwill established in connection with this allocation. TWE reported a net loss of \$1.032 billion for 2001. Because of the priority rights over allocations of income/loss and distributions of TWE held by the AOL Time Warner General Partners, \$1.015 billion of TWE's loss for 2001 was allocated to AOL Time Warner and \$45 million was allocated to AT&T. However, the allocation of a portion of TWE's loss to AT&T in 2001 was almost entirely offset by the allocation to AT&T of \$28 million pretax gains attributable to AT&T that were recognized in connection with the sale or exchange of

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various cable television systems at TWE.

Under the partnership agreement, the Series B Capital owned by the AOL Time Warner General Partners could have been increased if certain operating performance targets were achieved over a ten-year period ending on December 31, 2001. However,

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

such targets were not achieved. In addition, AT&T has an option to obtain up to an additional 6.33% of Series A Capital and Residual Capital interests. The determination of the amount of additional interests that AT&T is eligible to acquire is based on the compounded annual growth rate of TWE's adjusted Cable EBITDA, as defined in the option agreement, over the life of the option. The option is exercisable at any time through 2005. The option exercise price is dependent upon the year of exercise and, assuming the full amount of the option is vested, ranges from an exercise price of approximately \$1.4 billion currently to \$1.8 billion in 2005. Either AT&T or TWE may elect that the exercise price be paid with partnership interests rather than cash. AT&T has initiated a process by which an independent investment banking firm will determine the amount by which AT&T would increase its interest in TWE if it were to exercise the option and were to pay the exercise price with partnership interests rather than cash. If AT&T chooses to exercise the option this year, AT&T's interest in the Series A Capital and Residual Capital would be increased by a maximum of approximately 3.7%, assuming that the exercise price is paid in cash. If either party elects to have the exercise price paid with partnership interests rather than cash, the amount by which AT&T's interest in TWE would be increased would be significantly less.

AT&T also has the right, during 60 day exercise periods occurring once every 18 months, to request that TWE incorporate and register its stock in an initial public offering. If AT&T exercises such right, TWE can decline to incorporate and register its stock, in which case AT&T may cause TWE to purchase AT&T's interest at the price at which an appraiser believes such stock could be sold in an initial public offering. In February 2001, AT&T delivered to TWE a notice requesting that TWE reconstitute itself as a corporation and register AT&T's partnership interests for public sale. The parties are in discussions regarding this registration rights process. The Company cannot at this time predict the outcome or effect, if any, of the foregoing.

Capital Distributions

The assets and cash flows of TWE are restricted by the TWE partnership and credit agreements. As such, they are unavailable for use by the partners except through the payment of certain fees, reimbursements, cash distributions and loans, which are subject to limitations.

At December 31, 2001, the AOL Time Warner General Partners had recorded \$446 million of stock option related distributions due from TWE, based on a closing price of AOL Time Warner common stock of \$32.10. AOL Time Warner is paid when the options are exercised. The AOL Time Warner General Partners also receive tax-related distributions from TWE on a current basis. During 2001, the AOL Time Warner General Partners received distributions from TWE in the amount of \$317 million, consisting of \$53 million of tax-related distributions and \$264 million of stock option related distributions. In addition to the tax and stock option distributions, TWE may make other capital distributions to its partners that are also subject to certain limitations contained in the TWE partnership and credit agreements.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

AOL Time Warner's investments, including available-for-sale securities, consist of:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(millions)	
Equity-method investments	\$ 4,298	\$ 231
Cost-method investments(a)	646	2,079
Fair-value investments, including equity derivative instruments(a)	1,942	1,514
	\$ 6,886	\$ 3,824

(a) As of December 31, 2001, the fair value of AOL Time Warner's cost-method and fair-value investments, including equity derivative instruments, was approximately \$2.6 billion.

The following discussion highlights developments in AOL Time Warner's investments, including available-for-sale securities and equity derivative instruments.

Investment Write-Downs

The United States economy has experienced a broad decline in the public equity markets, particularly in technology stocks, including investments held in the Company's portfolio. Similarly, the Company experienced significant declines in the value of certain privately held investments, restricted securities and investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, the Company recorded noncash pretax charges to reduce the carrying value of certain investments that experienced other-than-temporary declines, and to reflect market fluctuations in equity derivative instruments. These charges were approximately \$2.532 billion in 2001, including \$49 million relating to equity derivative instruments, and \$535 million in 2000, including \$70 million relating to equity derivative instruments, and are included in other income (expense), net, in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Included in the 2001 charge are impairments on AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom of approximately \$1.2 billion, the Columbia House Company Partnerships (Columbia House), a 50%-owned equity investee, of approximately \$90 million and Hughes Electronics Corp. of approximately \$270 million. The value of the Time Warner Telecom investment was adjusted upward in the Merger by over \$2 billion to its estimated fair value. Since that time, Time Warner Telecom's share price has declined significantly, and as of December 31, 2001 the fair value of the investment had declined below its cost basis for a period of six months or more. The Company reviewed qualitative factors in accordance with its investment policy and determined that the decline in value was other-than-temporary; therefore, a \$1.2 billion impairment charge was recognized based upon the closing value of Time Warner Telecom common stock as of December 31, 2001. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2001, the value of the Company's investment in Hughes had declined greater than 20% below the investment's cost basis for a period of six months or more. Similarly, the Company reviewed qualitative factors and determined that the decline was other-than-temporary and recognized a \$270 million impairment charge based upon the fair value of the investment as of December 31, 2001, as determined by the value of Hughes common stock on that date. The impairment recognized on the Company's investment in Columbia House was based upon a fair value determined by management. The remaining impairment charges of approximately \$1 billion related to over 125 separate investment positions, which were generally determined in a similar manner.

Since December 31, 2001, there has been a further decline in the fair value of AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom. As a result, as of March 19, 2002, the fair value of AOL Time Warner's investment in Time Warner Telecom had declined by approximately \$535 million, representing a further decline from the Merger-adjusted value noted above. Consistent with its policy, management will continually evaluate whether such a decline in fair value should be considered to be other-than-temporary. Depending on the future performance of Time Warner Telecom, the Company may be required to record an additional significant noncash charge to write down its investment to fair value due to a decline that is deemed to be other-than-temporary. Any such additional charge would be unrelated to the Company's core operations and would be recorded in other income (expense), net.

Investment Gains

During 2000, AOL Time Warner recognized pretax gains on the sale of investments of \$275 million. The \$275 million is comprised of approximately \$118 million relating to the Company's investment in Liberate Technologies (Liberate), approximately \$142 million relating to the Company's investment in AdForce Inc. (AdForce) and \$15 million of other gains. The gain relating to Liberate resulted from the sale of Liberate common stock on the open market, for which the Company received cash proceeds of approximately \$118 million. The Company's cost basis in the Liberate shares sold was negligible. The gains relating to AdForce resulted from the acquisition of AdForce Inc. by CMGI Inc. (CMGI) for \$500 million in stock. Under the terms of the acquisition, the Company's shares of AdForce common stock were converted into shares of CMGI common stock. Pursuant to EITF 91-5, *Nonmonetary Exchange of Cost-Method Investments*, the Company recognized a gain of approximately \$134 million on this transaction based upon the fair value of CMGI common stock received. Shortly after this merger, the Company sold its position in CMGI on the open market for approximately \$151 million, resulting in an additional gain of approximately \$8 million. During 1999, the Company recognized \$678 million in pretax gains on the sale of investments, relating to a \$567 million gain on the cash sale of investments in Excite, Inc. and \$111 million of other gains.

In addition to the gains discussed above, during 2001, 2000 and 1999, AOL Time Warner recognized pretax gains related to the sale or exchange of a number of other investments within AOL Time Warner's investment portfolio. These amounts were \$34 million in 2001, \$117 million in 2000 and \$14 million in 1999.

All of the investment gains have been classified in other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Equity-Method Investments

At December 31, 2001, companies accounted for using the equity method and the ownership percentage held by AOL Time Warner on a fully attributed basis (i.e., after considering the portion attributable to the minority partners of TWE and TWE-A/N) include: AOL Europe (then 49.5% owned), AOL Latin America (50% owned), AOL Canada (80% owned), Time Warner Telecom (44% owned), Road Runner (66% owned), certain cable television system joint ventures (generally 25-40% owned), Courtroom Television Network LLC (37.25% owned), Columbia House (50% owned), other music joint ventures (generally 50% owned), and Comedy Partners, L.P. (37.25% owned). A summary of combined financial information as reported by the equity investees of AOL Time Warner is set forth below:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(millions)		
Operating Results:			
Revenues	\$ 4,741	\$ 860	\$ 503
Operating loss	(1,323)	(633)	(51)
Net loss	(1,753)	(630)	(62)
Balance Sheet:			
Current assets	1,626	508	286
Total assets	8,150	780	481
Current liabilities	3,761	390	201
Total liabilities	7,500	396	214
Total shareholders' equity (deficit) or partners' capital	650	384	267

The above table represents the combined financial information of entities in which AOL Time Warner has an investment accounted for using the equity method of accounting. These amounts are not the amounts reflected on the Company's accompanying consolidated financial statements. Consistent with AOL Time Warner's accounting policy for investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting, as described in Note 1, AOL Time Warner has recorded \$918 million of expense, in other income (expense), net, in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, representing the Company's share in the pretax income (loss) of the investees. Similarly, the Company has included \$4.298 billion in Investments, including available-for-sale securities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, representing AOL Time Warner's investment in and amounts due to and from the equity investee.

As discussed in Note 1, under the purchase method of accounting, the cost to acquire Time Warner was allocated to its underlying net assets, including investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting, based on their estimated fair values. As a result, AOL Time Warner's investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting were adjusted upward by approximately \$4.1 billion, including over \$2 billion relating to its investment in Time Warner Telecom and over \$1 billion relating to investments in certain cable television joint ventures. These adjustments, which approximate the difference between AOL Time Warner's carrying value in the investees and the Company's underlying equity in the net assets of the investees, will be amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average useful life of 14 years. However, as discussed in Note 1, FAS 142 provides, among other things, for the nonamortization of goodwill included in the carrying value of certain investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting, beginning in the first quarter of 2002.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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AOL Time Warner has investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting that are publicly traded, including AOL Latin America and Time Warner Telecom. Based upon the respective closing share prices as of December 31, 2001, the fair value of AOL Time Warner's investments in AOL Latin America and Time Warner Telecom approximated \$546 million and \$890 million, respectively. Summary financial information for Time Warner Telecom, including revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2001 is provided as supplemental information.

Revenues	\$ 738
Operating income (loss)	(30)
Net income (loss)	(81)

Available-For-Sale Securities

As of December 31, 2001, included in fair value securities are available-for-sale securities with a fair value of \$1.911 billion. The gross unrealized gains of \$136 million and gross unrealized losses of \$26 million have been recorded, net of deferred taxes of \$44 million, in the accompanying consolidated statement of shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

As of December 31, 2000, included in fair value securities are available-for-sale securities with a fair value of \$507 million. The gross unrealized gains of \$188 million and gross unrealized losses of \$89 million have been recorded, net of deferred taxes of \$38 million, in the accompanying consolidated statement of shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

9. INVENTORIES AND FILM COSTS

Inventories and film costs consist of:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(millions)	
Programming costs, less amortization	\$ 2,545	
Magazines, books, recorded music and other merchandise	553	47
Film costs Theatrical:		
Released, less amortization	847	
Completed and not released	356	
In production	381	
Development and pre-production	290	
Film costs Television:		
Released, less amortization	162	
Completed and not released	95	
In production	59	
Development and pre-production	2	
Film costs Library, less amortization	3,354	
	<u>8,644</u>	<u>47</u>
Total inventories and film costs	8,644	47
Less current portion of inventory(a)	1,791	47
	<u>\$ 6,853</u>	<u>\$</u>
Total noncurrent inventories and film costs	\$ 6,853	\$

(a) Current inventory as of December 31, 2001 is comprised of programming inventory at the Networks segment (approximately \$1.238 billion), books at the Publishing segment (approximately \$219 million), videocassettes, DVDs and compact discs at the Filmed Entertainment and Music segments (approximately \$279 million), and general merchandise, primarily at the AOL segment (approximately \$55 million).

Excluding the library, approximately 92% of unamortized film costs for released films is expected to be amortized within three years. Approximately \$1.1 billion of released and completed and not released film costs are expected to be amortized during the next twelve months. At December 31, 2000, AOL Time Warner had current inventory of \$47 million.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS**Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt consists of:

	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2001	Maturities	2001 Committed Capacity	2001 Unused Capacity	Outstanding Debt at December 31,	
					2001	2000
(millions)						
Bank credit agreement debt and commercial paper programs	2.31%	2002-2004	\$ 14,608	\$ 9,663	\$ 4,945	\$
Fixed-rate public debt(a)	6.88%	2002-2036	17,615		17,615	1,322
Other fixed-rate obligations(b)			280		280	91
Variable-rate senior notes						
Total			32,503	9,663	22,840	1,413
Debt due within one year(c)			(48)		(48)	(2)
Total long-term debt			\$ 32,455	\$ 9,663	\$ 22,792	\$ 1,411

(a) Includes Zero-Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes held at AOL, which are reflected net of unamortized original issuance discount, of \$1.363 billion in 2001 and \$1.322 billion in 2000.

(b) Includes obligations under capital leases.

(c) Debt due within one year relates to other fixed-rate obligations.

Bank Credit Agreements and Commercial Paper Programs**\$7.5 Billion Revolving Credit Facility**

Certain AOL Time Warner consolidated subsidiaries, including TWE and TWE-A/N, have a revolving credit facility (the Bank Credit Agreement) that permits borrowings in an aggregate amount of up to \$7.5 billion, with no scheduled reduction in credit availability prior to maturity in November 2002. Such borrowings bear interest generally equal to LIBOR plus a margin of 30 basis points. Borrowings may be used for general business purposes and unused credit is available to support commercial paper borrowings. At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had drawn down approximately \$2.604 billion under the Bank Credit Agreement and TWE had issued approximately \$286 million in commercial paper, leaving approximately \$4.610 billion in available unused capacity under the Bank Credit Agreement.

\$5 Billion Commercial Paper Program and Senior Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

In April 2001, AOL Time Warner established a \$5 billion commercial paper program which is supported by a \$5 billion, 364-day (initial term) senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the \$5 billion revolving credit facility), borrowings under which may be repaid for a period up to two years following the initial term. The \$5 billion revolving credit facility is available to support the commercial paper program and for general corporate purposes. The commercial paper program allows AOL Time Warner to issue commercial paper to investors from time to time in maturities of up to 365 days. Included as part of the \$5 billion commercial paper program is a \$2 billion European commercial paper program, implemented in January 2002, under which AOL Time Warner and AOL Time Warner Finance-Ireland, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, can issue European commercial paper. Proceeds from the commercial paper offerings will be used for general corporate purposes including investments, capital expenditures, repayment of debt and financing acquisitions. There were no outstanding borrowings under the \$5 billion revolving credit facility at December 31, 2001 and AOL Time Warner had issued approximately \$922 million in commercial paper, leaving

approximately \$4.078 billion in available unused capacity.

£1.1 Billion (approximately \$1.6 Billion) Revolving Credit Facilities

In October 2001, AOL Time Warner established two £550 million (approximately \$784 million each), 364-day (initial term), revolving credit facilities, which may be repaid for a period up to two years following the initial term. The facilities were established in connection with the Company's purchase of IPC in October 2001. During the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company repaid \$784 million, reducing both facilities by 50%, leaving approximately \$784 million outstanding at December 31, 2001.

Stock Option Proceeds Facility

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

AOL Time Warner maintains a revolving credit facility that provides for borrowings against future stock option proceeds and has been used principally to fund stock repurchases (the Stock Option Proceeds Credit Facility). At December 31, 2001, borrowing availability under the Stock Option Proceeds Credit Facility was \$828 million, of which up to \$15 million is reserved solely for the payment of interest and fees thereunder. There were no outstanding borrowings under the facility at December 31, 2001.

Film Financing Facility

New Line Cinema, from time to time, will utilize a film financing facility, which provides for borrowings of up to approximately \$451 million. At December 31, 2001, \$379 million was currently outstanding, all of which was reflected on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet (\$30 million included in current liabilities; \$349 million included in long-term debt).

\$75 Million Revolving Credit Facility

The Company has a revolving credit facility that backs letters of credit totaling up to \$75 million. At December 31, 2001, there were no borrowings against these letters of credit. In February 2002, the size of this facility was increased to \$85 million.

Fixed-Rate Public Debt

\$10 Billion Shelf Registration Statement

In January 2001, AOL Time Warner filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC, which allows AOL Time Warner to offer and sell from time to time, debt securities, preferred stock, series common stock, common stock and/or warrants to purchase debt and equity securities in amounts up to \$10 billion in initial aggregate public offering prices. Proceeds from any offerings will be used for general corporate purposes, including investments, capital expenditures, repayment of debt and financing acquisitions. On April 19, 2001, AOL Time Warner issued an aggregate of \$4 billion principal amount of debt securities under this shelf registration statement at various fixed interest rates and maturities of 5, 10 and 30 years. The net proceeds to the Company were \$3.964 billion and were used primarily to pay down borrowings under the Bank Credit Agreement.

Convertible Notes

During December 1999, America Online sold \$2.3 billion principal at maturity of Zero-Coupon Convertible Subordinated Notes due December 6, 2019 (the Zero-Coupon Notes) and received net proceeds of approximately \$1.2 billion. The Zero-Coupon Notes have a 3% yield to maturity and are convertible into AOL Time Warner's common stock at a conversion rate of 5.8338 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Zero-Coupon Notes (equivalent to a conversion price of \$94.4938 per share based on the initial offering price of the Zero-Coupon Notes). The Zero-Coupon Notes may be redeemed at the option of AOL Time Warner on or after December 6, 2002 at the redemption prices set forth in the Zero-Coupon Notes. The holders can require AOL Time Warner to repurchase the Zero-Coupon Notes on December 6, 2004 at the redemption prices set forth in the Zero-Coupon Notes. As of December 31, 2001 and 2000, the accreted value, net of unamortized discount, was \$1.363 billion and \$1.322 billion, respectively.

On November 17, 1997, America Online sold \$350 million of 4% Convertible Subordinated Notes due November 15, 2002 (the Notes), which could be redeemed at the option of America Online on or after November 14, 2000, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices set forth in the Notes. On November 15, 2000, America Online exercised its option to redeem the entire amount of the Notes. Under the redemption prices set forth in the Notes, America Online was obligated to redeem the outstanding Notes at a price of 101.6% (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) together with accrued interest at the date of redemption. At the election of the noteholders, the entire outstanding principal of the Notes as of the redemption date was converted into approximately 37.7 million shares of America Online's common stock.

Other Publicly Issued Debt

From 1992 through 1998, AOL Time Warner and certain of its subsidiaries had various public debt offerings. The maturities of these outstanding offerings ranged from 10 to 40 years and the interest rates range from 6.125% to 10.15%. At December 31, 2001, the total debt outstanding from these offerings was approximately \$12.252 billion.

Variable-Rate Senior Notes

Time Warner had \$600 million principal amount of Floating Rate Reset Notes due December 30, 2031 that were redeemable at the election of the holders on December 30, 2001 (the Five-Year Floating Rate Notes). The Five-Year Floating Rate Notes bore interest at a floating rate equal to LIBOR less 25 basis points until December 30, 2001 at which time, if not redeemed, the

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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interest rate would be reset at a fixed rate equal to 6.59% plus a margin based upon the credit risk of TW Companies, as borrower, at such time.

During the fourth quarter of 2001, AOL Time Warner, through TW Companies, redeemed the Five-Year Floating Rate Notes for approximately \$693 million. In connection with the Merger and as required under the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, the Five-Year Floating Rate Notes were adjusted upward to a fair value of \$687 million upon consummation of the Merger. As a result, a loss of approximately \$6 million was recognized on the redemption. The loss has been included in other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for 2001.

Interest Expense and Maturities

Interest expense amounted to \$1.546 billion in 2001, \$55 million in 2000 and \$23 million in 1999. The weighted average interest rate on AOL Time Warner's total debt, including TWE's debt, was 5.91% at December 31, 2001 and 3.28% at December 31, 2000.

Annual repayments of long-term debt for the five years subsequent to December 31, 2001 consist of \$4.808 billion due in 2002 (including \$4.161 billion of bank debt and commercial paper), \$857 million due in 2003, \$1.903 billion due in 2004, \$508 million due in 2005 and \$1.550 billion due in 2006. AOL Time Warner has the intent and ability under its various credit facilities to continue to refinance its borrowings on a long-term basis.

Fair Value of Debt

Based on the level of interest rates prevailing at December 31, 2001, the fair value of AOL Time Warner's fixed-rate debt exceeded its carrying value by approximately \$610 million. At December 31, 2000, the carrying value of fixed-rate debt exceeded the fair value by approximately \$215 million. Unrealized gains or losses on debt do not result in the realization or expenditure of cash and generally are not recognized for financial reporting purposes unless the debt is retired prior to its maturity.

Other Financing Arrangements

From time to time, the Company enters into various other financing arrangements with special purpose entities (SPEs). These arrangements include facilities which provide for the accelerated receipt of cash on certain accounts receivables and backlog licensing contracts and the leasing of certain aircraft and property. The Company employs these arrangements because they provide a cost-efficient form of financing, including certain tax benefits, as well as an added level of diversification of funding sources. The Company is able to realize cost efficiencies under these arrangements since the assets securing the financing are held by a legally separate, bankruptcy-remote SPE and provide direct security for the funding being provided. These facilities generally have relatively short-term maturities (1 to 5 years), which is taken into account in determining the maximum efficiency for the Company's overall capital structure. The Company's maturity profile of its outstanding debt and other financing arrangements is relatively long-term, with a weighted maturity of approximately 11 years. The assets and financing associated with these arrangements, which are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs, generally qualify for off-balance sheet treatment.

Accounts Receivable Securitization Facilities

AOL Time Warner has certain accounts receivable securitization facilities which provide for the accelerated receipt of approximately \$1.5 billion of cash on available accounts receivables. As of December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had unused capacity under these facilities of approximately \$330 million, representing the amount of cash that could be generated through the sale of additional qualifying accounts receivable. In connection with each of these securitization facilities, AOL Time Warner sells, on a revolving and nonrecourse basis, certain of its accounts receivables (Pooled Receivables) to a qualifying SPE, which in turn sells a percentage ownership interest in the Pooled Receivables to third-party commercial paper conduits sponsored by financial institutions. These securitization transactions are accounted for as a sale in accordance FAS 140, because the Company relinquished control of the receivables. Accordingly, accounts receivable sold under these facilities are excluded from receivables in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

As proceeds for the accounts receivable sold to the SPE, AOL Time Warner receives cash, for which there is no obligation to repay, and an interest-bearing note receivable, which is included in receivables on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. In addition, AOL Time Warner services the Pooled Receivables on behalf of the SPE. Income received by AOL Time Warner in exchange for this service is equal to the prevailing market rate for such services and has not been material in any period. The notes receivable, which have been adjusted to reflect the portion that is not expected to be collectible, bear an interest rate that varies with the prevailing market interest rates. The notes receivable may become uncollectible to the extent that credit losses on the underlying receivables exceed certain thresholds. For this reason and because the accounts receivables underlying the retained ownership interest that are

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sold to the SPE are generally short term in nature, the fair value of the notes receivable approximated their carrying value at December 31, 2001. The notes receivable related to the sale of Pooled Receivables to an SPE reflected on AOL Time Warner's consolidated balance sheet were \$1.035 billion at December 31, 2001. Additional net proceeds received from AOL Time Warner's accounts receivable by utilizing its accounts receivable securitization programs were \$70 million in 2001. Because the accounts receivable securitization facilities relate to segments that were part of Time Warner, there were no proceeds during 2000 and 1999.

Backlog Securitization Facility

AOL Time Warner, through TWE, also has a backlog securitization facility, which effectively provides for the accelerated receipt of up to \$500 million of cash on available licensing contracts. Assets securitized under this facility consist of cash contracts for the licensing of theatrical and television product for broadcast network and syndicated television exhibition, under which revenues have not been recognized because such product is not available for telecast until a later date (Backlog Contracts). In connection with this securitization facility, AOL Time Warner sells, on a revolving and nonrecourse basis, certain of its Backlog Contracts (Pooled Backlog Contracts) to a SPE, which in turn sells a percentage ownership interest in the Pooled Backlog Contracts to a third-party commercial paper conduit sponsored by a financial institution. As of December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had unused capacity under this facility of approximately \$58 million, representing the amount of cash that could be generated through the sale of additional Backlog Contracts.

Because the Backlog Contracts securitized under this facility consist of cash contracts for the licensing of theatrical and television product that have already been produced, the recognition of revenue for such completed product is dependent only upon the commencement of the availability period for telecast under the terms of the licensing agreements. Accordingly, the proceeds received under the program are classified as deferred revenues in long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The amount of related deferred revenue reflected on AOL Time Warner's accompanying consolidated balance sheet was \$442 million at December 31, 2001. This amount represents only the amount of backlog contracts sold under this facility and does not represent the amount of total filmed entertainment backlog contracts outstanding, which was approximately \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2001.

Real Estate and Aircraft Operating Leases

AOL Time Warner has entered into certain arrangements for the lease of certain aircraft and property, including the Company's future corporate headquarters at Columbus Circle in New York City (the AOL Time Warner Center) and a new productions and operations support center for the Turner cable networks in Atlanta (the Turner Project). Each of these properties will be funded through SPEs that are wholly owned by third parties and these leasing arrangements will be accounted for by AOL Time Warner as operating leases. Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 13, Accounting for Leases, and related interpretations, for operating leases, the leased asset and the total obligation over the life of the lease are not reflected on the balance sheet. Instead, the lease payments are reflected as a charge to operating income generally as payments are made. For tax purposes, however, these properties are treated as an asset of AOL Time Warner. As such, the Company receives a tax deduction for depreciation of the asset and interest paid on the amounts used to fund the use of the asset.

As of December 31, 2001, the total amount of costs incurred and related borrowings made by SPEs related to the real estate and aircrafts totaled approximately \$355 million. While the Turner Project is substantially complete, the total cost of the AOL Time Warner Center is expected to be approximately \$800 million. Under the terms of the lease agreements, the Company has provided a guarantee of certain costs incurred by the SPEs. The amount of such guarantees at December 31, 2001 have been included in Note 18 in the amount of Commitments.

Rating Triggers and Financial Covenants

Each of the Company's bank credit agreements and financing arrangements with SPEs discussed above, contain customary covenants. A breach of such covenants in the bank credit agreements that continues beyond any grace period can constitute a default, which can limit the ability to borrow and can give rise to a right of the lenders to terminate the applicable facility and/or require immediate payment of outstanding debt. A breach of such covenants in the financing arrangements in SPEs that continues beyond any grace period can constitute a termination event which can limit the facility as a source of liquidity; however, there would be no claims on the Company for the receivables or backlog contracts previously sold. As of December 31, 2001 and through the date of this filing, the Company was in compliance with all covenants. As mentioned previously, the Company expects to take a noncash charge of approximately \$54 billion upon adoption of FAS 142. This charge will not result in a violation of any of the Company's debt covenants. Additionally, in the event that the Company's credit ratings decrease, the cost of maintaining the facilities and of borrowing increases and, conversely, if the ratings improve, such costs decrease.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. INCOME TAXES

Domestic and foreign pretax income (loss) are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
Domestic	\$ (4,868)	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,654
Foreign	112	3	(20)
Total	\$ (4,756)	\$ 1,833	\$ 1,634

Current and deferred income taxes (tax benefits) provided are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
Federal:			
Current(a)	\$ 802	\$ 621	\$ 473
Deferred(c)	(914)	4	51
Foreign:			
Current(b)	180	2	2
Deferred	45	1	2
State and Local:			
Current(a)	195	84	79
Deferred(c)	(169)		
Total	\$ 139	\$ 712	\$ 607

(a) Excludes current federal and state and local tax benefits of approximately \$976 million in 2001, \$724 million in 2000 and \$551 million in 1999 resulting from the exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock awards, which were credited directly to paid-in-capital.

(b) Includes foreign withholding taxes of \$124 million in 2001, \$2 million in 2000 and \$1 million in 1999.

(c) Excludes deferred federal and state and local tax benefits of approximately \$470 million in 2001 resulting from the exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock awards, which were credited directly to paid-in-capital.

The differences between income taxes expected at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 35% and income taxes provided are as set forth below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
Taxes on income at U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ (1,665)	\$ 642	\$ 572
State and local taxes, net of federal tax benefits	17	55	51
Nondeductible goodwill amortization	1,803	11	4

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Other nondeductible expenses	18	8	3
Foreign losses with no U.S. tax benefit			7
Foreign income taxed at different rates, net of U.S. foreign tax credits	(38)	8	4
Other	4	(12)	(34)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 139	\$ 712	\$ 607
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of AOL Time Warner's net deferred tax (asset) liability are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2001	2000
	(restated; millions)	
Assets acquired in business combinations	\$ 16,294	\$
Depreciation and amortization	1,591	
Unrealized appreciation of certain marketable securities		38
Unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries	101	11
Other	569	108
	18,555	157
Deferred tax liabilities	18,555	157
Tax attribute carryforwards	4,685	4,049
Accrued liabilities	440	38
Receivable allowances and return reserves	380	
Investments, primarily related to other-than temporary declines in value	1,449	187
Other	370	332
Valuation allowance(a)		(4,439)
	7,324	167
Deferred tax assets	7,324	167
	\$ 11,231	\$ (10)
Net deferred tax liability (asset)(b)	\$ 11,231	\$ (10)

(a) Prior to the Merger, the Company recorded a valuation allowance against certain of its deferred tax assets. At that time, it was more likely than not that a portion of these deferred tax benefits would not be realized. As a result of the Merger, the valuation allowance was reversed against additional paid-in-capital because the Company believes that these stock-option related deferred tax benefits will be realized.

(b) The \$10 million net deferred tax asset in 2000 is recorded in other assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

U.S. income and foreign withholding taxes have not been recorded on permanently reinvested earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries aggregating approximately \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2001. Determination of this amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability with respect to such earnings is not practicable.

U.S. federal tax attribute carryforwards at December 31, 2001 consisted of approximately \$12 billion of net operating losses and approximately \$64 million of alternative minimum tax credits. The utilization of these carryforwards as an available offset to future taxable income is subject to limitations under U.S. federal income tax laws. If the net operating losses are not utilized, they expire in varying amounts, starting in 2010 through 2021. To the extent that net operating loss carryforwards, when realized, relate to stock option deductions, the resulting benefits will be credited to shareholders' equity.

12. MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SECURITIES

Preferred Trust Securities

Subsequent to the Merger, the Company, through TW Companies, had outstanding approximately 23 million Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable preferred securities of a wholly owned subsidiary (Preferred Trust Securities) with an aggregate principle balance of \$575 million. The sole assets of the subsidiary that was the obligor on the Preferred Trust Securities were \$592 million principal amount of 8⁷/₈% subordinated debentures of TW Companies due December 31, 2025. Cumulative cash distributions were payable on the Preferred Trust Securities at an annual rate of 8⁷/₈%. The Preferred Trust Securities were mandatorily redeemable for cash on December 31, 2025, and TW Companies had the right to redeem the Preferred Trust Securities, in whole or in part, on or after December 31, 2000, or in other certain

circumstances.

On February 13, 2001, TW Companies redeemed all 23 million shares of the Preferred Trust Securities. The redemption price was \$25 per security, plus accrued and unpaid distributions thereon equal to \$0.265 per security. The total redemption price of \$581 million was funded with borrowings under the Company's Bank Credit Agreement.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

At December 31, 2001, shareholders' equity of AOL Time Warner included 171 million shares of Series LMCN-V common stock and 4.258 billion shares of common stock (net of approximately 76 million shares of common stock in treasury). As of December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner was authorized to issue up to 750 million shares of preferred stock, up to 25 billion shares of common stock and up to 1.8 billion shares of additional classes of common stock, including Series LMCN-V common stock. Shares of Series LMCN-V common stock have substantially identical rights as shares of AOL Time Warner's common stock, except shares of Series LMCN-V common stock have limited voting rights and are non-redeemable. The holders of Series LMCN-V Common Stock are entitled to 1/100th of a vote per share on the election of directors and do not have any other voting rights, except as required by law or with respect to limited matters, including amendments to the terms of the Series LMCN-V Common Stock adverse to such holders. The Series LMCN-V Common Stock is not transferable, except in limited circumstances, and is not listed on any securities exchange. Each share of Series LMCN-V Common Stock is convertible into one share of AOL Time Warner Common Stock at any time assuming certain restrictive provisions have been met.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

In January 2001, AOL Time Warner's Board of Directors authorized a common stock repurchase program that allows AOL Time Warner to repurchase, from time to time, up to \$5 billion of common stock over a two-year period. During 2001, the Company repurchased approximately 75.8 million shares at a total cost of approximately \$3 billion. In an effort to maintain financial flexibility and investment capacity, the pace of share repurchases under this program may decrease in 2002.

Dilutive Securities and Holders of Record

At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had convertible securities and outstanding stock options that were convertible or exercisable into approximately 641 million shares of common stock. Similarly, AOL Time Warner had convertible securities and outstanding stock options that were convertible or exercisable into approximately 397 million shares of common stock at December 31, 2000 and 396 million shares at December 31, 1999. In addition, AOL Time Warner has placed a number of shares of common stock in escrow under its Stock Option Proceeds Credit Facility (Note 10).

Income (Loss) Per Common Share Before Discontinued Operations

Set forth below is a reconciliation of basic and diluted income (loss) per common share before discontinued operations:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001(a)	2000	1999
	(restated; millions, except per share amounts)		
Income (loss) applicable to common shares before discontinued operations - basic	\$ (4,895)	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,027
Interest on convertible debt(b)		6	8
Income (loss) applicable to common shares before discontinued operations - diluted	\$ (4,895)	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,035
Average number of common shares outstanding - basic	4,429.1	2,323.0	2,199.0
Dilutive effect of stock options		244.0	344.0
Dilutive effect of convertible debt		28.0	44.0
Dilutive effect of warrants			12.0
Average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	4,429.1	2,595.0	2,599.0
Income (loss) per common share:			
Basic	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.47

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Diluted	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.40
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- (a) 2001 basic and diluted income (loss) per common share are the same because the effect of AOL Time Warner's stock options, convertible debt and convertible preferred stock was antidilutive.
- (b) Reflects the savings associated with reduced interest expense that would be saved if the convertible debt was converted to equity.

The diluted share base for the year ended December 31, 2000 excludes incremental weighted shares of approximately 13.5 million and approximately 35.6 million related to convertible debt and stock options, respectively. The diluted share base for the year ended December 31, 1999 excludes incremental weighted shares of approximately 1 million and 8.8 million related to convertible debt and stock options, respectively. The shares related to the convertible debt are excluded due to their antidilutive effect as a result of adjusting net income by \$25 million and \$2 million for interest expense, net of tax, for the years ending December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively, that would be saved if the debt were converted to equity. The shares related to the

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

stock options are excluded due to their antidilutive effect as a result of the options exercise prices being greater than the average market price of the common shares for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999.

14. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS**Effect of America Online-Time Warner Merger on Stock-Based Compensation Plans**

In connection with Time Warner's agreement to merge with America Online entered into in January 2000, all Time Warner stock options and restricted stock outstanding at that time became fully vested, pursuant to the terms of Time Warner's stock option and restricted stock plans. In addition, on January 11, 2001, the date the Merger was consummated, each outstanding equity security of Time Warner was converted into 1.5 units of an equivalent equity security of AOL Time Warner. See Note 1 for a summary of the terms of the Merger. On January 11, 2002, the first anniversary of the Merger, certain options and restricted stock granted by America Online prior to entering into the agreement to merge with Time Warner became fully vested pursuant to the terms of America Online's stock option and restricted stock plans.

Stock Option Plans

AOL Time Warner has various stock option plans under which AOL Time Warner may grant options to purchase AOL Time Warner common stock to employees of AOL Time Warner and TWE. Such options have been granted to employees of AOL Time Warner and TWE with exercise prices equal to, or in excess of, fair market value at the date of grant. Accordingly, in accordance with APB 25 and related interpretations, compensation cost generally is not recognized for its stock option plans. Generally, the options become exercisable over a four-year vesting period and expire ten years from the date of grant. Had compensation cost for AOL Time Warner's stock option plans been determined based on the fair value method set forth in FAS 123, AOL Time Warner's net income (loss) and basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share would have been changed to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions, except per share amounts)		
Net income (loss):			
As reported	\$ (4,934)	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,027
Pro forma	\$ (6,365)	\$ 468	\$ 553
Net income (loss) per basic common share:			
As reported	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.47
Pro forma	\$ (1.44)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.25
Net income (loss) per diluted common share:			
As reported	\$ (1.11)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.40
Pro forma	\$ (1.44)	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22

For purposes of applying FAS 123, the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions (which, for 2001 reflect the impact of the Merger) used for grants in 2001, 2000 and 1999: dividend yields of 0% in all periods; expected volatility of 59.3%, 46.3% and 65%, respectively; risk-free interest rates of 4.83%, 6.22% and 5.49%, respectively; and expected lives of 5 years for all periods. The weighted average fair value of an option granted during the year was \$24.89 (\$14.93, net of taxes), \$21.07 (\$12.64, net of taxes) and \$23.25 (\$13.95, net of taxes) for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. During 2001, AOL Time Warner granted options to certain executives at exercise prices exceeding the market price of AOL Time Warner common stock on the date of grant. These above-market options had a weighted average exercise price and fair value of \$67.32 and \$16.68 (\$10.01, net of taxes), respectively, in 2001. Above market options granted in 2000 and 1999 were not significant.

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**AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A summary of stock option activity under all plans is as follows:

	Thousands of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Balance at January 1, 1999	451,618	\$ 4.66
1999 Activity:		
Granted	102,179	51.23
Exercised	(135,022)	2.64
Cancelled	(35,699)	19.43
Balance at December 31, 1999	383,076	16.42
2000 Activity:		
Granted(a)	67,209	56.61
Exercised	(44,170)	6.10
Cancelled	(23,269)	39.94
Balance at December 31, 2000	382,846	\$ 23.23
2001 Activity:		
Options exchanged for outstanding Time Warner options in connection with the Merger	190,535	22.78
Granted(a)	193,257	47.53
Exercised	(108,860)	8.55
Cancelled	(30,463)	51.07
Balance at December 31, 2001	627,315	\$ 31.88

(a) In 2001, a special Founder's Grant was issued to most individuals who were employees of AOL Time Warner during the year the Merger was consummated, only a portion of which is expected to be recurring in the future.

	December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(thousands)		
Exercisable	345,895	179,710	140,910
Available for future grants	88,449	70,792	121,727

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at 12/31/01	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at 12/31/01	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Range of Exercise Prices	(thousands)			(thousands)	
Under \$10.00	130,162	4.47	\$ 3.75	120,999	\$ 3.52
\$10.01 to \$ 15.00	116,696	4.24	\$ 12.39	101,305	\$ 12.55
\$15.01 to \$ 20.00	12,426	4.61	\$ 16.64	12,091	\$ 16.63
\$20.01 to \$ 30.00	22,320	5.90	\$ 23.27	21,953	\$ 23.29
\$30.01 to \$ 45.00	46,510	8.37	\$ 38.42	13,931	\$ 38.76
\$45.01 to \$ 50.00	193,053	8.56	\$ 48.12	42,505	\$ 47.35
\$50.01 to \$ 60.00	84,548	8.42	\$ 56.61	26,256	\$ 56.80

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\$60.01 to \$ 90.00	21,490	8.29	\$	68.08	6,793	\$	68.94
\$90.01 to \$158.73	110	7.96	\$	96.80	62	\$	99.01
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Total	627,315	6.64 years	\$	31.88	345,895	\$	20.03
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

For options exercised by employees of TWE, AOL Time Warner is reimbursed by TWE for the amount by which the market value of AOL Time Warner common stock on the exercise date exceeds the exercise price, or the greater of the exercise price or \$13.88 for options granted prior to the TWE capitalization on June 30, 1992. There were 95.4 million options held by employees of TWE at December 31, 2001, 54.4 million of which were exercisable.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Restricted Stock Plans

AOL Time Warner also has various restricted stock plans for employees and non-employee directors of the Board. Under these plans, shares of common stock are granted which do not vest until the end of a restriction period, generally between three to five years. During 2001, AOL Time Warner issued approximately 157,000 shares of restricted stock at a weighted-average fair value of \$43.43. Compensation cost recognized in connection with restricted stock grants was not material.

15. BENEFIT PLANS

AOL Time Warner and certain of its subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans covering a majority of domestic employees. Pension benefits are based on formulas that reflect the employees' years of service and compensation levels during their employment period. AOL Time Warner's common stock represents approximately 10% of defined benefit plan assets at December 31, 2001. Prior to the Merger, these defined benefit pension plans were only at Time Warner and certain of its subsidiaries. America Online did not sponsor a defined benefit pension plan. After the Merger, participation in AOL Time Warner's defined benefit pension plans was limited to Time Warner employees who previously participated in these plans. A summary of activity for AOL Time Warner's defined benefit pension plans for the year ended December 31, 2001 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2001
	(millions)
Components of Pension Expense	
Service cost	\$ 76
Interest cost	127
Expected return on plan assets	(139)
Net amortization and deferral	—
	—
Total pension expense	\$ 64
December 31, 2001	
(millions)	
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation	
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 1,577
Service cost	76
Interest cost	127
Actuarial (gain) loss(a)	112
Benefits paid	(267)
Amendments to plan provisions	100
	—
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	1,725
Change in Plan Assets	
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	1,573
Actual return on plan assets	(137)
Employer contribution	273
Benefits paid	(246)
	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	1,463
Underfunded projected benefit obligation	(262)
Additional minimum liability(b)	(6)

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Unrecognized actuarial (gain) loss(a)	388
Effect of settlement accounting	(44)
Unrecognized prior service cost	6
	<hr/>
Prepaid (accrued) pension expense(c)	\$ 82
	<hr/>

- _____
- (a) Reflects primarily an actual loss on plan assets that significantly exceeded the assumed rate of return in 2001.
 - (b) The additional minimum liability is offset fully by a corresponding intangible asset recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.
 - (c) Reflects a gross prepaid asset of \$260 million and a gross accrued liability of \$178 million in 2001.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
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Weighted Average Pension Assumptions

	December 31, 2001
Discount rate	7.50%
Expected return on plan assets	9%
Rate of compensation increase	4.5%

Included above are projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations for unfunded defined benefit pension plans of \$163 million and \$176 million as of December 31, 2001, respectively.

Employees of AOL Time Warner's operations in foreign countries participate to varying degrees in local pension plans, which in the aggregate are not significant.

AOL Time Warner also has certain defined contribution plans, including savings and profit sharing plans, as to which the expense amounted to \$109 million in 2001, \$13 million in 2000 and \$9 million in 1999. Contributions to the savings plans are based upon a percentage of the employees' elected contributions.

16. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

AOL Time Warner uses derivative instruments principally to manage the risk that changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the amount of unremitted or future royalties and license fees to be received from the sale of U.S. copyrighted products abroad and to manage equity price risk in the Company's investment holdings. The following is a summary of AOL Time Warner's risk management strategies and the effect of these strategies on AOL Time Warner's consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

Foreign exchange contracts are used primarily by AOL Time Warner to hedge the risk that unremitted or future royalties and license fees owed to AOL Time Warner domestic companies for the sale or anticipated sale of U.S. copyrighted products abroad may be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Similarly, the Company enters into foreign exchange contracts to hedge film production costs abroad. As part of its overall strategy to manage the level of exposure to the risk of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, primarily exposure to changes in the value of the British pound, Japanese yen and European currency, AOL Time Warner hedges a portion of its foreign currency exposures anticipated over the ensuing fifteen-month period (the "hedging period"). The hedging period covers revenues expected to be recognized over the ensuing twelve-month period; however, there is often a lag between the time that revenue is recognized and the transfer of foreign-denominated revenues back into U.S. dollars. Therefore, the hedging period covers a fifteen-month period. To hedge this exposure, AOL Time Warner uses foreign exchange contracts that generally have maturities of three months to fifteen months to provide continuing coverage throughout the hedging period. Foreign exchange contracts are placed with a number of major financial institutions in order to minimize credit risk. At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had effectively hedged approximately 75% of the estimated foreign currency exposures that principally relate to anticipated cash flows to be remitted to the U.S. over the hedging period.

AOL Time Warner records these foreign exchange contracts at fair value in its consolidated balance sheet and the related gains or losses on these contracts are deferred in shareholders' equity (as a component of comprehensive income). These deferred gains and losses are recognized in income in the period in which the related royalties and license fees being hedged are received and recognized in income. However, to the extent that any of these contracts are not considered to be perfectly effective in offsetting the change in the value of the royalties and license fees being hedged, any changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion of these contracts are immediately recognized in income.

At December 31, 2001, AOL Time Warner had contracts for the sale of \$816 million and the purchase of \$577 million of foreign currencies at fixed rates, including net contracts for the sale of \$206 million of Japanese yen and \$121 million of European currency, and net contracts for the purchase of \$82 million of the British pound. AOL Time Warner had deferred approximately \$13 million of net gains on foreign exchange contracts at December 31, 2001, which is expected to be substantially recognized in income over the next twelve months. AOL Time Warner recognized \$33 million in gains in 2001 on foreign exchange contracts. There were no foreign exchange contracts in either 2000 or 1999. These amounts were or are expected to be largely offset by corresponding decreases and increases, respectively, in the dollar value of foreign currency royalties and license fee payments that have been or are anticipated to be received in cash from the sale of U.S. copyrighted products abroad.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2001, approximately \$2 million of the total gain was the result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges because it was probable that the original forecasted transaction would not occur within the specified time period.

Equity Risk Management

AOL Time Warner manages an investment portfolio, excluding investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting, with a fair value of approximately \$2.6 billion as of December 31, 2001. As part of the Company's strategy to manage the equity price risk inherent in the portfolio, the Company may enter into hedging transactions to protect the fair value of investments in the portfolio or the anticipated future cash flows associated with the forecasted sale of certain investments. In addition, AOL Time Warner holds investments in equity derivative instruments (e.g., warrants), which are not designated as hedges. The equity derivative instruments are recorded at fair value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related gains and losses are immediately recognized in income.

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

AOL Time Warner classifies its business interests into six fundamental areas: *AOL*, consisting principally of interactive services, Web properties, Internet technologies and electronic commerce services; *Cable*, consisting principally of interests in cable television systems; *Filmed Entertainment*, consisting principally of interests in filmed entertainment and television production; *Networks*, consisting principally of interests in cable television and broadcast network programming; *Music*, consisting principally of interests in recorded music and music publishing; and *Publishing*, consisting principally of interests in magazine publishing, book publishing and direct marketing.

Information as to the operations of AOL Time Warner in different business segments is set forth below based on the nature of the products and services offered. AOL Time Warner evaluates performance based on several factors, of which the primary financial measure is operating income (loss) before noncash depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of goodwill and intangible assets (EBITDA).

Prior to the Merger, America Online, predecessor to AOL Time Warner, classified its business interests into two reportable segments, the Interactive Services Group and the Netscape Enterprise Group. As a result of the Merger, and the addition of Time Warner's business interests, AOL Time Warner management assessed the manner in which financial information is reviewed in making operating decisions and assessing performance, and concluded that America Online would be treated as one separate and distinct reportable segment. Accordingly, AOL Time Warner has reclassified its 2000 and 1999 historical presentation to reflect America Online as one reportable segment, which is reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies of the business segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies under Note 1. Intersegment sales are accounted for at fair value as if the sales were to third parties. While intercompany transactions are treated like third-party transactions to determine segment performance, the revenues (and corresponding expenses recognized by the segment that is counterparty to the transaction) are eliminated in consolidation and therefore, do not themselves impact consolidated results.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
Revenues(a)			
AOL	\$ 8,615	\$ 7,605	\$ 5,724
Cable(b)	6,028		
Filmed Entertainment	8,759		
Networks	7,050		
Music	4,036		
Publishing	4,689		
Intersegment elimination	(1,953)		
Total revenues	\$ 37,224	\$ 7,605	\$ 5,724

(a) Revenues reflect the provisions of EITF 01-09 and Topic D-103 that were adopted by the Company in the first quarter of 2002, which require retroactive restatement of 2001 and 2000 to reflect the new accounting provisions. As a result, the net impact of EITF 01-09 and Topic D-103 was to increase revenues

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and costs by equal amounts of approximately \$193 million for 2001 and reduce revenues and costs by equal amounts of approximately \$10 million for 2000 and \$0 for 1999.

- (b) As a result of Advance/Newhouse assuming responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Advance/Newhouse Systems in 2002, the Cable segment's results reflect deconsolidation of the operating results of the Advance/Newhouse Systems for all periods presented. For 2001, the net impact of the deconsolidation of these systems is a reduction of the Cable segment's revenues of \$1.247 billion.

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AOL TIME WARNER INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
Intersegment Revenues			
AOL	\$ 228	\$	\$
Cable	58		
Filmed Entertainment	784		
Networks	544		
Music	302		
Publishing	37		
	\$ 1,953	\$	\$
Total intersegment revenues	\$ 1,953	\$	\$

	Year ended December 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(restated; millions)		
EBITDA^(a)			
AOL	\$ 2,914	\$ 2,298	\$ 1,335
Cable ^(b)	2,628		