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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES INC
Form 10-K/A
June 10, 2005

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

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

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-14790

Playboy Enterprises, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-4249478
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

680 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL
(Address of principal executive offices)

60611
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 751-8000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange Pacific Exchange
Class B Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange Pacific Exchange

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

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

The aggregate market value of Class A Common Stock held by nonaffiliates on June 30, 2004 (based upon the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange) was \$15,939,073. The aggregate market value of Class B Common Stock held by nonaffiliates on June 30, 2004 (based upon the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange) was \$240,975,111.

At February 28, 2005 there were 4,864,102 shares of Class A Common Stock and 28,560,883 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain information required for Part II. Item 5 and Part III. Items 10-14 of this report is incorporated herein by reference to the Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A (this "Amendment") amends the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2005 (the "2004 Form 10-K"), to reflect in the registrant's consolidated financial statements in Item 8 thereof the inclusion in marketable securities and short-term investments of auction rate securities that were previously classified as cash and cash equivalents and to reflect such reclassification of the auction rate securities in the discussion of the registrant's liquidity and capital resources in Item 7 thereof and in the reference to the registrant's cash and cash equivalents under the heading "Risk Factors" in Item 1 thereof. This Amendment also includes, as did the 2004 Form 10-K, the certifications of the registrant's executive officers and the consent of the registrant's independent public accounting firm required pursuant to Item 15 of Form 10-K. This Amendment presents the 2004 Form 10-K, as amended, in its entirety, but does not modify or update the disclosure in the 2004 Form 10-K in any way other than as required to reflect the changes discussed above and does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the 2004 Form 10-K on March 2, 2005.

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. 2004 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Playboy Enterprises, Inc., together with its subsidiaries and predecessors, will be referred to in this Form 10-K Annual Report by terms such as "we," "us," "our," "Playboy" and the "Company," unless the context otherwise requires. We were organized in 1953 to publish Playboy magazine and are now a worldwide leader in the development and distribution of multi-media lifestyle entertainment for adult audiences. The Playboy brand is one of the most widely recognized and popular brands in the world. The strength of our brand drives the financial performance of our Entertainment, Publishing and Licensing Groups. Our programming is carried in the U.S. by all six of the major multiple system operators, or MSOs, and both of the largest satellite direct-to-home, or DTH, providers. We have online operations consisting of a network of websites with an established and growing subscriber and revenue base. Playboy magazine is the best-selling monthly men's magazine globally, with a worldwide paid monthly circulation of over four million copies. Our licensing businesses leverage the Playboy name, the Rabbit Head Design and our other trademarks in the worldwide licensing of a variety of consumer products.

Our businesses are currently classified into the following three reportable segments: Entertainment, Publishing and Licensing. During the fourth quarter of 2004, we announced the realignment of our existing TV, DVD, online and wireless businesses. As a result of the new operating structure, we have changed our reportable business segments to include within the Entertainment Group segment the operations formerly reported in the Online Group segment. The new structure is designed to streamline operations, maximize return on content creation and increase responsiveness to customers. Net revenues, income (loss) before income taxes, depreciation and amortization and identifiable assets of each reportable segment are set forth in Note (U) Segment Information of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Prior periods have been restated for the realignment of our business segments.

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Our trademarks and copyrights are critical to the success and potential growth of all of our businesses. Our trademarks, which are renewable periodically and which can be renewed indefinitely, include Playboy, the Rabbit Head Design, Playmate and Spice. We also own numerous domain names related to our online business.

ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

Our Entertainment Group operations include the production and marketing of lifestyle adult television programming for our domestic and international TV networks, web-based entertainment experiences, wireless content distribution, e-commerce, worldwide DVD products and online gaming under the Playboy and Spice brand names.

Programming

Our Entertainment Group develops, produces, acquires and distributes a wide range of high-quality adult television programming for our domestic and international TV networks, video-on-demand, or VOD, subscription video-on-demand, or SVOD, and worldwide DVD products. Our proprietary productions include feature films, magazine-format shows, reality-based and dramatic series, documentaries, live events and celebrity and Playmate features. Our programming features stylized eroticism in a variety of formats, enabling us to amortize our programming costs over multiple distribution platforms. We have produced a number of shows which air on the domestic and international Playboy TV networks and are also distributed internationally in countries where we do not have networks. Additionally, some of our programming has been released into DVD titles and/or has been licensed to other networks, such as HBO and Showtime. Our original series programming includes Night Calls, Sexy Girls Next Door, The Extreme Truth, Totally Busted and 7 Lives Xposed, Playboy TV's first venture into reality-based television.

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We invest in high-quality, adult-oriented programming to support our worldwide entertainment businesses. We invested \$41.5 million, \$44.7 million and \$41.7 million in entertainment programming in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These amounts, which also include expenditures for licensed programming, resulted in the domestic production of 212, 268 and 243 hours of original programming for Playboy TV in 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. At December 31, 2004, our domestic library of primarily exclusive, Playboy branded original programming totaled approximately 2,700 hours. The remaining amounts of our programming expenditures were used to acquire high-quality adult movies in various edit standards, as the majority of the programming that airs on our movie networks is licensed, on an exclusive basis, from third parties. We will continue to acquire and produce original programming, but seek to place a heavier emphasis on producing content in order to take advantage of the economic benefits provided by producing and owning programming which can be sold through a variety of distribution channels. In 2005, we expect to invest approximately \$38.0 million in Company-produced and licensed programming, which could vary based on, among other things, the timing of completing productions. In addition to utilizing some of the programming we produce on our Internet sites and for licensing to wireless providers, in 2004, we spent approximately \$2.3 million to produce content exclusively for our Internet sites. We expect this level of spending to continue for the foreseeable future.

Our programming is delivered to DTH and cable operators through communications satellite transponders. We currently have four transponder service agreements related to our domestic networks, the terms of which currently extend through 2006, 2008, 2013 and 2014. We also have two

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international transponder service agreements, the terms of which currently extend through 2006 and 2009. These service agreements contain protections typical in the industry against transponder failure, including access to spare transponders, and conditions under which our access may be denied. Major limitations on our access to DTH or cable systems or satellite transponder capacity could materially adversely affect our operating performance. There have been no instances in which we have been denied access to transponder service.

Our state-of-the-art studio facility in Los Angeles functions as a centralized digital, technical and programming facility for the Entertainment Group. This studio enables us to produce original programming in a more efficient and cost effective operating environment. In 2003, we upgraded our production capabilities so that the programming we create is now available in high-definition format. We currently utilize this facility to provide playback, production control and origination services for our own networks, as well as for third parties, which offsets some of our fixed costs.

Domestic TV Networks

We currently operate multiple domestic TV networks, which include Playboy TV, Playboy TV en Espanol, eight Spice branded movie networks, and Playboy Hot HD, broadcast in high-definition. Playboy TV, which airs a variety of original and proprietary programming as well as adult movies under exclusive license from leading adult studios, is offered through the DTH market and on cable on pay-per-view, or PPV, monthly subscription, VOD and SVOD bases. Playboy TV en Espanol is offered on cable on a PPV basis and on DTH as part of EchoStar's Dish Latino subscription package. Our Spice branded networks, Spice, Spice 2, Spice Live, Spice Hot, Spice Platinum, Spice Ultimate, Hot Net and Hot Zone, are referred to collectively as our movie networks. Our movie networks feature adult movies under exclusive license from leading adult studios and are currently offered via cable and DTH on a PPV or VOD basis. We also recognize licensing fee revenues from the licensing of our Playboy programming to other pay networks.

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The following table illustrates certain information regarding approximate household units and current average retail rates for our networks (in millions, except retail rates):

	Household Units (1)		Average Retail Rates	
	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003	PPV	Monthly Subscription

Playboy TV				
DTH	24.4	21.6	\$ 7.99	\$15.75
Cable	21.8	21.4	9.41	13.30
Playboy TV en Espanol				
DTH	9.3	8.1	--	-- (2)
Cable	2.9	3.3	9.65	--
On-demand households				
VOD	5.0	1.6	9.46	--
SVOD	1.5	0.8	--	5.02
Movie networks				
DTH	48.2	42.2	9.99	--
Cable	46.0	49.7	\$10.56	\$ --

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- (1) Each household unit is defined as one household carrying one given network per carriage platform. A single household can represent multiple household units if two or more of our networks and/or multiple platforms (i.e., digital and analog) are available to that household.
- (2) An average retail rate is not available as Playboy TV en Espanol is offered with various other Spanish-speaking networks as part of EchoStar's Dish Latino subscription package.

Most of our networks are provided through the DTH market in households with small dishes receiving a Ku-band medium or high power digital signal, such as those currently offered by DirecTV and EchoStar. Playboy TV is the only adult service to be available on all four major DTH services in the United States and Canada. It is currently available on DirecTV and EchoStar in the United States and ExpressVu and Star Choice in Canada. As previously mentioned, Playboy TV en Espanol is offered as part of EchoStar's Dish Latino subscription package. The Hot Network, The Hot Zone and Spice Platinum networks are all available on DirecTV. In 2004, we launched Spice Ultimate on EchoStar, replacing our previous feed of The Hot Zone network on that platform. Paul Kagan Associates, Inc., or Kagan, an independent media research firm, projects an average annual increase of approximately 6% in total DTH households from 2005 through 2007. Our revenues reflect our contractual share of the amounts received by the DTH operators, which are based on both the retail rates set by the DTH operators and the number of buys and/or subscribers.

Our networks are also available to consumers through cable providers. Most cable services in the United States are distributed through MSOs and their affiliated cable systems, or cable affiliates. Once arrangements are made with an MSO, we negotiate channel space for our networks with each MSO's cable affiliates. Individual cable affiliates determine the retail price of both PPV, which can be dependent on the length of the block of programming, and monthly subscription services, which can be dependent on the number of premium services to which a household subscribes. Our revenues reflect our contractual share of the amounts received by the cable affiliates, which are based on both the retail rates set by the cable affiliates and the number of buys and/or subscribers.

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PPV programming can be delivered through any number of delivery methods, including (a) DTH, (b) digital and analog cable television, (c) wireless cable systems and (d) technologies such as cable modem and the Internet. Growth in the cable PPV market is expected to result principally from cable system upgrades, utilizing digital compression and other bandwidth expansion methods that provide cable operators additional channel capacity. In recent years, cable operators have been shifting from analog to digital technology in order to upgrade their cable systems and to counteract competition from DTH operators. Digital cable television has several advantages over analog cable television, including more channels, better audio and video quality, advanced set-top boxes that are addressable, a secure, fully scrambled signal, integrated program guides and advanced ordering technology. Our networks are delivered almost exclusively on a digital basis, as analog delivery represents a small portion of our overall network carriage. Kagan projects average annual increases of less than 1% in total cable households and 13% in digital cable households from 2005 through 2007. During this same period, Kagan projects an average annual decrease of approximately 27% in analog addressable cable households, as customers upgrade from older analog systems to the digital or DTH platforms. We believe this shift benefits us as there is more shelf space on digital platforms and, therefore, we are able to offer more programming to consumers.

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Additionally, recent technology advances have begun to allow digital consumers to not only order programs on a PPV basis, but also to choose VOD and SVOD. VOD differs from traditional PPV in that it allows viewers to purchase a specific movie or program for a period of time with DVD-like functionality. SVOD provides viewers with unlimited "on-demand" access to select programs from our featured libraries at a monthly subscription price. The basic premise is that consumers have a menu of options and can choose to buy a program "on-demand" without having to adhere to the schedule of a programmed network. MSOs, looking to take advantage of the consumer benefits provided by VOD, are currently in the process of supplanting traditional linear PPV networks with VOD/SVOD platforms. We are seeking to obtain a leading position in this new phase of technology by leveraging the power of our brand names, our large library of original programming and our relationships and agreements with leading major adult movie producers for VOD and SVOD rights from cable operators. We distribute VOD programming through four cable operators and Playboy TV SVOD programming through one operator and are in the process of negotiating agreements with other major operators. Overall, growth of "on-demand" technology will be dependent on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, operator investment, server/bandwidth capacity, availability of a two-way communication path, programmer rights issues and consumer acceptance. In 2004, Kagan reported total VOD households of approximately 19.8 million and projects an average annual increase of approximately 19% in VOD households from 2005 through 2007.

Our agreements with cable and DTH operators are renewed or renegotiated from time to time in the ordinary course of business. In some cases, following the expiration of an agreement, we and the respective operator continue to operate in accordance with the terms of the expired agreement until a new agreement is negotiated. In any event, our agreements with MSOs and DTH operators generally may be terminated on short notice without penalty.

From time to time, private advocacy groups have sought to exclude our programming from pay television distribution because of the adult-oriented content of the programming. Management does not believe that any such attempts will materially affect our access to DTH and cable systems, but the nature and impact of any such limitations in the future cannot be determined.

International

In December 2002, we completed the restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures with Claxson Interactive Group, Inc. and its affiliates, or Claxson. The current scope of our international television business reflects the significant expansion of our ownership of Playboy TV and movie networks outside of the United States and Canada that occurred with this restructuring. See Note (C) Restructuring of Ownership of International TV Joint Ventures of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We currently own and operate or license 22 Playboy, Spice and locally branded TV and movie networks in Europe, New Zealand, and the Pacific Far East. In addition, we have equity interests in seven additional networks in Japan, Latin America and Iberia through joint ventures. At December 31, 2004, our international TV networks were available in approximately 40.5 million household units outside of the United States and Canada, compared to approximately 37.0 million household units at December 31, 2003. The increase in household units is primarily due to new affiliate launches and growth in existing markets. These networks carry principally U.S.-originated content, which is subtitled or dubbed and complemented by local content. We also generate revenues by licensing programming rights to our extensive library of content to broadcasters in Europe, Canada, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

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We own and operate television networks in the United Kingdom, which are further distributed through DTH and cable television throughout greater Europe. We license networks to local partners in Scandinavia, France, Germany, Turkey, Poland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Israel and New Zealand that are programmed for the cultural sensitivities of each country. Through a joint venture with Tohokushinsha Film Corp., we hold a 19.9% ownership interest in Playboy Channel Japan and a local adult service, The Ruby Channel. These international networks are generally available on both a PPV and a monthly subscription basis.

We own a 19% interest in Playboy TV-Latin America, LLC, or PTVLA, a joint venture with Claxson that operates Playboy TV networks and a local adult service, Venus, in Latin America and Iberia. In these markets, PTVLA operates four networks, distributes Spice Live and licenses content from the Playboy library to broadcasters in the territory. Under the terms of our amended PTVLA operating agreement, Claxson maintains management control of PTVLA, although we have significant management influence. We now provide both programming and the use of our trademarks directly to PTVLA in return for 17.5% of the venture's net revenues with a guaranteed annual minimum. The term of the program supply and trademark agreement for PTVLA is ten years, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement. PTVLA provides the feed for Playboy TV en Espanol and we pay PTVLA a 20% distribution fee for that feed based on the network's net revenues in the U.S. Hispanic market. Neither we nor Claxson are obligated to make any additional capital contributions to the PTVLA venture. If the management committee of PTVLA determines that additional capital is necessary for the conduct of PTVLA's business, we would have the option to contribute our pro rata share of additional capital. We have an option to purchase up to 49.9% of PTVLA at fair market value through December 23, 2012. In addition, we have the option to purchase the remaining 50.1% of PTVLA at fair market value, exercisable at any time during the period beginning December 23, 2007 and ending December 23, 2008, so long as we have previously or concurrently exercised the 49.9% buy-up option. We have the option to pay the purchase price for the 49.9% buy-up option in cash, shares of our Class B common stock, or Class B stock, or a combination of cash and Class B stock. However, if we exercise both options concurrently, we must pay the entire purchase price for both options in cash.

We seek the most appropriate and profitable manner in which to build on the powerful Playboy and Spice brands in each international market. In addition, we seek to generate synergies among our networks by combining operations where practicable, through innovative programming and scheduling, through joint programming acquisitions and by coordinating and sharing marketing activities and materials efficiently throughout the territories in which our programming is aired. We expect the benefits of these synergies to improve operating margins in the future as new territories are added to the growing list of our networks.

We believe we can grow our international television business through (a) expanding the distribution reach of existing networks, (b) launching and operating additional networks in existing and new countries and (c) increasing subscription penetration and buy rates driven by new programming and scheduling tactics as well as more targeted marketing activity. We also expect that the continued roll out in digital addressable households in our existing international markets will favorably impact our growth.

We also have an international Internet presence in foreign countries providing compelling content specifically tailored to those individual foreign audiences. We currently license international Playboy sites in over a dozen countries. Many of our international websites have local editorial staffs that develop original adult-oriented content, make use of content from the local edition of Playboy magazine and translate appropriate U.S.-originated Playboy.com content. We have also entered into deals to provide content to

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wireless customers including Hutchison 3G in the U.K., Italy, Australia and Hong Kong, as well as other providers in France, Spain, Germany and other countries. Demand for content delivered to wireless devices continues to grow as wireless technology expands consumers' options.

Online Subscriptions

Domestically, we offer multiple subscription-based websites and two online VOD theaters under the Playboy and Spice names. Subscriptions will remain the largest revenue stream from our online operations in 2005.

We currently offer six premium clubs with monthly prices ranging from \$19.95 to \$29.95 and annual prices ranging from \$95.40 to \$189.96. Our largest club, Playboy Cyber Club, offers access to over 100,000 photos, including Playboy.com's Cyber Girls, many special features on Playmates, celebrities and co-eds and an extensive archive of Playboy magazine interviews. The Playboy TV Jukebox leverages our television and video assets and is geared toward giving the broadband Internet user a unique and high-quality experience. The PlayboyNet club consists of pictorials and video clips organized by thematic interests.

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In 2004, we launched Playboy Daily as a low-cost introductory website to the world of Playboy. The club is updated daily and is offered for \$12 a year. The site is used as a marketing tool to introduce users to the world of Playboy and to promote our higher-priced premium subscription offerings.

E-Commerce

Our Playboy branded e-commerce offerings include PlayboyStore.com, which is the primary destination for purchasing Playboy branded fashions, calendars, DVDs, jewelry and collectibles, as well as back issues of Playboy magazine and special editions. A Spice branded e-commerce offering, at SpicetvStore.com, offers adult-oriented products, including DVDs, lingerie and sensual products. Our e-commerce business also generates sales from printed catalog mailings for both Playboy and Spice products.

Other Businesses

We also distribute our original programming domestically on both DVD and home video, which are sold in video and music stores and other retail outlets, through direct mail, including Playboy magazine, and online, including PlayboyStore.com. We also distribute various non-Playboy branded movies, continue to re-release titles previously only released on home video on DVD and, in 2004, began a new initiative into the crossover market for hip-hop music video product with the release of Snoop Dogg's Buckwild Bus Tour. Since October 2001, Image Entertainment, Inc., or Image, has distributed our DVD and VHS products in the United States and Canada.

In 2004, we entered into distribution agreements with both Hush, a subsidiary of Columbia House, to create an adult DVD club and Infinity Resources, an owner of some of the largest DVD retailers on the Internet, to be their exclusive supplier of adult DVD products on their websites. These partnerships will allow us to leverage our direct marketing capabilities and generate new, incremental revenues, based on a varying percentage of their retail sales.

The free Playboy.com website is designed with a goal of converting visitors to purchasers by directing them to our pay sites while also generating advertising revenues. Playboy.com offers original content and focuses on areas

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of interest to its target audience, including Arts & Entertainment, Sports, Events, On Campus, World of Playboy and Playmates.

Our online gaming business currently consists of PlayboySportsBook.com and PlayboyCasino.com, which are licensed and operated by Ladbroke eGaming Limited. We have jointly implemented safeguards designed to prevent illegal wagering on our sites.

Competition

Competition among television programming providers is intense for both channel space and viewer spending. Our competition varies in both the type and quality of programming offered, but consists primarily of other premium pay services, such as general-interest premium channels and other adult movie pay services. We compete with the other pay services as we (a) attempt to obtain or renew carriage with DTH operators and individual cable affiliates, (b) negotiate fee arrangements with these operators, (c) negotiate for VOD and SVOD rights and (d) market our programming to consumers through these operators. Over the past several years, we have been adversely impacted by all of the competitive factors described above and, in addition, by consolidation in the cable industry, which has resulted in larger, but fewer, operators. The availability of and price pressure from more explicit content on the Internet and more pay television options, both mainstream and adult, also present a significant competitive challenge.

While there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our current DTH and cable carriage or fee structures or maintain or grow our viewership in the face of this competition, we believe that strong Playboy and Spice brand recognition, the quality of our original programming and our ability to appeal to a broad range of adult audiences are critical factors which differentiate our networks from other providers of adult programming. Also, to optimize revenue potential, we are encouraging DTH and cable operators to market the full range of PPV, VOD, SVOD and monthly subscription options to consumers and to offer our services in high-definition format.

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Internationally, we experience even more significant competitive challenges. Competition abroad derives from both the availability of less explicit adult content on free television that is much more prevalent, specifically in Europe, than in the U.S., and competitive pay services. In the U.K., our six networks compete with a total of 27 other adult networks, and in Japan, our two channels compete with 24 adult networks. There are often low barriers to entry, which yield increasing competition, especially from companies in Asia and parts of Europe providing "home grown" content as opposed to dubbed American programs. However, we have used our vast content library and content acquisitions to create additional local channels (The Adult Channel, Spice, Spice 2, Spice Platinum, Climax and Venus), which complement the flagship Playboy TV brand in markets with demand for quality English language adult programming.

The Internet industry is highly competitive, and we continue to compete for visitors, subscribers, buyers and advertisers. We believe that the primary competitive factors affecting our Internet operations include brand recognition, the quality of our content and products, technology, including the number of broadband homes, pricing, ease of use, sales and marketing efforts and consumer demographics. We believe that we compete favorably in respect to each of these factors. Additionally, we have the advantage of leveraging the power of the Playboy and Spice brands in multiple media, with our content libraries and marketing to loyal audiences. However, the availability of free content on the

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Internet continues to provide competitive challenges for operators of pay sites.

PUBLISHING GROUP

Our Publishing Group operations include the publication of Playboy magazine, other domestic publishing businesses, including special editions, books, and calendars, and the licensing of international editions of Playboy magazine.

Playboy Magazine

Founded by Hugh M. Hefner, in 1953, Playboy magazine continues to be the best-selling monthly men's magazine in the U.S. and in the world, based on the combined circulation of the U.S. and international editions. Circulation of the U.S. edition is approximately 3.1 million copies monthly. Combined average circulation of the 17 licensed international editions is approximately 1.1 million copies monthly. According to Fall 2004 data published by Mediamark Research, Inc., or MRI, an independent market research firm, the U.S. edition of Playboy magazine is read by approximately one in every seven men in the United States aged 18 to 34.

Playboy magazine plays a key role in driving the continued popularity and recognition of the Playboy brand. Playboy magazine is a general-interest magazine targeted to men, with a reputation for excellence founded on providing high-quality photography, entertainment and articles on current issues, interests and trends. Playboy consistently includes in-depth, candid interviews with high profile political, business, entertainment and sports figures; pictorials of famous women; and content by leading authors, including the following:

Interviews -----	Pictorials -----	Leading Authors -----
Ben Affleck	Pamela Anderson	William F. Buckley
Halle Berry	Drew Barrymore	Ethan Coen
George Clooney	Cindy Crawford	Michael Crichton
John Cusack	Carmen Electra	David Halberstam
Bill Gates	Daryl Hannah	William Kennedy
Tommy Hilfiger	Rachel Hunter	Jay McInerney
Michael Jordan	Elle Macpherson	Joyce Carol Oates
Jimmy Kimmel	Jenny McCarthy	George Plimpton
Jack Nicholson	Denise Richards	Scott Turow
Donald Trump	Anna Nicole Smith	John Updike
Jesse Ventura	Katarina Witt	Kurt Vonnegut

Playboy magazine has long been known for its quality of photography, editorial content and illustration in publishing the work of top photographers, writers and artists. Playboy magazine also features lifestyle articles on consumer products, fashion, automobiles and consumer electronics and covers the worlds of sports and entertainment. With the publication of its January 2004 issue, Playboy celebrated its 50th Anniversary, a notable achievement. Revitalized by a fresh design in 2003, new contributors and a new editorial base in New York, Playboy magazine published some of its finest issues in 2004. The front-of-book section was redesigned and the venerable Forum section was reconfigured. In its current state, the magazine is highly accessible while keeping to the tradition of its sophisticated history. Literary and libertarian, Playboy magazine continues to upend convention and delight its audience with a varied mix of elements, as it has for the past half-century.

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The net circulation revenues of the U.S. edition of Playboy magazine for 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$65.2 million, \$65.9 million and \$62.3 million, respectively. Net circulation revenues are gross revenues less commissions, discounts, provisions for newsstand returns and display costs and unpaid subscriptions. Circulation revenue comparisons may be materially impacted with respect to newsstand sales in any period based on sales of issues featuring major celebrities.

According to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, or ABC, an independent audit agency, for the six months ended December 31, 2004, Playboy magazine was the 13th highest-ranking U.S. consumer publication, with a circulation rate base (the total newsstand and subscription circulation guaranteed to advertisers) of 3.15 million. Playboy magazine's circulation rate base for the same period was larger than each of Newsweek, Cosmopolitan and Maxim.

Playboy magazine has historically generated approximately two-thirds of its revenues from subscription and newsstand circulation, with the remainder primarily from advertising. Subscription copies represent approximately 88% of total copies sold. We believe that managing Playboy's circulation to be primarily subscription driven provides a stable and desirable circulation base, which is attractive to advertisers. In addition, according to the MRI data previously mentioned, the median age of male Playboy readers is 33, with a median annual household income of approximately \$55,000, a demographic that we believe is also attractive to advertisers. We also derive revenues from the rental of Playboy magazine's subscriber list.

We attract new subscribers to the magazine through our own direct mail advertising campaigns, subscription agent campaigns and the Internet, including the Playboy.com website. We recognize revenues from magazine subscriptions over the terms of the subscriptions. Subscription copies of the magazine are delivered through the U.S. Postal Service as periodical mail. We attempt to contain these costs through presorting and other methods.

Playboy magazine is one of the highest priced magazines in the United States. Effective with the April 2001 issue, the basic U.S. newsstand cover price is \$4.99 (\$6.99 for the December and January holiday issues) and the basic Canadian newsstand cover price is C\$6.99 (C\$7.99 for the December and January holiday issues). In addition, we generally increase the newsstand cover price by \$1.00 when there is a feature of special appeal. We price test from time to time, but no general price increases are currently planned for 2005.

Playboy magazine targets a wide range of advertisers. Advertising by category, as a percent of total advertising pages, and the total number of ad pages for the last three years were as follows:

Category	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Beer/Wine/Liquor	23%	20%	25%
Retail/Direct mail	22	25	26
Tobacco	17	19	19
Home electronics	8	8	8
Automotive	7	4	4
Apparel/Footwear/Accessories	3	5	4
Toiletries/Cosmetics	3	3	4
All other	17	16	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
Total ad pages	573	555	515

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We continue to focus on securing new advertisers, including expanding advertising from underserved categories. The net advertising revenues of the U.S. edition of Playboy magazine for 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$36.2 million, \$36.1 million and \$32.4 million, respectively. Net advertising revenues are gross revenues less advertising agency commissions, frequency and cash discounts and rebates. We publish the U.S. edition of Playboy magazine in 15 advertising editions: one upper income zip-coded, eight regional, two state and four metropolitan editions. All contain the same editorial material but provide targeting opportunities for advertisers. We implemented 4% cost per thousand increases in advertising rates effective with both the January 2004 and January 2005 issues.

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Levels of advertising revenues may be affected by, among other things, increased competition for and decreased spending by advertisers, general economic activity and governmental regulation of advertising content, such as tobacco products. However, since only approximately one-third of Playboy magazine's revenues and less than 15% of the Company's total revenues are from Playboy magazine advertising, we are not overly dependent on this source of revenue.

Playboy magazine subscriptions are serviced by Communications Data Services, Inc., or CDS. Pursuant to a subscription fulfillment agreement, CDS performs a variety of services, including (a) processing orders or transactions, (b) receiving, verifying, balancing and depositing payments from subscribers, (c) printing forms and promotional materials, (d) maintaining master files on all subscribers, (e) issuing bills and renewal notices to subscribers, (f) issuing labels, (g) resolving customer service complaints as directed by us and (h) furnishing various reports to monitor all aspects of the subscription operations. The term of the agreement has been extended to June 30, 2006. Either party may terminate the agreement prior to expiration in the event of material nonperformance by, or insolvency of, the other party. We pay CDS specified fees and charges based on the types and amounts of service performed under the agreement. The fees and charges increase annually based on the consumer price index, to a maximum of six percent in one year. CDS's liability to us for a breach of its duties under the agreement is limited to actual damages of up to \$140,000 per event of breach, except in cases of willful breach or gross negligence, in which case the limit is \$280,000. The agreement provides for indemnification by CDS of us and our shareholders against claims arising from actions or omissions by CDS in compliance with the terms of the agreement or in compliance with our instructions.

Distribution of the magazine and special editions to newsstands and other retail outlets is accomplished through Warner Publisher Services, Inc., or Warner, our national distributor. The issues are shipped in bulk to wholesalers, who are responsible for local retail distribution. We receive a substantial cash advance from Warner 30 days after the date each issue goes on sale. We recognize revenues from newsstand sales based on estimated copy sales at the time each issue goes on sale and adjust for actual sales upon settlement with Warner. These revenue adjustments are not material. Retailers return unsold copies to the wholesalers, who count and then shred the returned copies and report the returns by affidavit. The number of copies sold on newsstands varies from month to month, depending in part on consumer interest in the cover, the pictorials and the editorial features.

Playboy magazine and special editions are printed at Quad/Graphics, Inc., or Quad, at a single site located in Wisconsin, which ships the product to subscribers and wholesalers. The print run varies each month based on expected

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sales and is determined with input from Warner. Paper is the principal raw material used in the production of these publications. We use a variety of types of high-quality coated and uncoated paper that is purchased from a number of suppliers. The market for paper has historically been cyclical, resulting in volatility in paper prices, which can materially affect the Publishing Group's financial results.

We rely on CDS, Warner and Quad to produce and distribute our magazine. If they fail to perform their obligations on a timely basis, our operations could be adversely affected. Our agreements with these companies are renewed or renegotiated from time to time in the ordinary course of business. In some cases, following the expiration of an agreement, we and the respective company continue to operate in accordance with the terms of the expired agreement until a new agreement is negotiated.

From time to time, Playboy magazine and certain of its distribution outlets and advertisers have been the target of private advocacy groups who seek to limit Playboy's availability because of its adult-oriented content. In our 51-year history, we have never sold a product that has been judged to be obscene or illegal in any U.S. jurisdiction.

Magazine publishing companies face intense competition for readers, advertising and newsstand shelf space. Magazines and Internet sites primarily aimed at men are Playboy magazine's principal competitors. Other types of media that carry advertising, such as newspapers, radio and television, also compete for advertising revenues with Playboy magazine.

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Other Domestic Publishing

Our Publishing Group has also created media extensions, including special editions and calendars, which are primarily sold in newsstand outlets. We published 25 special editions in each of 2004 and 2003 and 24 in 2002. We expect to publish 25 special editions in 2005. Effective with the December 2002 issue, the U.S. special editions newsstand cover price is \$7.99 and effective with the August 2002 issue, the Canadian special editions newsstand cover price is C\$8.99. We price test from time to time, but no general price increases are currently planned for 2005. Other domestic publishing also includes licensing the rights to third parties to publish books for which we receive royalties.

International Publishing

We license the right to publish 17 international editions of Playboy magazine to local partners in the following countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia and Spain. Combined average circulation of the international editions is approximately 1.1 million copies monthly.

Local publishing licensees tailor their international editions by mixing the work of their national writers and artists with editorial and pictorial material from the U.S. edition. We monitor the content of the international editions so that they retain the distinctive style, look and quality of the U.S. edition while meeting the needs of their respective markets. The license agreements vary but, in general, are for terms of three to five years and carry a guaranteed minimum royalty as well as a formula for computing earned royalties in excess of the minimum. Royalty computations are generally based on both circulation and advertising revenues. In 2004, two editions, the German and Brazilian, accounted for approximately one-half of our total licensing revenues

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from international editions.

LICENSING GROUP

Our Licensing Group includes the licensing of consumer products carrying one or more of our trademarks and images, as well as Playboy branded retail stores, and location-based entertainment destinations, as well as certain revenue generating marketing activities.

We license the Playboy name, the Rabbit Head Design and other images, trademarks and artwork as well as the Spice name and trademarks for the worldwide manufacture, sale and distribution of a variety of consumer products. We work with licensees to develop, market and distribute high-quality Playboy and Spice branded merchandise. Our licensed product lines include men's and women's apparel, men's underwear and women's lingerie, accessories, collectibles, cigars, watches, jewelry, fragrances, small leather goods, stationery, music, eyewear, barware and home fashions. The group also licenses art-related products based on our extensive collection of artwork, most of which were commissioned as illustrations for Playboy magazine. Occasionally, we sell small portions of our art and memorabilia collection through auction houses such as Butterfields, Christie's and Sotheby's. Products are marketed primarily through retail outlets, including department and specialty stores. Our first Playboy concept store, located in an upscale Tokyo, Japan shopping district and funded by one of our licensees, opened in 2002. It offers a full collection of Playboy branded fashion and accessories for men and women, as well as other Playboy branded products. We recently announced plans to open two additional concept stores in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Melbourne, Australia, that will be funded by the licensees. We expect the stores to debut in the fall of 2005.

We continually seek to license our brand name and images in order to enter into new markets and retail categories, including a slot machine deal with Bally Gaming, Inc. In 2005, we launched our first foray into the video game business with the release of Playboy: The Mansion. The state-of-the-art game allows users to simulate the building of the Playboy Empire into a powerful business brand and pursue the ultimate Playboy lifestyle through traditional video game social role-playing and empire-building game play.

We have recently expanded our licensing activities to include location-based entertainment destinations. In 2004, we announced our participation in location-based entertainment ventures to be developed in Shanghai, China and Las Vegas, Nevada. In both cases, our venture partners will provide the funding for the projects, and we will contribute the Playboy brand and trademarks and our marketing expertise. The Shanghai project will feature restaurants, lounges, a cabaret, a disco, a spa and a boutique. The Las Vegas project, located in the new tower currently under construction at the Palms Casino Resort, will include a nightclub, boutique, casino and lounge and a retail store and a sky villa.

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While our branded products are unique, we operate in an intensely competitive business that is extremely sensitive to economic conditions and shifts in consumer buying habits or fashion and lifestyle trends, as well as changes in the retail sales environment.

Company-wide marketing operations consist of Alta Loma Entertainment, the Playboy Jazz Festival and Playmate Promotions. Since 2001, Alta Loma Entertainment has functioned as a production company that leverages our assets, including editorial material as well as icons like the Playmates, Playboy Mansion and Mr. Hefner, to develop original programming for other television

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networks. We have produced the Playboy Jazz Festival on an annual basis in Los Angeles at the Hollywood Bowl since June 1979 and have continued our sponsorship of related community events. Playmate Promotions represents the Playmates in advertising campaigns, trade shows, endorsements, commercials, motion pictures, television and videos for us and outside clients. These businesses are brand builders and are operated at approximately a break-even level of profitability.

SEASONALITY

Our businesses are generally not seasonal in nature. Revenues and operating results for the quarters ended December 31, however, are typically impacted by higher newsstand cover prices of holiday issues. These higher prices, coupled with typically higher sales of subscriptions of Playboy magazine during those quarters, also result in an increase in accounts receivable. E-commerce revenues and operating results are typically impacted by the holiday buying season and online subscription revenues and operating results are impacted by decreased Internet traffic during the summer months.

PROMOTIONAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

We believe that our sales of products and services are enhanced by the public recognition of the Playboy brand as symbolizing a lifestyle. In order to establish public recognition, we, among other activities, purchased in 1971 the Playboy Mansion in Los Angeles, California, where our founder and Editor-In-Chief, Hugh M. Hefner, lives. The Playboy Mansion is used for various corporate activities, including serving as a valuable location for video production, magazine photography and for online, advertising and sales events. It also enhances our image as host for many charitable and civic functions. The Playboy Mansion generates substantial publicity and recognition, which increase public awareness of us and our products and services. As indicated in Part II. Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," or MD&A, and Part III. Item 13. "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions," Mr. Hefner pays us rent for that portion of the Playboy Mansion used exclusively for his and his personal guests' residence as well as the per-unit value of non-business meals, beverages and other benefits received by him and his personal guests. The Playboy Mansion is included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2004, at a net book value of \$1.6 million, including all improvements and after accumulated depreciation. We incur all operating expenses of the Playboy Mansion, including depreciation and taxes, which were \$3.0 million, \$2.3 million and \$3.6 million for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, net of rent received from Mr. Hefner.

Through the Playboy Foundation, we support not-for-profit organizations and projects concerned with issues historically of importance to Playboy magazine and its readers, including anti-censorship efforts, civil rights, AIDS education, prevention and research, reproductive freedom and women's leadership activities. The Playboy Foundation provides financial support to many nonprofit organizations throughout the country.

Our trademarks and copyrights are critical to the success and potential growth of all of our businesses. We actively protect and defend our trademarks and copyrights throughout the world and monitor the marketplace for counterfeit products. Consequently, we defend our trademarks by initiating legal proceedings from time to time to prevent their unauthorized use.

EMPLOYEES

At February 28, 2005, we employed 657 full-time employees compared to 608 at February 29, 2004. No employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements. We believe we maintain a satisfactory relationship with our employees.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We make available free of charge on our website, www.playboyenterprises.com, our annual, quarterly and current reports, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

Also posted on our website are the charters of the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors, our Code of Business Conduct and our Corporate Governance Guidelines. Copies of these documents are available free of charge by sending a request to Investor Relations, Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 680 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights.

We believe that our trademarks, particularly the Playboy name and Rabbit Head Design, and other proprietary rights are critical to our success, potential growth and competitive position. Accordingly, we devote substantial resources to the establishment and protection of our trademarks and proprietary rights. Our actions to establish and protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights, however, may not prevent imitation of our products by others or prevent others from claiming violations of their trademarks and proprietary rights by us. Any infringement or related claims, even if not meritorious, may be costly and time consuming to litigate, may distract management from other tasks of operating the business and may result in the loss of significant financial and managerial resources, which could harm our business, financial condition or operating results. These concerns are particularly relevant with regard to those international markets, such as China, in which it is especially difficult to enforce intellectual property rights.

Failure to maintain our agreements with MSOs and DTH operators on favorable terms could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We currently have agreements with the nation's six largest MSOs. We also have agreements with the principal DTH operators in the United States and Canada. Our agreements with these operators may be terminated on short notice without penalty. If one or more MSOs or DTH operators terminate or do not renew these agreements, or do not renew them on terms as favorable as those of current agreements, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, competition among television programming providers is intense for both channel space and viewer spending. Our competition varies in both the type and quality of programming offered, but consists primarily of other premium pay services, such as general-interest premium channels and other adult movie pay services. We compete with the other pay services as we attempt to obtain or renew carriage with DTH operators and individual cable affiliates, negotiate fee arrangements with these operators, negotiate for VOD and SVOD rights and market our programming through these operators to consumers. The competition with

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programming providers has intensified as a result of consolidation in the DTH and cable systems industry, which has resulted in larger, but fewer, operators. The impact of industry consolidation, any decline in our access to, and acceptance by, DTH and/or cable systems and the possible resulting deterioration in the terms of agreements, cancellation of fee arrangements or pressure on margin splits with operators of these systems could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Limits on our access to satellite transponders could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our cable television and DTH operations require continued access to satellite transponders to transmit programming to cable or DTH operators. Material limitations on our access to these systems or satellite transponder capacity could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our access to transponders may be restricted or denied if:

- o we or the satellite owner is indicted or otherwise charged as a defendant in a criminal proceeding;
- o the FCC issues an order initiating a proceeding to revoke the satellite owner's authorization to operate the satellite;
- o the satellite owner is ordered by a court or governmental authority to deny us access to the transponder;
- o we are deemed by a governmental authority to have violated any obscenity law; or
- o our satellite transponder providers fail to provide the required services.

In addition to the above, the access of Playboy TV, Spice and our other networks to transponders may be restricted or denied if a governmental authority commences an investigation or makes an adverse finding concerning the content of their transmissions. Technical failures may also affect our satellite transponder providers' ability to deliver transmission services.

We are subject to risks resulting from our operations outside the United States, and we face additional risks and challenges as we continue to expand internationally.

The international scope of our operations may contribute to volatile financial results and difficulties in managing our business. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we derived approximately 22% of our consolidated revenues from countries outside the United States. Our international operations expose us to numerous challenges and risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

- o adverse political, regulatory, legislative and economic conditions in various jurisdictions;
- o costs of complying with varying governmental regulations;
- o fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- o difficulties in developing, acquiring or licensing programming and products that appeal to a variety of different audiences and cultures;

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- o scarcity of attractive licensing and joint venture partners;
- o the potential need for opening and managing distribution centers abroad; and
- o difficulties in protecting intellectual property rights in foreign countries.

In addition, important elements of our business strategy, including capitalizing on advances in technology, expanding distribution of our products and content and leveraging cross promotional marketing capabilities, involve a continued commitment to expanding our business internationally. This international expansion will require considerable management and financial resources.

We cannot assure you that one or more of these factors or the demands on our management and financial resources would not harm any current or future international operations and our business as a whole.

Any inability to identify, fund investment in and commercially exploit new technology could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are engaged in a business that has experienced significant technological change over the past several years and is continuing to undergo technological change. Our ability to implement our business plan and to achieve the results projected by management will depend on management's ability to anticipate technological advances and implement strategies to take advantage of technological change. Any inability to identify, fund investment in and commercially exploit new technology or the commercial failure of any technology that we pursue, such as VOD, could result in our business becoming burdened by obsolete technology and could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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The online subscription portion of our entertainment business may be adversely affected by failure on our part to implement our business model, to satisfy consumers, by the impact of free content and by any decline in use of the Internet.

Business Model. Our online subscription business model relies on expanding our online subscriber base and increasing revenue per subscriber by selling premium content to our online subscribers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to provide the pricing and content necessary to attract new or retain existing subscribers and operate the online portion of our entertainment business profitably.

Consumer satisfaction. The Internet industry is highly competitive. If we fail to continue to develop and introduce new content, features, functions or services effectively or fail to improve the consumer experience, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Availability of free or low cost content. To the extent free or low cost adult content on the Internet continues to be available or increases, it may negatively affect our ability to attract subscribers and other fee-paying customers.

Internet use growth. If use of the Internet declines or fails to grow as

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projected, we may not realize the expected benefits of our investments in the online business. Internet usage may be inhibited by, among other factors:

- o inadequate Internet infrastructure;
- o unwillingness of customers to shift their purchasing to on-line vendors;
- o security and privacy concerns;
- o the lack of compelling content;
- o problems relating to the development of the required technology infrastructure; and
- o insufficient availability of cost-effective, high-speed service.

Our online operations are subject to security risks and systems failures.

Security risks. Online security breaches could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Any well-publicized compromise of security could deter use of the Internet in general or use of the Internet to conduct transactions that involve transmitting confidential information or downloading sensitive materials in particular. In offering online payment services, we may increasingly rely on technology licensed from third parties to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure transmission of confidential information, such as customer credit card numbers. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments could compromise or breach the algorithms that we use to protect our customers' transaction data. If third parties are able to penetrate our network security or otherwise misappropriate confidential information, we could be subject to liability, which could result in litigation. In addition, experienced programmers or "hackers" may attempt to misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions in our services which could require us to expend significant capital and resources to protect against or remediate these problems. Increased scrutiny by regulatory agencies such as the FTC and state agencies of the use of customer information could also result in additional expenses if we are obligated to reengineer systems, to comply with new regulations or to defend investigations of our privacy practices.

Other system failures. The uninterrupted performance of our computer systems is critical to the operations of our Internet sites. Our computer systems are located at Level 3 Communications in Chicago, Illinois and, as such, may be vulnerable to fire, power loss, telecommunications failures and other similar catastrophes. In addition, we may have to restrict access to our Internet sites to solve problems caused by computer viruses or other system failures. Our customers may become dissatisfied by any systems disruption or failure that interrupts our ability to provide our content. Repeated system failures could substantially reduce the attractiveness of our Internet sites and/or interfere with commercial transactions, negatively affecting our ability to generate revenues. Our Internet sites must accommodate a high volume of traffic and deliver regularly updated content. Our sites have, on occasion, experienced slow response times and network failures. These types of occurrences in the future could cause users to perceive our web sites as not functioning properly and therefore induce them to frequent Internet sites other than ours. We are also subject to risks from failures in computer systems other than our own because our customers depend on their own Internet service providers for access to our sites. Our revenues could be negatively affected by outages or other difficulties customers experience in accessing our Internet sites due to Internet service providers' system disruptions or similar failures unrelated to our systems. Our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that may occur due to any failures in our Internet systems or the systems

of our customers' Internet service providers.

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Piracy of our television networks, programming and photographs could materially reduce our revenues and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The distribution of our subscription programming by MSOs and DTH operators requires the use of encryption technology to assure that only those who pay can receive programming. It is illegal to create, sell or otherwise distribute mechanisms or devices to circumvent that encryption. Nevertheless, theft of subscription television programming has been widely reported. Theft of our programming reduces future potential revenue. In addition, theft of our competitors' programming can also increase our churn. Although MSOs and DTH operators continually review and update their conditional access technology, there can be no assurance that they will be successful in developing or acquiring the technology needed to effectively restrict or eliminate signal theft.

Additionally, the development of emerging technologies, including the Internet and online services, poses the risk of making piracy of our intellectual property more prevalent. Digital formats, such as the ones we use to distribute our programming through MSOs, DTH and the Internet, are easier to copy, download or intercept. As a result, users can download, duplicate and distribute unauthorized copies of copyrighted programming and photographs over the Internet or other media, including DVDs. As long as pirated content is available, many consumers could choose to download or purchase pirated intellectual property rather than pay to subscribe to our services or purchase our products.

National consolidation of the single-copy magazine distribution system may adversely affect our ability to obtain favorable terms on the distribution of Playboy magazine and special editions and may lead to declines in profitability and circulation.

In the past decade, the single-copy magazine distribution system has undergone dramatic consolidation. According to an economic study released by Magazine Publishers of America in October 2001, the number of magazine wholesalers has declined from more than 180 to just four large wholesalers that handle 90% of the single-copy distribution business. Currently, we rely on a single national distributor, Warner, for the distribution of Playboy magazine and special editions to newsstands and other retail outlets. As a result of this industry consolidation, we face increasing pressure to lower the prices we charge to wholesalers and increase our sell-through rates. If we are forced to lower the prices we charge wholesalers, we may experience declines in revenue. If we are unable to meet targeted sell-through rates, we may incur greater expenses in the distribution process. The combination of these factors could negatively impact the profitability and newsstand circulation for Playboy magazine.

If we are unable to generate revenues from advertising and sponsorships, or if we were to lose our large advertisers or sponsors, our business would be harmed.

If companies perceive Playboy magazine or Playboy.com to be a limited or ineffective advertising medium, they may be reluctant to advertise in our products or be a sponsor of our company. Our ability to generate significant advertising and sponsorship revenues depends upon several factors, including, among others, the following:

- o our ability to maintain a large, demographically attractive subscriber base for Playboy magazine and Playboy.com;

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- o our ability to offer attractive advertising rates;
- o our ability to attract advertisers and sponsors; and
- o our ability to provide effective advertising delivery and measurement systems.

Our advertising revenues are also dependent on the level of spending by advertisers, which is impacted by a number of factors beyond our control, including general economic conditions, changes in consumer purchasing and viewing habits and changes in the retail sales environment. Our existing competitors, as well as potential new competitors, may have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. These companies may be able to undertake more extensive marketing campaigns, adopt aggressive advertising pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to attracting advertising customers.

We rely on third parties to service our Playboy magazine subscriptions and print and distribute the magazine and special editions. If these third parties fail to perform, our business could be harmed.

We rely on CDS to service Playboy magazine subscriptions. The magazine and special editions are printed at Quad at a single site located in Wisconsin, which ships the product to subscribers and wholesalers. We rely on a single national distributor, Warner, for the distribution of Playboy magazine and special editions to newsstands and other retail outlets. If CDS, Quad or Warner is unable to or does not perform, and we are unable to find alternative services in a timely fashion, our business could be adversely affected.

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Increases in paper prices or postal rates could adversely affect our operating performance.

Paper costs are a substantial component of the manufacturing expenses of our publishing business and the direct marketing expenses of our online business. The market for paper has historically been cyclical, resulting in volatility in paper prices. An increase in paper prices could materially adversely affect our operating performance unless and until we can pass any increases through to the consumer.

The cost of postage also affects the profitability of Playboy magazine and our e-commerce business. An increase in postage rates could materially adversely affect our operating performance unless and until we can pass the increase through to the consumer.

If we experience a significant decline in our circulation rate base, our results could be adversely affected.

According to the ABC, an independent audit agency, with a circulation rate base (the total newsstand and subscription circulation guaranteed to advertisers) of 3.15 million for the six months ended December 31, 2004, Playboy magazine was the 13th highest-ranking U.S. consumer publication. Our circulation is primarily subscription driven, with subscription copies comprising approximately 88% of total copies sold. Although Playboy magazine's circulation rate base has remained stable over the last nine years, if we experience a significant decline in subscriptions, either because we lose existing subscribers or do not attract new subscribers, our results could be adversely affected.

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We may not realize the expected benefits the restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures.

In December 2002, we completed the restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures. Our venture partner, Claxson, have encountered significant financial difficulties. We cannot be certain that Claxson's financial condition will not adversely affect our remaining joint venture or subject our recently concluded joint venture ownership restructuring to challenge. As a result, we cannot be certain that we will realize the expected benefits from the restructuring.

We may not be able to compete successfully with direct competitors or with other forms of entertainment.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from subscriber based fees, advertising and licensing, for which we compete with various other media, including magazines, newspapers, television, radio and Internet web sites that offer customers information and services similar to those that we provide. We also compete with providers of alternative leisure time activities and media. Competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We face competition on both country and regional levels. In addition, each of our businesses competes with companies that deliver content through the same platforms and with companies that operate in different media businesses. Many of our competitors, including large entertainment and media enterprises, have greater financial and human resources than we do. We cannot assure you that we can remain competitive with companies that have greater resources or that offer alternative entertainment and information options.

Government regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our businesses are regulated by governmental authorities in the countries in which we operate. Because of our international operations, we must comply with diverse and evolving regulations. Regulation relates to, among other things, licensing, access to satellite transponders, commercial advertising, subscription rates, foreign investment, Internet gaming, use of confidential customer information and content, including standards of decency/obscenity. Changes in the regulation of our operations or changes in interpretations of existing regulations by courts or regulators or our inability to comply with current or future regulations could adversely affect us by reducing our revenues, increasing our operating expenses and exposing us to significant liabilities. While we are not able reliably to predict particular regulatory developments that could affect us adversely, those regulations related to adult content, the Internet, privacy and commercial advertising illustrate some of the potential difficulties we face.

Adult content. Regulation of adult content could prevent us from making our content available in various jurisdictions or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. The governments of some countries like China and India have sought to limit the influence of other cultures by restricting the distribution of products deemed to represent foreign or "immoral" influences. Regulation aimed at limiting minors' access to adult content could also increase our cost of operations and introduce technological challenges, such as by requiring development and implementation of age verification systems.

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Internet. Various governmental agencies are considering a number of legislative and regulatory proposals which may lead to laws or regulations concerning various aspects of the Internet, including online content, intellectual property rights, user privacy, taxation, access charges, liability for third party activities and jurisdiction. Regulation of the Internet could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations by reducing the overall use of the Internet, reducing the demand for our services or increasing our cost of doing business.

Regulation of Commercial Advertising. We receive a significant portion of our advertising revenues from companies selling tobacco and alcohol products. For the year ended December 31, 2004, beer/wine/liquor and tobacco represented 23% and 17%, respectively, of the total ad pages of Playboy magazine. Significant limitations on the ability of those companies to advertise in Playboy magazine or on our Internet sites either because of legislative, regulatory or court action could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In August 1996, the Food & Drug Administration announced regulations which prohibited the publication of tobacco advertisements containing drawings, colors or pictures. While those regulations were later held unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, future attempts may be made by other federal agencies to impose similar or other types of advertising limitations.

Our business involves risks of liability claims for media content, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

As a distributor of media content, we may face potential liability for:

- o defamation;
- o invasion of privacy;
- o negligence;
- o copyright or trademark infringement; and
- o other claims based on the nature and content of the materials distributed.

These types of claims have been brought, sometimes successfully, against broadcasters, publishers, online services and other disseminators of media content. We could also be exposed to liability in connection with material available through our Internet sites. Any imposition of liability that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, measures to reduce our exposure to liability in connection with material available through our Internet sites could require us to take steps that would substantially limit the attractiveness of our Internet sites and/or their availability in various geographic areas, which would negatively affect their ability to generate revenue.

Private advocacy group actions targeted at our content could result in limitations on our ability to distribute our products and programming and negatively impact our brand acceptance.

Our ability to operate successfully depends on our ability to obtain and maintain distribution channels and outlets for our products. From time to time, private advocacy groups have sought to exclude our programming from local pay television distribution because of the adult oriented content of the programming. In addition, from time to time, private advocacy groups have targeted Playboy magazine and its distribution outlets and advertisers, seeking to limit the magazine's availability because of its adult oriented content. In addition to possibly limiting our ability to distribute our products and

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programming, negative publicity campaigns, lawsuits and boycotts could negatively affect our brand acceptance and cause additional financial harm by requiring that we incur significant expenditures to defend our business or by discouraging investors from investing in our securities.

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In pursuing selective acquisitions, we may incur various costs and liabilities, and we may never realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions.

If appropriate opportunities become available, we may acquire businesses, products or technologies that we believe are strategically advantageous to our business. Transactions of this sort could involve numerous risks, including:

- o unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures arising from the process of integrating any acquired business, product or technology, including the related personnel;
- o diversion of a significant amount of management's attention from the ongoing development of our business;
- o dilution of existing stockholders' ownership interest in us;
- o incurrence of additional debt;
- o exposure to additional operational risk and liability, including risks arising from the operating history of any acquired businesses;
- o entry into markets and geographic areas where we have limited or no experience;
- o loss of key employees of any acquired companies;
- o adverse effects on our relationships with suppliers and customers; and
- o adverse effects on the existing relationships of any acquired companies, including suppliers and customers.

Furthermore, we may not be successful in identifying appropriate acquisition candidates or consummating acquisitions on terms favorable or acceptable to us or at all.

When we acquire businesses, products or technologies, our due diligence reviews are subject to inherent uncertainties and may not reveal all potential risks. We may therefore fail to discover or inaccurately assess undisclosed or contingent liabilities, including liabilities for which we may have responsibility as a successor to the seller or the target company. As a successor, we may be responsible for any past or continuing violations of law by the seller or the target company, including violations of decency laws. Although we generally attempt to seek contractual protections, such as representations and warranties and indemnities, we cannot be sure that we will obtain such provisions in our acquisitions or that such provisions will fully protect us from all unknown, contingent or other liabilities or costs. Finally, claims against us relating to any acquisition may necessitate our seeking claims against the seller for which the seller may not indemnify us or that may exceed the scope, duration or amount of seller's indemnification obligations.

Our significant debt could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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We have a significant amount of debt. As of December 31, 2004, we had \$26.7 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$80.0 million of total financing obligations outstanding, consisting of the 11% senior secured notes due 2010 issued by Holdings. In addition, we have a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2004, there were no borrowings and \$10.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility.

On February 22, 2005, Holdings commenced an offer to purchase for cash all \$80.0 million of the outstanding senior secured notes. In connection with the tender offer, consents from holders of the senior secured notes are being solicited for certain amendments which would eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default and would release all of the related guarantees and collateral. The consent solicitation will expire on March 7, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The tender offer will expire on March 22, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The total amount of funds required to purchase all of the senior secured notes and make consent payments, to pay accrued and unpaid interest on the senior secured notes, and pay all fees and expenses in connection with the tender offer and consent solicitation is expected to be approximately \$100.0 million, assuming all senior secured notes are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the consent deadline. We expect to fund the tender offer and consent solicitation from various sources, which may include available cash, borrowings under our existing credit facility, new debt financing, or a combination of these sources. As a result, even if the tender offer and the related financing are successfully completed, we will continue to have a significant amount of debt. Completion of the tender offer and consent solicitation is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including (i) receipt of valid tenders for at least 66-2/3% of the principal amount of outstanding senior secured notes and (ii) completion of a financing having gross proceeds of at least \$90.0 million. The tender offer and consent solicitation may be amended, extended or, under certain circumstances, terminated. There can be no assurance that that we will complete the tender offer and consent solicitation.

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Although our existing and future debt instruments may have some limitations on the incurrence of additional debt, these restrictions are or would be subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under some circumstances, we could incur substantial debt and comply with the restrictions. The amount of our existing and future debt could adversely affect us in a number of ways, including the following:

- o we may be unable to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate purposes;
- o debt-service requirements could reduce the amount of cash we have available for other purposes;
- o we could be disadvantaged as compared to our competitors, such as in our ability to adjust to changing market conditions; and
- o we may be restricted in our ability to make strategic acquisitions and to exploit business opportunities.

Our ability to make payments of principal and interest on our debt depends upon our future performance, general economic conditions and financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. If we are not able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our debt, including our obligations under the notes, we may be

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required, among other things:

- o to seek additional financing in the debt or equity markets;
- o to refinance or restructure all or a portion of our debt, including the notes; and/or
- o to sell assets.

These measures might not be sufficient to enable us to service our debt. In addition, any such financing, refinancing or sale of assets might not be available on economically favorable terms.

The terms of our existing credit facility and the indenture governing the senior secured notes impose restrictions on us that may affect our ability to successfully operate our business.

Our existing credit facility and the indenture governing the senior secured notes contain covenants that limit our actions. These covenants could materially and adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities that may be in our best interests. The covenants limit our ability to, among other things:

- o incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- o pay dividends or make other distributions on capital stock;
- o repurchase capital stock;
- o make loans and investments;
- o enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends;
- o create liens;
- o sell or otherwise dispose of assets;
- o enter new lines of business;
- o merge or consolidate with other entities; and
- o engage in transactions with affiliates.

The credit facility also contains financial covenants requiring us to maintain specified minimum net worth and interest coverage ratios.

Our ability to comply with these covenants and requirements may be affected by events beyond our control, such as prevailing economic conditions and changes in regulations, and if such events occur, we cannot be sure that we will be able to comply.

We depend on our key personnel.

We believe that our ability to successfully implement our business strategy and to operate profitably depends on the continued employment of some of our senior management team. If these members of the management team become unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

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Ownership of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. is concentrated.

As of December 31, 2004, Hugh M. Hefner beneficially owned approximately 69.53% of our Class A common stock. As a result, given that our Class B common stock is non-voting, Mr. Hefner possesses significant influence over us on all matters, including the election of directors as well as transactions involving a potential change of control. Mr. Hefner may support, and cause us to pursue, strategies and directions with which holders of our securities disagree. The concentration of our share ownership may delay or prevent a change in control; impede a merger, consolidation, takeover, or other transaction involving us; or discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

Future sales or issuances of equity could depress the market price of our common stock and be dilutive and affect our ability to raise funds through equity issuances.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock or we issue substantial additional amounts of our equity securities, or there is a belief that such sales or issuances could occur, the market price of our common stock could fall. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of equity securities. In July 2001, we acquired The Hot Network, The Hot Zone and the related television assets of Califa Entertainment Group, Inc., or Califa, and the Vivid TV network and related television assets of V.O.D., Inc., or VODI, which we refer to as the Califa acquisition. In connection with the Califa acquisition, we are obligated to make remaining payments totaling approximately \$27.8 million over the next seven years. We have the option to pay up to \$21.0 million of these scheduled payments in cash or shares of our Class B common stock. In addition, we may be obligated to pay cash or issue additional shares to the sellers in the Califa acquisition as make-whole payments or as interest on unpaid portions of the purchase price. The obligation to make these payments would arise in the event that we opt to make scheduled payments by issuing shares of our Class B common stock and the shares are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in a timely fashion or the proceeds from the sale of the shares to the sellers in the Califa acquisition are less than the aggregate value of those shares at the time of their issuance. The number of shares issued in satisfaction of each payment will be based on the market price of Class B common stock surrounding the payment dates. In addition, in the event that Playboy.com does not satisfy its obligations to redeem its Series A Preferred Stock for an amount equal to its original issue price of \$10.0 million, which increases 8% per annum, compounded annually, from the date of issuance in August 2001 until its redemption at the option of the holder at any time after August 2006, we are obligated to satisfy these obligations, at our election, in cash, shares of Class B common stock or any combination of the two.

As a result of the potential issuance of shares pursuant to the Califa acquisition and the contingent redemption obligations or surrender of the Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock, each as described above, a substantial number of additional shares of Class B common stock could be issued in the future. We are obligated to register these shares upon issuance and they would therefore become freely tradable, subject to our right to suspend sales in certain circumstances, and in the case of shares issued to the former owners of Califa and VODI, on contractual volume limitations. See Note (B) Acquisition to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regard the Califa acquisition.

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Item 2. Properties

Location -----	Primary Use -----
Office Space Leased:	
Chicago, Illinois	This space serves as our corporate headquarters and is used by groups and executive and administrative personnel.
Los Angeles, California	This space serves as our Entertainment Group's headquarters and executive and administrative personnel.
New York, New York	This space serves as our Publishing and Licensing Groups' headquarters and a significant amount of space used by the Entertainment Group and executive and administrative personnel.
London, England	This space is used by our Playboy TV UK operations and executive and administrative personnel.
Operations Facilities Leased:	
Los Angeles, California	This space is used by our Entertainment Group as a centralized programming facility. We also utilize parts of this facility to perform various functions for other clients.
Santa Monica, California	This space is used by our Publishing Group as a photography studio.
London, England	This space is used by Playboy TV UK as a programming operation.
Property Owned:	
Los Angeles, California	The Playboy Mansion is used for various corporate activities, including a valuable location for video production, magazine photography and advertising and sales events. It also enhances our image as host of various and civic functions.

We have subleased a portion of our excess office space and are working to sublease or terminate our remaining excess office space as a result of our restructuring efforts.

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On February 17, 1998, Eduardo Gongora, or Gongora, filed suit in state court in Hidalgo County, Texas against Editorial Caballero SA de CV, or EC, Grupo Siete International, Inc., or GSI, collectively the Editorial Defendants, and us. In the complaint, Gongora alleged that he was injured as a result of the termination of a publishing license agreement, or the License Agreement, between us and EC for the publication of a Mexican edition of Playboy magazine, or the Mexican Edition. We terminated the License Agreement on or about January 29, 1998 due to EC's failure to pay royalties and other amounts due us under the License Agreement. On February 18, 1998, the Editorial Defendants filed a cross-claim against us. Gongora alleged that in December 1996 he entered into an

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oral agreement with the Editorial Defendants to solicit advertising for the Mexican Edition to be distributed in the United States. The basis of GSI's cross-claim was that it was the assignee of EC's right to distribute the Mexican Edition in the United States and other Spanish-speaking Latin American countries outside of Mexico. On May 31, 2002, a jury returned a verdict against us in the amount of approximately \$4.4 million. Under the verdict, Gongora was awarded no damages. GSI and EC were awarded \$4.1 million in out-of-pocket expenses and approximately \$0.3 million for lost profits, respectively, even though the jury found that EC had failed to comply with the terms of the License Agreement. On October 24, 2002, the trial court signed a judgment against us for \$4.4 million plus pre- and post-judgment interest and costs. On November 22, 2002, we filed post-judgment motions challenging the judgment in the trial court. The trial court overruled those motions and we are vigorously pursuing an appeal with the State Appellate Court sitting in Corpus Christi challenging the verdict. We have posted a bond in the amount of approximately \$8.5 million (which represents the amount of the judgment, costs and estimated pre- and post-judgment interest) in connection with the appeal. We, on advice of legal counsel, believe that it is not probable that a material judgment against us will be sustained. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or Statement, 5, Accounting for Contingencies, no liability has been accrued.

On May 17, 2001, Logix Development Corporation, or Logix, D. Keith Howington and Anne Howington filed suit in state court in Los Angeles County Superior Court in California against Spice Entertainment Companies, Inc., or Spice, Emerald Media, Inc., or EMI, Directrix, Inc., or Directrix, Colorado Satellite Broadcasting, Inc., New Frontier Media, Inc., J. Roger Faherty, or Faherty, Donald McDonald, Jr., and Judy Savar. On February 8, 2002, plaintiffs amended the complaint and added as a defendant Playboy, which acquired Spice in 1999. The complaint alleged 11 contract and tort causes of action arising principally out of a January 18, 1997 agreement between EMI and Logix in which EMI agreed to purchase certain explicit television channels broadcast over C-band satellite. The complaint further sought damages from Spice based on Spice's alleged failure to provide transponder and uplink services to Logix. Playboy and Spice filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' complaint. After pre-trial motions, Playboy was dismissed from the case and a number of causes of action were dismissed against Spice. A trial date for the remaining breach of contract claims against Spice was set for December 10, 2003, and then continued, first to February 11, 2004 and then to March 17, 2004. Spice and the plaintiffs filed cross-motions for summary judgment or, in the alternative, for summary adjudication, on September 5, 2003. Those motions were heard on November 19, 2003 and were denied. In February 2004, prior to the trial, Spice and the plaintiffs agreed to a settlement in the amount of \$8.5 million, which we recorded as a charge in the fourth quarter of 2003, \$6.5 million of which was paid in 2004 and \$1.0 million in 2005. The remaining \$1.0 million will be paid in 2006.

On April 12, 2004, Faherty filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Spice, Playboy, Playboy Enterprises International, Inc., or PEII, D. Keith Howington, Anne Howington and Logix. The complaint alleges that Faherty is entitled to statutory and contractual indemnification from Playboy, PEII and Spice with respect to defense costs and liabilities incurred by Faherty in the litigation described in the preceding paragraph, or the Logix litigation. The complaint further alleges that Playboy, PEII, Spice, D. Keith Howington, Anne Howington and Logix conspired to deprive Faherty of his alleged right to indemnification by excluding him from the settlement of the Logix litigation. On June 18, 2004, a jury entered a special verdict finding Faherty personally liable for \$22.5 million in damages to the plaintiffs in the Logix litigation. A judgment was entered on the verdict on or around August 2, 2004. Faherty filed post-trial motions for a judgment notwithstanding the verdict and a new trial, but these motions were both denied on or about September 21, 2004. On October 20, 2004, Faherty filed a notice of appeal from the verdict. In consideration of this appeal Faherty and Playboy

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have agreed to seek a temporary stay of the indemnification action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In the event Faherty's indemnification and conspiracy claims go forward against us, we believe they are without merit and that we have good defenses against them. As such, based on the information known to us to date, we do not believe that it is probable that a material judgment against us will result. In accordance with Statement 5, Accounting for Contingencies, no liability has been accrued.

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On September 26, 2002, Directrix filed suit in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of New York against Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. In the complaint, Directrix alleged that it was injured as a result of the termination of a Master Services Agreement under which Directrix was to perform services relating to the distribution, production and post production of our cable networks and a sublease agreement under which Directrix would have subleased office, technical and studio space at our Los Angeles, California production facility. Directrix also alleged that we breached an agreement under which Directrix had the right to transmit and broadcast certain versions of films through C-band satellite, commonly known as the TVRO market, and Internet distribution. On November 15, 2002, we filed an answer denying Directrix's allegations, along with counterclaims against Directrix relating to the Master Services Agreement and seeking damages. On May 15, 2003, we filed an amended answer and counterclaims. On July 30, 2003, Directrix moved to dismiss one of the amended counterclaims, and on October 20, 2003, the Court denied Directrix's motion. The parties are engaged in discovery. We believe that we have good defenses against Directrix's claims. We believe it is not probable that a material judgment against us will result. In accordance with Statement 5, Accounting for Contingencies, no liability has been accrued.

In the fourth quarter of 2004, we received a \$5.6 million insurance recovery partially related to the prior year litigation settlement with Logix.

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

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Stock price information, as reported in the New York Stock Exchange Composite Listing, is set forth in Note (X) Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Our securities are traded on the exchanges listed on the cover page of this Form 10-K Annual Report under the ticker symbols PLA A (Class A voting) and PLA (Class B nonvoting). At February 28, 2005, there were 3,387 and 5,691 holders of record of Class A and Class B common stock, respectively. There were no cash dividends declared during 2004, 2003 and 2002. Our revolving credit facility and the indenture related to the senior secured notes we issued in March 2003 have limitations related to the payment of dividends.

Other information required under this Item is contained in our Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement, or collectively, the Proxy Statement (to be filed), relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data (1)

(in thousands, except per share amounts,
number of employees and ad pages)

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02

Selected financial data (2)			
Net revenues	\$ 329,376	\$ 315,844	\$ 277,620
Interest expense, net	(13,687)	(15,946)	(15,020)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	9,989	(7,557)	(17,130)
Net income (loss)	9,989	(7,557)	(17,130)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	9,561	(8,450)	(17,130)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share			
Income (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	0.30	(0.31)	(0.60)
Net income (loss)	0.30	(0.31)	(0.60)
EBITDA: (3)			
Net income (loss)	9,989	(7,557)	(17,130)
Adjusted for:			
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	--	--	
Income tax expense	3,845	4,967	8,540
Interest expense	13,687	16,309	15,140
Depreciation and amortization	47,100	49,558	51,610
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,266	1,407	990
Amortization of restricted stock awards	682	45	2,740
Equity in operations of investments	71	80	(270)
	-----	-----	-----
EBITDA	\$ 76,640	\$ 64,809	\$ 61,630

At period end			
Total assets	\$ 420,581	\$ 418,060	\$ 369,720
Long-term financing obligations	\$ 80,000	\$ 115,000	\$ 68,860
Shareholders' equity	\$ 168,450	\$ 106,636	\$ 87,810
Long-term financing obligations as a percentage of total capitalization	32%	52%	40%
Number of common shares outstanding			
Class A voting	4,864	4,864	4,864
Class B nonvoting	28,521	22,579	21,180
Number of full-time employees	645	592	580

Selected operating data			
Cash investments in Company-produced and licensed entertainment programming	\$ 41,457	\$ 44,727	\$ 41,710
Cash investments in online content	2,317	2,436	4,430
	-----	-----	-----
Total cash investments in programming and content	43,774	47,163	46,150
Amortization of investments in Company-produced and licensed entertainment programming	41,695	40,603	40,620
Amortization of investments in content	2,317	2,436	4,430
	-----	-----	-----
Total amortization of programming and content	\$ 44,012	\$ 43,039	\$ 45,060

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Domestic TV household units (at period end): (4)			
Playboy TV networks			
DTH	24,400	21,600	19,200
Cable	21,800	21,400	19,700
Movie networks (5)			
DTH	48,200	42,200	38,400
Cable	46,000	49,700	47,700
On-demand households:			
VOD	5,000	1,600	1,500
SVOD	1,500	800	700
International TV household units (at period end) (4)	40,500	37,000	30,900
Playboy magazine ad pages	573	555	510

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For a more detailed description of our financial position, results of operations and accounting policies, please refer to Part II. Item 7. "MD&A" and Part II. Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

- (1) Certain amounts reported for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.
- (2) There were no cash dividends declared on Class A or B common stock during the periods presented.
- (3) EBITDA represents earnings from continuing operations before interest expense, income taxes, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, depreciation of property and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, amortization of investments in entertainment programming, amortization of deferred financing fees, expenses related to the vesting of restricted stock awards and equity in operations of investments. We evaluate our operating results based on several factors, including EBITDA. We consider EBITDA an important indicator of the operational strength and performance of our ongoing businesses, including our ability to provide cash flows to pay interest, service debt and fund capital expenditures. EBITDA eliminates the uneven effect across business segments of noncash depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of intangible assets. Because depreciation and amortization are noncash charges, they do not affect our ability to service debt or make capital expenditures. EBITDA also eliminates the impact of how we fund our businesses and the effect of changes in interest rates, which we believe relate to general trends in global capital markets but are not necessarily indicative of our operating performance. Finally, EBITDA is used to determine compliance with some of our credit facilities. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to any measure of performance or liquidity under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Similarly, EBITDA should not be inferred as more meaningful than any of those measures.
- (4) Each household unit is defined as one household carrying one given network per carriage platform. A single household can represent multiple household units if two or more of our networks and/or multiple platforms (i.e. digital and analog) are available to that household.
- (5) We acquired three networks in July 2001 in connection with the Califa acquisition.

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

OVERVIEW

Since our inception in 1953 as the publisher of Playboy magazine, we have become a world leader in the development and distribution of multimedia entertainment for adult audiences. Today, our businesses are classified into three reportable segments: Entertainment, Publishing and Licensing. In the fourth quarter of 2004, we announced the realignment of our existing Online and Entertainment segments into a combined Entertainment Group. The new operating structure is designed to streamline operations, maximize return on content creation and increase responsiveness to customers. Prior periods have been restated to reflect the realignment of our reportable segments.

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes.

REVENUES

Today we generate most of our Entertainment Group revenues from PPV fees for our television network offerings, including Playboy TV and Spice branded domestic and international networks. Our network revenues are affected by marketing and retail price, which are controlled by the distributors, our revenue splits with distributors, which are negotiated, and the demand for our programming. We believe TV revenues will increasingly be generated from VOD and SVOD technologies. Internationally, we own and operate or license 22 Playboy, Spice and locally branded TV and movie networks, and we have equity interests in seven additional networks through joint ventures. We also receive licensing fees from Playboy websites outside of the United States. Subscription revenues from our multiple club websites, which offer unique Playboy or Spice branded content, e-commerce sales of Playboy and Spice branded and other consumer products, both online and through direct mail, and fees from licensing our content to wireless providers also contribute to Entertainment Group revenues. Other Entertainment Group revenues include the sale of DVDs and home videos, website advertising and online gaming.

The majority of our Publishing Group revenues are derived from circulation, both subscription and newsstand sales, of Playboy magazine and special editions. Additionally, the group generates advertising sales from Playboy magazine, as well as royalties on circulation and advertising, from our 17 licensed international editions. Our subscription revenues are fairly consistent, while newsstand sales fluctuate and are typically higher for issues containing celebrity pictorials or other special content, such as articles or interviews. The group's revenues fluctuate with the general condition of the local and national economy, which impacts newsstand sales as well as advertising buying patterns. Revenues can also fluctuate when we increase the price of holiday or other special issues and issues containing major celebrities.

Licensing Group revenues are principally generated from royalties received for the international and domestic licensing of our brand on consumer and entertainment products as well as periodic auction sales of small portions of our art and memorabilia collection. In the future, revenues will also be generated from location-based entertainment projects.

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COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Entertainment Group expenses include programming amortization, online content, network distribution, hosting, sales and marketing and administrative expenses as well as trademark license and administrative fees to the parent company. Amortization and content expenses relate to the expenditures associated with the creation of Playboy programming, the licensing of third-party programming for our movie networks and the creation of online content for our websites.

Publishing Group expenses include manufacturing, subscription promotion, editorial, shipping and administrative expenses. Manufacturing, which includes the production of the magazine, represents the largest cost of the group and fluctuates by issue due mainly to the cost of paper and the number of pages in the magazine. Postage is also a major cost.

Licensing Group expenses include agency fees and promotional and administrative expenses.

Corporate Administration and Promotion expenses include general corporate costs such as technology, legal, security, human resources, finance, investor relations and Company-wide marketing, communications and promotion, including expenses related to the Playboy Mansion.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table represents our results of operations (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03

Net revenues		
Entertainment		
Domestic TV networks	\$ 96.9	\$ 95.3
International	45.3	37.9
Online subscriptions	21.5	18.2
E-Commerce	18.7	16.8
Other	6.8	7.5

Total Entertainment	189.2	175.7

Publishing		
Playboy magazine	101.5	102.0
Other domestic publishing	11.9	13.0
International publishing	6.4	5.7

Total Publishing	119.8	120.7

Licensing		
International licensing	12.1	8.0
Domestic licensing	3.0	3.2

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Entertainment licensing	2.0	1.4
Marketing events	3.0	2.9
Other	0.3	3.9
<hr/>		
Total Licensing	20.4	19.4
<hr/>		
Total net revenues	\$ 329.4	\$ 315.8
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Net income (loss)		
Entertainment		
Before programming amortization and online content expenses	\$ 77.1	\$ 73.9
Programming amortization and online content expenses	(44.0)	(43.0)
<hr/>		
Total Entertainment	33.1	30.9
<hr/>		
Publishing	6.2	5.2
<hr/>		
Licensing	10.5	10.3
<hr/>		
Corporate Administration and Promotion	(18.2)	(16.6)
<hr/>		
Total segment income	31.6	29.8
Restructuring expenses	(0.7)	(0.3)
Gain on disposal	--	--
<hr/>		
Operating income	30.9	29.5
<hr/>		
Nonoperating income (expense)		
Investment income	0.6	0.4
Interest expense	(13.7)	(16.3)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	(1.3)	(1.4)
Minority interest	(1.4)	(1.7)
Equity in operations of investments	(0.1)	(0.1)
Insurance/litigation settlement	5.6	(8.5)
Debt extinguishment expenses	(5.9)	(3.3)
Vendor settlement	--	--
Other, net	(0.9)	(1.2)
<hr/>		
Total nonoperating expense	(17.1)	(32.1)
<hr/>		
Income (loss) before income taxes	13.8	(2.6)
Income tax expense	(3.8)	(5.0)
<hr/>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 10.0	\$ (7.6)
<hr/>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 10.0	\$ (7.6)
Dividend requirements of preferred stock	(0.4)	(0.9)
<hr/>		
Income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 9.6	\$ (8.5)
<hr/>		
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.31)
<hr/>		

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Our revenues increased approximately \$13.6 million, or 4%, compared to the prior year primarily due to higher revenues from our Entertainment Group.

Operating income increased \$1.4 million in 2004 primarily due to improved operating results from each of our groups, offset in part by higher planned Corporate Administration and Promotion expenses.

Net income of \$10.0 million for the current year included a \$5.6 million insurance recovery partially related to a charge recorded in the prior year for a litigation settlement with Logix. The current year included \$5.9 million of debt extinguishment expenses related to the second quarter bond redemption, comprised of \$3.9 million for the bond redemption premium and approximately \$2.0 million for the non-cash write-off of the related deferred financing costs. The previous year included \$3.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses related to prior financing obligations, which were paid upon completion of our debt offering in 2003, as well as an \$8.5 million charge for the litigation settlement mentioned above.

Entertainment Group

The following discussion focuses on the profit contribution of each of our Entertainment Group businesses before programming amortization and online content expenses.

Revenues from our domestic TV networks business increased \$1.6 million, or 2%, for 2004. This improvement resulted from both a \$2.2 million increase in DTH revenues related to subscriber growth and a \$2.2 million increase in VOD revenues, due to the rollout of VOD service in additional cable systems. The 2004 launch of Playboy Hot HD and revenues associated with renting our studio facility and providing various related services to third parties also contributed favorably to revenues. The revenue increases were partially offset by a decrease in PPV buys as cable companies are migrating consumers from linear channels to VOD. Additionally, certain affiliates of Time Warner Cable Inc., or Time Warner, one of our MSOs, replaced our movie networks with other adult programming before we signed a new carriage agreement with Time Warner in July. We have regained some of our market share via VOD, and the Time Warner deal guarantees us a majority of the adult VOD shelf space on its systems. The second quarter of 2004 was also negatively impacted by a one-time \$1.5 million unfavorable adjustment to movie network revenues from an unanticipated retroactive rate reduction related to the 2002 acquisition of one large MSO by another.

Profit contribution for domestic TV networks increased \$0.2 million, or 0.3%, for the year, as the revenue activity described above was mostly offset by higher distribution and overhead costs related to the operation of our production facility, combined with increased marketing, promotional and legal expenditures.

In 2005, we anticipate growth opportunities in our domestic TV business to result from expected increases in digital home coverage and from the further rollout of VOD and SVOD. We anticipate this growth despite the ongoing decline of traditional, linear networks and a difficult negotiating environment with cable and satellite distributors as a result of industry consolidation.

International revenues increased \$7.4 million, or 20%, in 2004 primarily attributable to higher DTH and cable revenues in the U.K. of approximately \$6.6 million resulting from the launch of three new channels and the impact of foreign currency. Higher international online revenues of approximately \$0.8 million also contributed to the increase. Profit contribution from our international business increased \$2.1 million, or 13%, in 2004 based on the higher revenues and offset in part by higher direct and overhead costs related to the launch of the three new U.K. channels.

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Online subscription revenues increased \$3.3 million, or 18%, in 2004 due to an increase in average monthly subscribers and an increase in our revenues per subscriber as more customers continue to choose video-rich offerings via broadband. Higher costs of sales and technology costs partially offset the revenue increase.

E-commerce revenues increased \$1.9 million, or 11%, in 2004 due to increased catalog circulation combined with increased email campaigns. Profit contribution from e-commerce was partially impacted by higher marketing and circulation costs.

Profit contribution from other businesses increased \$0.4 million, or 30%, in 2004 due to a one-time \$1.1 million favorable adjustment in the current year from the reversal of an accrual recorded in 2001 and 2002 related to the termination of a service agreement. Growth in our online advertising and online gaming businesses also contributed to the increase. These increases were mostly offset by a decrease in worldwide DVD profit contribution of \$1.2 million, or 83%, as a result of fewer titles released in the current year combined with an increase in marketing expenses.

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The group's administrative expenses increased 6% in 2004 mainly due to a contractually obligated severance charge combined with higher legal expenses. The group's results included net fees of \$5.4 million in both 2004 and 2003 from Playboy.com to Corporate Administration and Promotion and the Publishing Group for the use of the parent company's trademarks and content.

Programming amortization and online content expenses increased \$1.0 million, or 2%, compared to the prior year due to the mix of programming. In 2005, we anticipate a reduction in programming investments due partially to our strategic decision to focus on VOD and SVOD programming, which requires us to supply less programming to MSOs.

Segment income for the group increased \$2.2 million, or 8%, mainly due to the previously mentioned higher operating income from each of our lines of business, partially offset by increased administration and programming amortization expense.

Publishing Group

Playboy magazine revenues decreased \$0.5 million, or 1%, in 2004. Newsstand revenues in 2004 were \$1.7 million lower principally due to more celebrity issues plus the 50th Anniversary issue which sold at higher cover prices in the prior year combined with a decrease in the number of U.S. and Canadian newsstand copies sold and higher display costs in the current year. Subscription revenues increased \$1.1 million primarily due to a favorable adjustment for subscriptions that will not be served, higher net subscription revenue per copy as a result of a higher proportion of direct-to-publisher subscriptions, higher list rental revenues and a favorable bad debt reserve adjustment. A slight decrease in the number of subscription copies served partially offset the above-mentioned revenue increases. Advertising pages increased slightly while net revenue per page decreased slightly, resulting in flat advertising revenues, as expected, mostly due to the favorable impact of the Playboy 50th Anniversary issue in the prior year. Advertising sales for the 2005 first quarter magazine issues are closed, and we expect to report 1% higher advertising pages and 9% lower advertising revenues compared to the 2004 first quarter as a result of a soft first quarter.

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Revenues from our other domestic publishing businesses decreased \$1.1 million, or 8%, primarily due to fewer copies sold and higher display costs for special editions. Two fewer calendars published in the current year also contributed to the decline, which was offset by higher royalties from books.

International publishing revenues increased \$0.7 million, or 13%, primarily due to higher revenues from several international editions.

The group's segment income increased \$1.0 million in 2004 primarily due to lower manufacturing and promotion costs as a result of the 50th Anniversary issue combined with the costs associated with moving our editorial functions from Chicago to New York in the prior year. Partially offsetting the impact of these lower costs were higher editorial costs related to celebrity pictorials in the current year and the lower revenues discussed above.

Our circulation rate base for the six months ended December 31, 2004 was 3.15 million. According to ABC, our circulation was 1.1% below our circulation rate base for 2004.

In 2005, we expect significantly higher paper costs combined with higher subscription acquisition expenses to meaningfully decrease group profitability.

Licensing Group

Licensing Group revenues increased \$1.0 million, or 5%, in 2004 mainly due to higher royalties from our international and entertainment products businesses. International revenues increased \$4.1 million, or 51%, due to new licensee agreements in addition to higher royalties from existing licensees in Japan, Europe, Southeast Asia and Australia. Entertainment licensing revenues increased \$0.6 million, or 50%, primarily due to higher royalties from our Bally's slot machine deal. Other revenues were \$3.6 million lower than last year, due to the sale of an original Salvador Dali painting and 50th Anniversary auction of art, manuscripts and memorabilia in 2003.

Segment income for the Licensing Group in 2004 increased \$0.2 million, or 1%, on the above-mentioned net revenue increase.

In the first quarter of 2004, we sold our Sarah Coventry trademarks and service marks for their approximate book value, pursuant to an agreement under which we will receive payments over a period not to exceed ten years.

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Corporate Administration and Promotion

Corporate Administration and Promotion expenses for 2004 increased \$1.6 million, or 10%, which was less than the expected increase and was related to higher salary, marketing, consulting and legal expenses.

Restructuring Expenses

In 2004, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$0.5 million related to the realignment of our entertainment and online businesses. In addition, we recorded additional charges of \$0.4 million related to the 2002 restructuring plan, due to excess office space, and reversed \$0.2 million related to the 2001 restructuring plan as a result of changes in plan assumptions. Of the total costs related to all our restructuring plans, approximately \$9.0 million was paid by December 31, 2004, with most of the remainder to be paid in 2005; however, some payments continue through 2007.

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In 2003, primarily due to excess space in our Chicago office, we recorded unfavorable adjustments of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million to the previous estimates related to the 2002 and 2001 restructuring plans, respectively.

In 2002, we recorded a \$5.7 million restructuring charge, of which \$2.9 million related to the termination of employees and \$2.8 million related to the consolidation of our office spaces in Los Angeles and Chicago.

In 2001, we implemented a restructuring plan that included a reduction in workforce coupled with vacating portions of certain office spaces. Total restructuring charges of \$4.6 million were recorded, including \$0.9 million recorded in 2002 as an unfavorable adjustment to the original estimate. Of the \$4.6 million, \$2.6 million related to the termination of employees and \$2.0 million related to the excess office spaces in Chicago and New York.

The following table displays the activity and balances of the restructuring reserve account for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

	Workforce Reduction	Consolidation of Facilities and Operations	Total
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,142	\$ 2,721
Additional reserve recorded	2,938	2,799	5,737
Write-off leasehold improvements	--	(437)	(437)
Adjustment to previous estimate	100	806	906
Cash payments	(1,845)	(505)	(2,350)
Balance at December 31, 2002	2,772	3,805	6,577
Additional reserve recorded	--	--	--
Adjustment to previous estimate	(168)	518	350
Cash payments	(1,974)	(1,760)	(3,734)
Balance at December 31, 2003	630	2,563	3,193
Additional reserve recorded	466	--	466
Adjustment to previous estimate	--	278	278
Cash payments	(917)	(1,014)	(1,931)
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 179	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,006

Nonoperating Income (Expense)

In 2004, we recorded total nonoperating expense of \$17.1 million compared to \$32.1 million in the prior year. The current year included a \$5.6 million insurance recovery partially related to an \$8.5 million charge recorded in the prior year for the Logix settlement. Lower interest expense as a result of the debt restructuring also contributed to the decrease. See the Liquidity and Capital Resources section for further information on the debt restructuring. Debt extinguishment expenses of \$5.9 million related to the redemption of \$35.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes from the proceeds of our equity offering in the second quarter of 2004. In 2003, we incurred \$3.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses related to the retirement of debt obligations.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate differs from U.S. statutory rates primarily as a result of the reduction in the valuation allowance corresponding to the utilization of our net operating loss carryforwards, the benefit from which was partially offset by foreign income and withholding tax, for which no current

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U.S. income tax benefit is recognized, and the deferred tax treatment of certain indefinite-lived intangibles.

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In 2004, we decreased the valuation allowance by \$9.2 million, of which \$4.8 million was due to the reduction in the deferred tax asset related to 2004 net income and the remainder was primarily due to the expiration of a portion of our capital loss carryforward and the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles. In 2003, we increased the valuation allowance by \$3.3 million, of which \$1.5 million was due to the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles and the remainder was primarily due to the deferred tax asset related to the 2003 net operating loss.

2003 COMPARED TO 2002

Our revenues increased approximately \$38.2 million, or 14%, in 2003 compared to the prior year largely due to the restructuring of our international TV joint ventures and the resulting consolidation of certain of these businesses in our operating results. Higher newsstand and advertising revenues for the 50th Anniversary issue combined with higher online subscription, e-commerce and licensing revenues also contributed to the overall increase.

Operating income improved to \$20.8 million, more than double the prior year, largely due to the swing in profitability of our Internet businesses as a result of growth in high-margin online subscription revenues. Increased Playboy magazine revenues also contributed to the improvement. All groups reported positive performance despite the expected decrease in worldwide DVD revenues and operating income. Also affecting the comparison was a \$6.6 million restructuring charge taken in 2002 compared to a \$0.3 million restructuring charge in 2003.

Net loss for 2003 included an \$8.5 million charge related to a litigation settlement with Logix as well as \$3.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses in connection with financing obligations, which were repaid upon completion of our debt offering in the first quarter of 2003. In 2002, we recorded a \$5.8 million non-cash income tax charge related to our adoption of Statement 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

Entertainment Group

The following discussion focuses on the profit contribution of each of our Entertainment Group businesses before programming amortization and online content expenses.

Revenues from our domestic TV networks business increased \$0.9 million, or 1%, for the year. The increase was due, in part, to increases in digital home coverage; however, revenues continued to be negatively impacted by theft of service, which we also believe is an area of focus for the DTH and cable operators. We also believe that revenues have been impacted by customer resistance to increases in total prices for services and the resulting dissatisfaction with the overall value of digital service. In general, our networks are digital services, carried by DTH and cable operators, and we are therefore negatively affected by customer churn in digital cable. The year reflected higher revenues related to Playboy TV en Espanol.

Profit contribution for our domestic TV networks increased \$1.1 million, or 2%, in 2003, which was impacted by lower amortization of intangibles acquired in the 2001 Califa acquisition, offset in part by higher distribution costs and overhead related to our first year in our new production facility. We also utilized our studio to provide playback, production control and origination

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services for third parties, which helped bring efficiencies and allowed us to spread our fixed costs to operate the facility.

In December 2002, we completed the restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures with Claxson. The restructuring resulted in our acquiring full ownership of Playboy TV and movie networks outside of the United States and Canada, other than Latin America and Iberia. The operating results of these networks are now consolidated in our operating results. Prior to the restructuring, we recorded only revenues from licensing and other fees in our operating results. Under the terms of the restructuring transaction, we increased our equity interest in networks in Europe and the Pacific Far East. We retained our existing 19% ownership interest in the Playboy TV and Spice branded networks in Latin America and Iberia and acquired the 19.9% equity in two Japanese networks previously owned by PTVI. Profit contribution from our international TV business increased on revenue increases of \$19.1 million due to the impact of revenue consolidation from the restructuring. The prior year included \$16.3 million in licensing fees from the PTVI joint venture, in which we held a minority interest.

Revenues from our online subscription business increased \$7.2 million, or 65%, due to growth in members and higher pricing of our various clubs, as well as the launch of new clubs.

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E-commerce revenues increased \$2.4 million, or 17%, partly due to increased catalog circulation and improved marketing strategy for the Spice catalog, combined with increased email campaigns and special offers for Playboystore.com.

Profit contribution from other businesses decreased \$1.6 million, or 53%, due in part to a revenue decrease from our worldwide DVD business of approximately \$5.0 million, or 47%. Revenues decreased due to fewer domestic titles released compared to 2002, as expected, and due to the absence of revenues from a large Korean contract, which were recorded in 2002. Lower online advertising revenues, partially caused by our decision to internally utilize the premium advertising space to drive traffic to our revenue generating websites, also contributed to the decrease.

The group's administrative expenses increased mainly due to higher legal expenses related to the litigation with Logix in 2003 that were incurred prior to the settlement. The group's results included net fees of \$5.4 million and \$5.6 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively, to Corporate Administration and Promotion and the Publishing Group for use of the parent company's trademarks and content.

Publishing Group

Playboy magazine revenues increased \$7.3 million, or 8%, for 2003 due to higher newsstand and advertising revenues. Newsstand revenues were \$4.1 million higher principally due to a 12% increase in the number of U.S. and Canadian newsstand copies sold in 2003. Advertising revenues increased \$3.7 million, or 12%, due to the sale of more ad pages, primarily from our 50th Anniversary issue, combined with higher average net revenue per page. Subscription revenues were essentially flat in 2003 compared to 2002.

Other domestic publishing revenues increased \$1.3 million, or 11%, for 2003 compared to the prior year primarily due to higher revenues from sales of special editions resulting from the full-year impact of the 2002 price increases, which more than offset a decline in average copies sold per issue.

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The group's segment income nearly doubled from \$2.7 million in 2002 to \$5.2 million in 2003. Partially offsetting the revenue increases stated above were higher magazine editorial costs due to celebrity pictorials and higher advertising and promotion costs related to the 50th Anniversary issue, combined with the costs associated with moving Playboy's editorial functions from Chicago to New York.

Our circulation rate base was 3.15 million for the six months ended December 31, 2003. According to ABC, our actual circulation was 1.6% below our circulation rate base for 2003. We had an increase in newsstand circulation in 2003, at a time when our principal competitors reported decreases in newsstand circulation.

Licensing Group

Segment income for 2003 from the Licensing Group increased \$5.7 million, or 126%, on a revenue increase of \$6.2 million, or 47%. Higher brand licensing royalties from our international and entertainment products businesses contributed to the revenue increase. Revenues from the 50th Anniversary auction of a portion of our collection of art, manuscripts, cartoons, photographs and memorabilia, and the earlier auction of an original painting by Salvador Dali, resulted in combined higher art revenues of \$3.8 million in 2003 compared to \$0.9 million in 2002.

Corporate Administration and Promotion

Corporate Administration and Promotion expenses for 2003 increased \$0.8 million, or 5%.

Restructuring Expenses

In 2003, primarily due to excess space in our Chicago office, we recorded unfavorable adjustments of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million to the previous estimates related to the 2002 and 2001 restructuring plans, respectively. Of the total costs related to these restructuring plans, approximately \$7.1 million was paid by December 31, 2003, with most of the remainder to be paid in 2004 and some payments continuing through 2007.

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In 2002, we announced a Company-wide restructuring initiative in order to reduce our ongoing operating expenses. The restructuring resulted in a workforce reduction of 70 positions, or approximately 11%. In connection with the restructuring, we reported a \$5.7 million charge in 2002, of which \$2.9 million related to the termination of 53 employees. The remaining positions were eliminated through attrition. The initiative also involved consolidation of our office spaces in Los Angeles and Chicago, resulting in a charge of \$2.8 million.

In 2001, we implemented a restructuring plan in anticipation of a continuing weak economy. The plan included a reduction in workforce coupled with vacating portions of certain office spaces by combining operations for greater efficiency, refocusing sales and marketing, outsourcing some operations and reducing overhead expenses. Total restructuring charges of \$4.6 million were recorded, including \$0.9 million recorded in 2002 as an unfavorable adjustment to the original estimate. The adjustment was due primarily to a change in sublease assumptions. The restructuring resulted in a workforce reduction of approximately 15%, or 104 positions, through Company-wide layoffs and attrition. Approximately half of these employees were in the Online Group. Of the \$4.6 million charge, \$2.6 million related to the termination of 88 employees. The

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remaining positions were eliminated through attrition. The charge also included \$2.0 million related to the excess office spaces in Chicago and New York.

Gain on Disposals

In 2002, we sold our remaining 20% interest in VIPress, our Polish publishing joint venture, resulting in a gain of \$0.4 million.

Nonoperating Income (Expense)

In 2003, we recorded total nonoperating expense of \$32.1 million compared to \$17.3 million in the prior year. The most significant component was interest expense of \$16.3 million, a \$1.2 million increase from the prior year due primarily to an overall increase in our debt at a higher interest rate. We also recorded \$8.5 million of expenses related to the settlement with Logix and \$3.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses in connection with outstanding financing obligations, which were paid upon completion of our debt offering in the first quarter of 2003.

Income Taxes

In 2003, we increased the valuation allowance by \$3.3 million, of which \$1.5 million was due to the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles and the remainder was primarily due to the deferred tax asset related to the 2003 net operating loss. Of the \$14.6 million increase in the valuation allowance in 2002, \$7.1 million was due to the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles as a result of the adoption of Statement 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and the remainder was primarily due to the deferred tax asset related to the 2002 net operating loss.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2004, we had \$26.7 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$80.0 million in total financing obligations compared to \$31.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$115.0 million in total financing obligations at December 31, 2003. At December 31, 2004, short-term investments included \$20.0 million of auction rate securities, or ARS, which were previously classified as cash and cash equivalents. There were no such investments in ARS at December 31, 2003. ARS generally have long-term maturities; however, these investments have characteristics similar to short-term investments because at predetermined intervals, typically every 28 days, there is a new auction process.

Our cash position at December 31, 2004 decreased \$4.7 million from the prior year mainly due to cash used for investment activities of approximately \$22.6 million, which included \$20.0 million of investments in ARS, partially offset by cash provided from operations of approximately \$16.4 million and the net proceeds from our April 2004 public offering of Class B shares. We also have a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility, which was increased from \$20.0 million in September 2004. In addition, we amended the facility to extend the term to September 2007 and to decrease the applicable margin by 1.0% on all borrowings and letters of credit. At December 31, 2004, there were no borrowings and \$10.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility. We believe that cash on hand, short-term investments and operating cash flows, together with funds available under our credit facility and potential access to credit and capital markets, will be sufficient to meet our operating expenses, capital expenditures and other contractual obligations as they become due.

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shares at \$12.69 per share, before underwriting discounts. Included in this offering were 4,385,392 shares sold by Playboy, 1,485,948 shares sold by Mr. Hefner and 150,000 shares sold by Christie Hefner, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Playboy's shares included 3,600,000 initial shares, plus an additional 785,392 shares due to the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option. The shares sold by Mr. Hefner consisted of all of the shares of Class B common stock he received upon conversion, at the time of the offering, of all of the outstanding shares of Playboy Preferred Stock.

Net proceeds to us from the sale of our shares were approximately \$51.9 million. On June 11, 2004, we used \$39.8 million of the net proceeds of this sale to redeem \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 11.00% senior secured notes due 2010 issued by Holdings, or senior secured notes, which included a \$3.9 million bond redemption premium and accrued and unpaid interest of \$0.9 million. The balance of the net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. As a result of the redemption of the senior secured notes, we also incurred a \$2.0 million non-cash charge to write-off the related deferred financing costs.

DEBT FINANCINGS

On March 11, 2003, we completed the offering of \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes through Holdings. On September 17, 2003, the senior secured notes were exchanged for new registered senior secured notes. The form and terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects (including principal amount, interest rate, maturity, ranking and covenant restrictions) to the form and terms of the old notes. The senior secured notes mature on March 15, 2010 and bear interest at the rate of 11.00% per annum, with interest payable on March 15th and September 15th of each year, beginning September 15, 2003.

Under the terms of the indenture governing the notes, we have the right at any time prior to March 15, 2006, to redeem up to 35% of the original \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes, or \$40.25 million, at a redemption price of 111.00% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with the net cash proceeds from a qualifying equity offering. As previously mentioned, on June 11, 2004, we used a portion of the net proceeds of the equity offering to redeem \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, which reduced our long term financing obligations to \$80.0 million as of December 31, 2004.

The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by us and by substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, referred to as the guarantors, excluding Playboy.com and its subsidiaries. The notes and the guarantees rank equally in right of payment with our and the guarantors' other existing and future senior debt. The notes and the guarantees are secured by a first-priority lien on our and each guarantor's trademarks, referred to as the primary collateral, and by a second-priority lien, junior to a lien for the benefit of the lenders under the new credit facility, as described below, on (a) 100% of the stock of substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, excluding the subsidiaries of Playboy.com, (b) 65% of the capital stock of substantially all of our indirect first-tier foreign subsidiaries, (c) substantially all of our and each guarantor's domestic personal property, excluding the primary collateral and (d) the Playboy Mansion, or collectively, the secondary collateral. Our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock is limited under the terms of the notes.

On February 22, 2005, Holdings commenced an offer to purchase for cash all \$80.0 million of the outstanding senior secured notes. In connection with the tender offer, consents from holders of the senior secured notes are being solicited for certain amendments which would eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default and would release all of the

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related guarantees and collateral. The consent solicitation will expire on March 7, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The tender offer will expire on March 22, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The total amount of funds required to purchase all of the senior secured notes and make consent payments, to pay accrued and unpaid interest on the senior secured notes, and pay all fees and expenses in connection with the tender offer and consent solicitation is expected to be approximately \$100.0 million, assuming all senior secured notes are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the consent deadline. We expect to fund the tender offer and consent solicitation from various sources, which may include available cash, borrowings under our existing credit facility, new debt financing, or a combination of these sources. Completion of the tender offer and consent solicitation is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including (i) receipt of valid tenders for at least 66-2/3% of the principal amount of outstanding senior secured notes and (ii) completion of a financing having gross proceeds of at least \$90.0 million. The tender offer and consent solicitation may be amended, extended or, under certain circumstances, terminated.

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On March 11, 2003, Holdings also entered into an agreement for a new revolving credit facility, which was subsequently amended on September 15, 2004. We are permitted to borrow up to \$30.0 million in revolving borrowings, issue letters of credit or a combination of both. At December 31, 2004, there were no borrowings and \$10.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility, permitting \$20.0 million of available borrowings under this facility. For purposes of calculating interest, revolving loans made under the new credit facility will be designated at either the offshore dollar inter bank offer rate, or IBOR, plus a borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA or, in certain circumstances, at a base rate plus a borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA, as defined in the agreement. Letters of credit issued under the credit facility bear fees at the applicable borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA. All amounts outstanding under the new credit facility will mature on September 1, 2007. Our obligations under the credit facility are guaranteed by us and each of the guarantors of the notes. The obligations of us and each of the guarantors under the new credit facility are secured by a first-priority lien on the secondary collateral and a second-priority lien on the primary collateral that support obligations under the notes.

FINANCING FROM RELATED PARTY

At December 31, 2002, Playboy.com had an aggregate of \$27.2 million of outstanding indebtedness to Mr. Hefner in the form of three promissory notes. Upon the closing of the senior secured notes offering on March 11, 2003, Playboy.com's debt to Mr. Hefner was restructured. One promissory note, in the amount of \$10.0 million, was extinguished in exchange for shares of Holdings Series A Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$10.0 million. The two other promissory notes, in a combined principal amount of \$17.2 million, were extinguished in exchange for \$0.5 million in cash and shares of Holdings Series B Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$16.7 million. Pursuant to the terms of an exchange agreement between us, Holdings, Playboy.com and Mr. Hefner and certificates of designation governing the Holdings Series A and Series B Preferred Stock, we were required to exchange the Holdings Series A Preferred Stock for shares of Playboy Class B stock and to exchange the Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for shares of Playboy Preferred Stock.

On May 1, 2003, we exchanged the Holdings Series A Preferred Stock plus accumulated dividends for 1,122,209 shares of Playboy Class B stock and exchanged the Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for 1,674 shares of Playboy Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$16.7 million. The Playboy

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Preferred Stock accrued dividends at a rate of 8.00% per annum, which were paid semi-annually.

The Playboy Preferred Stock was convertible at the option of Mr. Hefner, the holder, into shares of our Class B stock at a conversion price of \$11.2625, which is equal to 125% of the weighted average closing price of our Class B stock over the 90-day period prior to the exchange of Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for Playboy Preferred Stock.

On April 26, 2004, Mr. Hefner converted his \$16.7 million of Playboy Preferred Stock into 1,485,948 shares of our Class B stock and sold these shares as part of our public equity offering on that date. See Note (S) Public Equity Offering.

In August 2001, our subsidiary Playboy.com, Inc. issued \$15.0 million of its Series A Preferred Stock, of which \$5.0 million was purchased by Mr. Hefner. In connection with the restructuring of our international TV joint ventures, we reacquired the Series A Preferred Stock that was owned by an affiliate of Claxson. Each share of the Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference equal to \$7.1097 plus 8.0% per annum compounded annually from the original issuance date. As of December 31, 2004, the aggregate liquidation preference of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock was \$12.5 million.

The holders of Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock can require Playboy.com to redeem any or all of their shares of Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock at any time from and after August 10, 2006. If either of the preferred stockholders elects to cause a redemption during the 180-day period beginning August 10, 2006, and Playboy.com is unable to, or does not, satisfy its redemption obligations, we are required to satisfy Playboy.com's redemption obligations by delivering, at our option, cash or shares of our Class B common stock or any combination thereof.

CALIFA ACQUISITION

The Califa acquisition agreement gives us the option of paying \$21.0 million of the remaining \$27.8 million purchase price consideration in cash or Class B stock. We intend to make the \$8.0 million in payments that are due in 2005 in cash. We also have the option of accelerating remaining acquisition payments. See the Contractual Obligations table below for the future cash obligations related to our acquisitions. See also Note (B) Acquisition.

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CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$16.4 million for 2004, an increase of \$11.5 million from 2003. This increase reflects a \$17.5 million increase in earnings, combined with a non-cash charge of \$2.0 million related to the write-off of deferred financing fees associated with the debt extinguishment. A \$6.9 million decrease in receivables, due to the timing of collections related to our December 2003 auction and the 50th Anniversary issue, was more than offset by a decrease in current liabilities and cash interest paid for acquisition liabilities. The \$6.5 million Logix settlement payment made in the first quarter of 2004 was mostly offset by the partially related legal recovery of \$5.6 million received in the fourth quarter of 2004. During the current year, we spent \$41.5 million in Company-produced and licensed programming as compared to \$44.7 million in 2003. We expect to invest approximately \$38.0 million in 2005, which could vary based on, among other things, the timing of completing productions.

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CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Net cash used for investing activities was \$22.6 million for 2004, primarily due to investments of \$20.0 million in auction rate securities. There was no such investment activity in the prior year. We also invested \$2.9 million in additions to property and equipment.

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.6 million for 2004 due to \$51.9 million of net proceeds from the April 2004 public equity offering, mostly offset by the \$35.0 million repayment of senior secured notes, the \$11.3 million payment of acquisition liabilities and the \$3.9 million payment of debt extinguishment expenses related to the bond redemption premium.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table reflects a summary of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as further discussed in the notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2004 (in thousands):

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Long Term Financing Obligations(1)	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,800
Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock(2)	--	14,938	--	--
Operating Leases	13,121	12,402	11,621	10,440
Purchase Obligations:				
Licensed Programming Commitments(3)	9,797	7,129	5,575	5,224
Other (4):				
Acquisition Liabilities(1), (5)	11,602	11,192	8,000	1,000
Transponder Service Agreements	6,734	6,885	6,182	6,022
Litigation Settlement	1,875	1,000	--	--

(1) Includes interest and principal commitments related to our obligations.

(2) Represents entire payment obligation, including accrued dividends.

(3) Licensed Programming Commitments represents our non-cancelable obligations to license adult programming from other studios. Typically, the licensing of the programming allows us access to specific titles or in some cases the studio's entire library over an extended period of time. We broadcast this programming on our networks throughout the world, as appropriate.

(4) We have obligations of \$4.7 million recorded in "Other noncurrent liabilities" under two nonqualified deferred compensation plans, which permit certain employees and all nonemployee directors to annually elect to defer a portion of their compensation. These amounts have not been included in the table as the dates of payment are not known at the balance sheet date.

(5) Includes \$6.8 million of liabilities related to the 2002 acquisition of PTVI U.K.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, the following are the more complex and critical areas. For additional information about our accounting policies, see Note (A) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Playboy Magazine

Our Playboy magazine revenues were \$101.5 million and \$102.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, of which 13.9% and 15.5% were derived from newsstand sales in the respective years. Our print run, which is developed with input from Warner, varies each month based on expected sales. Our expected sales are based on historical analyses of demand based on a number of variables, including content, time of year and the cover price. We record our revenues for each month's issue utilizing our expected sales. Our revenues are recorded net of a provision for estimated returns. Substantially all of the magazines to be returned are returned within 90 days of the date that the subsequent issue goes on sale. We adjust our provision for returns based on actual returns of the magazine. Historically, our annual adjustments to Playboy magazine newsstand revenues have not been material and are driven by differences in consumer demand as compared to expected sales. At any point, our exposure to a material adjustment to revenue is mitigated because generally only the most recent two to three months would not have been fully adjusted to actual based on actual returns received.

Domestic Television

Our domestic television network revenue for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$96.9 million and \$95.3 million, respectively. In order to record our revenues, we estimate the number of PPV buys and monthly subscriptions. We base our estimate of revenue on a number of factors including, but not exclusively, the average number of buys and subscriptions in the prior three months based on actual payments received and historical data by geographic location. Upon recording the revenue, we also record the related receivable. We have reserves for uncollectible receivables based on our experience and monitor these reserves on an ongoing basis. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, we had receivables of \$17.2 million and \$17.0 million, respectively, related to domestic television. We record adjustments to revenue on a monthly basis as we obtain actual payments from the providers. Actual subscriber information and payment is generally received within three months. Historically, our adjustments have not been material. At any point, our exposure to a material adjustment to revenue is mitigated because generally only the most recent two to three months would not have been fully adjusted to actual based on payments received.

TRADEMARKS

Our trademarks are critical to the success and potential growth of all of our businesses. We actively protect and defend our trademarks throughout the world and monitor the marketplace for counterfeit products. Consequently, we initiate legal proceedings from time to time to prevent their unauthorized use, and we incur and capitalize costs associated with acquisition, defense, registration and/or renewal of our trademarks. In accordance with Statement 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, trademark-related costs are not being amortized, since our trademarks have indefinite lives, but are subject to annual impairment tests in accordance with the accounting standard.

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DEFERRED REVENUES

As of December 31, 2004, \$40.4 million and \$3.4 million of deferred revenues related to Playboy magazine subscriptions and online subscriptions, respectively. Sales of Playboy magazine and online subscriptions, less estimated cancellations, are deferred and recognized as revenues proportionately over the subscription period. Our estimates of cancellations are based on historical experience and current marketplace conditions and they are adjusted monthly on the basis of actual results. We have not experienced significant deviations between estimated and actual results.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

HUGH M. HEFNER

We own a 29-room mansion located on 5 1/2 acres in Los Angeles, California. The Playboy Mansion is used for various corporate activities, including serving as a valuable location for video production, magazine photography, online events and sales events. It also enhances our image as host for many charitable and civic functions. The Playboy Mansion generates substantial publicity and recognition, which increase public awareness of us and our products and services. Its facilities include a tennis court, swimming pool, gymnasium and other recreational facilities as well as extensive film, video, sound and security systems. The Playboy Mansion also includes accommodations for guests and serves as an office and residence for Mr. Hefner. It has a full-time staff which performs maintenance, serves in various capacities at the functions held at the Playboy Mansion and provides guests of ours and Mr. Hefner's with meals, beverages and other services.

Under a 1979 lease we entered into with Mr. Hefner, the annual rent Mr. Hefner pays to us for his use of the Playboy Mansion is determined by independent experts who appraise the value of Mr. Hefner's basic accommodations and access to the Playboy Mansion's facilities, utilities and attendant services based on comparable hotel accommodations. In addition, Mr. Hefner is required to pay the sum of the per-unit value of non-business meals, beverages and other benefits he and his personal guests receive. These standard food and beverage per-unit values are determined by independent expert appraisals based on fair market values. Valuations for both basic accommodations and standard food and beverage units are reappraised every three years, and between appraisals are annually adjusted based on appropriate consumer price indexes. Mr. Hefner is also responsible for the cost of all improvements in any Hefner residence accommodations, including capital expenditures that are in excess of normal maintenance for those areas.

Mr. Hefner's usage of Playboy Mansion services and benefits is recorded through a system initially developed by the auditing and consulting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and now administered by us, with appropriate modifications approved by the audit and compensation committees of the Board of Directors. The lease dated June 1, 1979, as amended, between Mr. Hefner and us renews automatically at December 31 each year and will continue to renew unless either we or Mr. Hefner terminate it. The rent charged to Mr. Hefner during 2004 included the appraised rent and the appraised per-unit value of other benefits, as described above. Within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year, the actual charge for all benefits for that year is finally determined. Mr. Hefner pays or receives credit for any difference between the amount finally determined and the amount he paid over the course of the year. We estimated the sum of the rent and other benefits payable for 2004 to be \$1.3 million, and Mr. Hefner paid that

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amount during 2004. The actual rent and other benefits payable for 2003 and 2002 were \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

We purchased the Playboy Mansion in 1971 for \$1.1 million and in the intervening years have made substantial capital improvements at a cost of \$13.8 million through 2004 (including \$2.5 million to bring the Hefner residence accommodations to a standard similar to the Playboy Mansion's common areas). The Playboy Mansion is included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2004 at a net book value of \$1.6 million, including all improvements and after accumulated depreciation. We incur all operating expenses of the Playboy Mansion, including depreciation and taxes, which were \$3.0 million, \$2.3 million and \$3.6 million for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, net of rent received from Mr. Hefner.

From time to time, we enter into barter transactions in which we secure air transportation for Mr. Hefner in exchange for advertising pages in Playboy magazine. Mr. Hefner reimburses us for our direct costs of providing these ad pages. We receive significant promotional benefit from these transactions. There were no such transactions in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

On April 26, 2004, Mr. Hefner converted his \$16.7 million of Playboy Preferred Stock into 1,485,948 shares of our Class B stock and sold these shares as part of our public equity offering on that date. See Note (S) Public Equity Offering.

At December 31, 2002 and at the time of the Hefner debt restructuring, Playboy.com had an aggregate of \$27.2 million of outstanding indebtedness to Mr. Hefner in the form of three promissory notes. Upon the closing of the senior secured notes offering on March 11, 2003, Playboy.com's debt to Mr. Hefner was restructured as previously discussed in Liquidity and Capital Resources.

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As previously mentioned, in August 2001 our subsidiary Playboy.com, Inc. issued \$15.0 million of its Series A Preferred Stock, of which \$5.0 million was purchased by Mr. Hefner. See Financing From Related Party within the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of the MD&A for additional information regarding the terms and redemption of the Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("Statement 123(R)"), which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("Statement 123"). Statement 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends FASB Statement No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. Statement 123(R) requires that all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an option. Statement 123(R) is effective for public companies at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2005.

As permitted by Statement 123, we currently account for share-based payments to employees using APB 25's intrinsic value method. We expect to adopt Statement 123(R) on July 1, 2005 using the modified prospective method and estimate approximately \$1.7 million in stock-based compensation expense to be recorded in 2005.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K Annual Report contains "forward-looking statements," including statements in Business and MD&A, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, as to expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives and future financial performance, and assumptions underlying or concerning the foregoing. We use words such as "may," "will," "would," "could," "should," "believes," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "intends," "continues" and other similar terminology. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause our actual results, performance or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. The following are some of the important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or outcomes to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements:

- (1) Foreign, national, state and local government regulation, actions or initiatives, including:
 - (a) attempts to limit or otherwise regulate the sale, distribution or transmission of adult-oriented materials, including print, television, video, and online materials,
 - (b) limitations on the advertisement of tobacco, alcohol and other products which are important sources of advertising revenue for us, or
 - (c) substantive changes in postal regulations or rates which could increase our postage and distribution costs;
- (2) Risks associated with our foreign operations, including market acceptance and demand for our products and the products of our licensees;
- (3) Our ability to manage the risk associated with our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- (4) Changes in general economic conditions, consumer spending habits, viewing patterns, fashion trends or the retail sales environment which, in each case, could reduce demand for our programming and products and impact our advertising revenues;
- (5) Our ability to protect our trademarks, copyrights and other intellectual property;
- (6) Risks as a distributor of media content, including our becoming subject to claims for defamation, invasion of privacy, negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement, and other claims based on the nature and content of the materials we distribute;
- (7) The risk our outstanding litigation could result in settlements or judgments which are material to us;
- (8) Dilution from any potential issuance of common or convertible preferred stock or convertible debt in connection with financings or acquisition activities;
- (9) Competition for advertisers from other publications, media or online providers or any decrease in spending by advertisers, either generally or

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with respect to the adult male market;

- (10) Competition in the television, men's magazine, Internet and product licensing markets;
- (11) Attempts by consumers or private advocacy groups to exclude our programming or other products from distribution;
- (12) Our television and Internet businesses' reliance on third parties for technology and distribution, and any changes in that technology and/or unforeseen delays in its implementation which might affect our plans and assumptions;
- (13) Risks associated with losing access to transponders and competition for transponders and channel space;
- (14) The impact of industry consolidation, any decline in our access to, and acceptance by, DTH and/or cable systems and the possible resulting deterioration in the terms, cancellation of fee arrangements or pressure on margin splits with operators of these systems;
- (15) Risks that we may not realize the expected increased sales and profits and other benefits from acquisitions and the restructuring of our international TV joint ventures;
- (16) Any charges or costs we incur in connection with restructuring measures we may take in the future;
- (17) Risks associated with the financial condition of Claxson Interactive Group, Inc., our Playboy TV-Latin America, LLC joint venture partner;
- (18) Increases in paper or printing costs;
- (19) Effects of the national consolidation of the single-copy magazine distribution system; and
- (20) Risks associated with the viability of our primarily subscription- and e-commerce-based Internet model.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risk, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates. In order to manage the risk associated with our exposure to such fluctuations, we enter into various hedging transactions that have been authorized pursuant to our policies and procedures. We have derivative instruments that have been designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, which are entered into in order to hedge the variability of cash flows to be received related to forecasted royalty revenues denominated in foreign currencies, primarily Japanese Yen and the Euro. We hedge these royalties with forward contracts for periods not exceeding 12 months. We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. We link all hedges that are designated as cash flow hedges to forecasted transactions. We also assess, both at the inception of the hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items. Hedge ineffectiveness is recorded in earnings. We do not use financial instruments for trading purposes.

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Effective with the refinancing of our financing obligations, which occurred on March 11, 2003, we no longer have any floating interest rate exposure. All of our current debt is represented by the senior secured notes, which are fixed rate obligations. On June 11, 2004, we used a portion of the proceeds from our equity offering in April 2004 to redeem \$35.0 million of the \$115.0 million outstanding balance. In 2001, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement that was scheduled to mature in May 2003 that effectively converted \$45.0 million of our floating rate debt to fixed rate debt, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense. In March 2003, in connection with the termination of our former credit facility, we also terminated this swap agreement for \$0.4 million. The fair value of the outstanding \$80.0 million senior secured notes will be influenced by changes in market rates and our credit quality. At December 31, 2004, the notes were trading above par for an implied fair value of \$92.9 million.

We prepared sensitivity analyses to determine the impact of a hypothetical 10% devaluation of the U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currencies of the countries to which we have exposure, primarily Japan and Germany. Based on our sensitivity analyses at December 31, 2004 and 2003, such a change in foreign currency exchange rates would affect our annual consolidated operating results, financial position and cash flows by approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The following consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are set forth in this Form 10-K Annual Report as follows:

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Consolidated Statements of Operations - Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002	46
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2004 and 2003	47
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity - Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002	48
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002	49
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	50
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The supplementary data regarding quarterly results of operations are set forth in Note (X) Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Fiscal Year Fiscal Year Fiscal Year

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	Ended 12/31/04	Ended 12/31/03	Ended 12/31/02
Net revenues	\$ 329,376	\$ 315,844	\$ 277,622
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales	(240,835)	(229,216)	(204,616)
Selling and administrative expenses	(56,894)	(56,826)	(58,117)
Restructuring expenses	(744)	(350)	(6,643)
Total costs and expenses	(298,473)	(286,392)	(269,376)
Gain on disposals	2	--	442
Operating income	30,905	29,452	8,688
Nonoperating income (expense)			
Investment income	579	363	125
Interest expense	(13,687)	(16,309)	(15,147)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	(1,266)	(1,407)	(993)
Minority interest	(1,436)	(1,660)	(1,724)
Debt extinguishment expenses	(5,908)	(3,264)	--
Equity in operations of investments	(71)	(80)	279
Insurance/litigation settlement	5,638	(8,500)	--
Vendor settlement	--	--	750
Other, net	(920)	(1,185)	(569)
Total nonoperating expense	(17,071)	(32,042)	(17,279)
Income (loss) before income taxes	13,834	(2,590)	(8,591)
Income tax expense	(3,845)	(4,967)	(8,544)
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,989	\$ (7,557)	\$ (17,135)
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,989	\$ (7,557)	\$ (17,135)
Dividend requirements of preferred stock	(428)	(893)	--
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 9,561	\$ (8,450)	\$ (17,135)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	31,581	27,023	25,595
Diluted	31,767	27,023	25,595
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.67)

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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Dec. 31,
2004

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,668
Marketable securities and short-term investments	24,052
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,897 and \$4,364, respectively	45,084
Receivables from related parties	1,281
Inventories, net	12,437
Deferred subscription acquisition costs	13,104
Other current assets	8,596

Total current assets	131,222

Property and equipment, net	11,491
Long term receivables	2,755
Programming costs, net	55,997
Goodwill	111,893
Trademarks	57,296
Distribution agreements, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,935 and \$970, respectively	31,206
Other noncurrent assets	18,721

Total assets	\$ 420,581
=====	
Liabilities	
Acquisition liabilities	\$ 10,184
Accounts payable	21,796
Accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits	8,286
Deferred revenues	51,421
Accrued litigation settlement	1,000
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	18,040

Total current liabilities	110,727

Financing obligations	80,000
Acquisition liabilities	19,085
Net deferred tax liabilities	15,023
Accrued litigation settlement	1,000
Other noncurrent liabilities	13,779

Total liabilities	239,614

Minority interest	12,517

Shareholders' equity	
Preferred stock, \$10,000 par value - 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 and 1,674 issued, respectively	--
Common stock, \$0.01 par value	
Class A voting - 7,500,000 shares authorized; 4,864,102 issued	49
Class B nonvoting - 75,000,000 and 30,000,000 shares authorized, respectively; 28,521,493 and 22,579,363 issued, respectively	285
Capital in excess of par value	222,285
Accumulated deficit	(52,949)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,220)

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Total shareholders' equity	168,450

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 420,581
=====	

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)

	Preferred Stock	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accum. Deficit	Re

Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ --	\$ 49	\$ 199	\$ 123,090	\$ (36,925)	
Net loss	--	--	--	--	(17,135)	
Shares issued or vested under stock plans, net	--	--	--	6	--	
Shares issued related to the Califa acquisition	--	--	15	22,826	--	
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	
Other	--	--	--	169	--	

Balance at December 31, 2002	--	49	214	146,091	(54,060)	
Net loss	--	--	--	--	(7,557)	
Shares issued or vested under stock plans, net	--	--	12	380	--	
Conversion of Holdings preferred B to Playboy preferred A	16,959	--	--	10,100	--	
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	--	(893)	
Shares issued related to Califa acquisition	--	--	--	(3,602)	--	
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	

Balance at December 31, 2003	16,959	49	226	152,969	(62,510)	
Net income	--	--	--	--	9,989	
Shares issued or vested under stock plans, net	--	--	--	619	--	
Conversion of Playboy preferred A to Playboy class B common	(16,959)	--	15	16,721	--	
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	--	(428)	
Shares issued in public equity offering	--	--	44	51,815	--	
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	
Other	--	--	--	161	--	

Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ --	\$ 49	\$ 285	\$ 222,285	\$ (52,949)	
=====						

(1) Accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of the following:

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	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	\$ 158	\$ (265)
Derivative loss	(80)	(28)
Foreign currency translation loss	(1,298)	(764)
	-----	-----
	\$ (1,220)	\$ (1,057)
	=====	=====

Comprehensive income (loss) was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,989	\$ (7,557)	\$ (17,135)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	423	817	(555)
Derivative gain (loss)	(52)	656	500
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(534)	(764)	149
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(163)	709	94
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 9,826	\$ (6,848)	\$ (17,041)
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 9,989	\$ (7,557)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation of property and equipment	3,169	3,698
Amortization of intangible assets	2,236	5,257
Amortization of investments in entertainment programming	41,695	40,603
Loss (gain) on disposals	331	--
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,266	1,407
Minority interest	1,436	1,364
Debt extinguishment expenses	5,908	3,264

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Equity in operations of investments	451	80
Insurance settlement	5,638	--
Deferred income taxes	1,300	1,349
Changes in current assets and liabilities		
Receivables	6,926	(10,340)
Receivables from related parties	(55)	316
Inventories	(420)	(1,519)
Deferred subscription acquisition costs	(1,345)	279
Other current assets	1,596	(2,261)
Accounts payable	396	(1,921)
Accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits	(3,138)	3,759
Deferred revenues	(2,542)	2,732
Deferred revenues from related parties	--	--
Acquisition liability interest	(2,340)	(407)
Accrued litigation settlement	(5,500)	6,500
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	(6,778)	1,869
	-----	-----
Net change in current assets and liabilities	(13,200)	(993)
	-----	-----
Decrease in receivables from related parties	--	--
Investments in entertainment programming	(41,457)	(44,727)
Increase in trademarks	(2,014)	(2,940)
Decrease (Increase) in other noncurrent assets	428	(1,561)
Decrease in deferred revenues from related parties	--	--
(Decrease) increase in accrued litigation settlement	(1,000)	2,000
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities	186	2,224
International TV joint venture restructuring	--	--
Other, net	1	1,411
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,363	4,879
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for acquisitions	--	--
Proceeds from disposals	152	116
Purchases of investments	(20,000)	--
Additions to property and equipment	(2,875)	(2,342)
Other, net	137	179
	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities	(22,586)	(2,047)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from equity offering	51,859	--
Proceeds from financing obligations	--	115,000
Repayment of financing obligations	(35,000)	(65,767)
Payment of debt extinguishment expenses	(3,850)	(356)
Payment of acquisition liabilities	(11,271)	(14,892)
Payment of deferred financing fees	--	(9,205)
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(651)	(669)
Proceeds from stock plans	490	272
Other, net	(18)	(1)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	1,559	24,382
	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,664)	27,214
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	31,332	4,118
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 26,668	\$ 31,332
	=====	=====

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(A) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization: Playboy Enterprises, Inc., together with its subsidiaries through which we conduct business, is a worldwide leader in the development and distribution of multi-media lifestyle entertainment for adult audiences with operations in the following business segments: Entertainment, Publishing and Licensing.

Principles of consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and all majority-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

Reclassifications: Certain amounts reported for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements: On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or Statement, No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("Statement 123(R)"), which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("Statement 123"). Statement 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends FASB Statement No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. Statement 123(R) requires that all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an option. Statement 123(R) is effective for public companies at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2005.

As permitted by Statement 123, we currently account for share-based payments to employees using APB 25's intrinsic value method. We expect to adopt Statement 123(R) on July 1, 2005 using the modified prospective method and estimate approximately \$1.7 million in stock-based compensation expense to be recorded in 2005.

Stock-based Compensation: At December 31, 2004 and 2003, we had various stock plans for key employees and non-employee directors, which are more fully described in Note (Q) Stock Plans. We account for stock options as prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and disclose pro forma information as provided by Statement 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation.

Pro forma net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per common share, presented below (in thousands, except per share amounts), were determined as if we had accounted for our employee stock options under the fair value method of Statement 123. The fair value of these options was estimated at the date of grant using an option pricing model. Such models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected volatility of the stock price. For pro forma disclosures, the options' estimated fair value was amortized over

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their vesting period. No stock-based employee compensation expense is recognized because all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to or in excess of the market value of the underlying common stock at the grant date. If we accounted for our employee stock options under Statement 123, compensation expense would have been \$2.8 million, \$2.1 million and \$3.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03

Net income (loss)		
As reported	\$ 9,989	\$ (7,557)
Pro forma	7,230	(9,699)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share applicable to common shareholders		
As reported	0.30	(0.31)
Pro forma	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.39)

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For the pro forma disclosures above, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over their respective vesting periods. The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02

Risk-free interest rate	3.63%	3.33%	4.64%
Expected stock price volatility	54.90%	48.90%	50.20%
Expected dividend yield	--	--	--

For 2004, 2003 and 2002, an expected life of six years was used for all of the stock options, and the weighted average fair value of options granted was \$7.80, \$5.06 and \$7.97, respectively.

Revenue recognition: Domestic TV networks DTH and cable revenues are recognized subsequently based on estimates of PPV buys and monthly subscriber counts reported each month by the system operators and adjusted to actual. The net adjustments to actual are not material. International TV revenues are recognized either upon identification of programming scheduled for networks, delivery of programming to customers and/or upon the commencement of the license term. Revenues from the sale of Playboy magazine and online subscriptions are recognized over the terms of the subscriptions. Revenues from newsstand sales of Playboy magazine and special editions (net of estimated returns) and revenues from the sale of Playboy magazine advertisements are recorded when each issue goes on sale. Revenues from e-commerce are recognized when the items are shipped, which is when title passes. Royalties from licensing our trademarks in our international publishing and product licensing businesses are generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related agreements.

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Prior to the December 2002 restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures, more fully explained in Note (C) Restructuring of Ownership of International TV Joint Ventures, international TV revenues received from PTVI, for the license of the exclusive international TV rights for the use of the Playboy tradename, film and video library, and for the acquisition of the international rights to the Spice film library, the U.K. and Japan Playboy TV networks and certain international distribution contracts, were recognized generally as the consideration was paid to us, less our 19.9% ownership interest in such transactions. License fees from PTVI for current output production were recognized as programming was available, less our 19.9% ownership interest in such transactions.

Cash equivalents: Cash equivalents are temporary cash investments with an original maturity of three months or less at date of purchase and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable securities and short-term investments: Marketable securities and short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are stated at fair value. Net unrealized holding gains and losses are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss." At December 31, 2004, short-term investments included \$20.0 million of auction rate securities, or ARS, which were previously classified as cash and cash equivalents. There were no such investments in ARS at December 31, 2003. ARS generally have long-term maturities; however, these investments have characteristics similar to short-term investments because at predetermined intervals, usually every 28 days, there is a new auction process.

Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts: Trade receivables are reported at their outstanding unpaid balances less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is increased by charges to income and decreased by chargeoffs (net of recoveries). We perform periodic evaluations of the adequacy of the allowance based on our past loss experience and adverse situations that may affect the customer's ability to pay.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (specific cost and average cost) or fair value.

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Property and equipment: Property and equipment are stated at cost. Costs incurred for computer software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized for application development activities and immediately expensed for preliminary project activities or post-implementation activities. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life for building improvements is ten years, furniture and equipment ranges from one to ten years and software ranges from one to five years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated using a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the terms of the related leases. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred and major betterments are capitalized. Sales and retirements of depreciable property and equipment are recorded by removing the related cost and accumulated depreciation from the accounts, and any related gains or losses are recorded.

Advertising costs: We expense advertising costs as incurred, except for direct-response advertising. Direct-response advertising consists primarily of costs associated with the promotion of Playboy magazine subscriptions, principally the production of direct-mail solicitation materials and postage, and the distribution of direct and e-commerce mailings. The capitalized direct-response advertising costs are amortized over the period during which the future benefits are expected to be received, generally six to 12 months. See

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Note (K) Advertising Costs.

Programming and content costs and amortization: Original programming and film acquisition costs are primarily assigned to the domestic and international networks and are capitalized and amortized utilizing the straight-line method, generally over three years. Online content expenditures are expensed as incurred. Prior to the December 2002 PTVI restructuring, the portion of original programming costs assigned to the international TV market was fully amortized upon availability to PTVI. Existing library original programming costs allocated to the international TV market were amortized proportionately with license fees recognized related to the PTVI agreement. Management believes that these methods have provided a reasonable matching of expenses with total estimated revenues over the periods that revenues associated with films, programs and online content are expected to be realized. Film and program amortization are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the estimates of amounts of related future revenues. Film and program costs are stated at the lower of unamortized cost or estimated net realizable value as determined on a specific identification basis and are classified on the balance sheet as noncurrent assets. See Note (C) Restructuring of Ownership of International TV Joint Ventures and Note (M) Programming Costs, Net.

Intangible assets: In accordance with Statement 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, we do not amortize goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives but subject them to annual impairment tests. Our indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of trademarks and certain acquired distribution agreements. Other intangible assets continue to be amortized over their useful lives. Noncompete agreements are being amortized using the straight-line method over the lives of the agreements, either five or ten years. Distribution agreements deemed to have definite lives are being amortized using the straight-line method over the lives of the agreements, ranging from three months to eight years. Capitalized trademark costs include recurring costs associated with the acquisition, defense, registration, and/or renewal of our trademarks. A program supply agreement is amortized using the straight-line method over the ten-year life of the agreement. Copyright defense, registration and/or renewal costs are being amortized using the straight-line method over 15 years. The noncompete agreements, program supply agreement and copyright costs are all included in "Other noncurrent assets."

During the first quarter of 2002, we completed the required transitional impairment tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, which did not result in an impairment charge. Deferred tax liabilities related to these assets with indefinite lives will now be realized only if there is a disposition or an impairment of the value of these intangible assets. We currently have net operating losses, or NOLs, available to offset deferred tax liabilities realized within the NOL carryforward period. However, we cannot be certain that NOLs will be available when the deferred tax liabilities related to these intangible assets are realized. Therefore, in 2002, we recorded a noncash income tax provision of \$7.1 million for these deferred tax liabilities, which included \$5.8 million related to the cumulative effect of changing the accounting for amortization from prior years.

As a result of the restructuring of the ownership of PTVI in December 2002, we acquired distribution agreements of \$3.4 million with a weighted average life of approximately four years and a program supply agreement of \$3.2 million with a life of ten years. The weighted average life of the aggregate of the definite-lived intangible assets acquired was approximately seven years. We also acquired indefinite-lived distribution agreements of \$9.0 million, which will not be amortized but will be subject to annual impairment testing.

In the first quarter of 2004, we sold our Sarah Coventry trademarks and service marks for their approximate book value, pursuant to an agreement under which we will receive payments over a period not to exceed ten years.

Amortizable intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2004			December 31,	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Noncompete agreements	\$14,000	\$12,855	\$ 1,145	\$14,000	\$12,037
Distribution agreements	3,151	1,935	1,216	3,151	970
Program supply agreement	3,226	645	2,581	3,226	323
Copyrights	1,979	875	1,104	2,253	743
Total amortizable intangible assets	\$22,356	\$16,310	\$ 6,046	\$22,630	\$14,073

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, our indefinite-lived intangible assets not subject to amortization included goodwill of \$111.9 million for both years, and trademarks of \$57.3 million and \$58.2 million, respectively. Also, of the \$31.2 million and \$32.2 million of distribution agreements on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, \$30.0 million are indefinite-lived for both periods.

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, goodwill by reportable segment was \$111.9 million for both periods for the Entertainment Group.

At October 1, 2004, we completed our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and determined that no impairment exists.

The aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets for 2004, 2003 and 2002 was \$2.2 million, \$5.3 million and \$7.2 million, respectively. Amortization expense related to intangible assets with definite lives is expected to total approximately \$1.6 million, \$1.0 million, \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million for each of the next five years, respectively.

Derivative financial instruments: We account for derivative instruments in accordance with Statement 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by Statement 138, which requires all derivative instruments to be recognized as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at fair value regardless of the purpose or intent for holding the derivative instrument. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and, further, on the type of relationship.

We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. At December 31, 2004, we had derivative instruments that have been designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, which are entered

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into in order to hedge the variability of cash flows to be received related to forecasted royalty revenues denominated in foreign currencies, primarily Japanese Yen and the Euro. We hedge these royalties with forward contracts for periods not exceeding 12 months. The fair value and carrying value of our forward contracts were not material. Since these derivative instruments are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instruments is being deferred and reported as a component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" and is reclassified into earnings in the same line item where the royalty revenue is recognized.

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, we had net unrealized losses totaling \$0.08 million and \$0.03 million, respectively, in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss," which represents the effective portion of changes in fair value of the cash flow hedges. During 2003, we reclassified \$0.5 million of net losses from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" to the Consolidated Statements of Operations, which were offset by net gains on the items being hedged. We do not expect any significant losses to be reclassified from "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" to earnings within the next 12 months.

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Earnings per common share: Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS adjusts basic EPS for the dilutive effects of stock options and other potentially dilutive financial instruments. See Note (G) Earnings per Common Share.

Equity investments: Prior to the restructuring of the ownership of PTVI, the equity method was used to account for our 19.9% interest in the common stock of PTVI due to our ability to exercise significant influence over PTVI's operating and financial policies. Equity in operations of PTVI included our 19.9% interest in the results of PTVI, the elimination of unrealized profits on certain transactions between us and PTVI and gains related to the transfer of certain assets to PTVI. Beginning in 2003, the equity method is used to account for our investment in PTVLA since the restructuring gave us the ability to exercise influence over PTVLA. The cost method was used prior to the restructuring.

Minority interest: In 2001, one of our subsidiaries, Playboy.com, converted three promissory notes, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, into shares of Playboy.com's Series A Preferred Stock. As part of consolidation, included in "Minority interest" and "Other noncurrent liabilities", is the accretion of dividends payable and professional fees related to the preferred stock. Also included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" is minority interest associated with the preferred stock. As part of the restructuring of the ownership of PTVI, Claxson agreed to return its shares of the preferred stock. Additionally, in 2001, we sold a majority of our interest in VIPress. Prior to the sale, the financial statements of VIPress were included in our financial statements, along with the related minority interest.

Foreign currency translation: Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies related to our international TV foreign operations were translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate existing at the balance sheet date. The net exchange differences resulting from these translations were included in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss." Revenues and expenses were translated at average rates for the period.

(B) ACQUISITION

In July 2001, we acquired The Hot Network and The Hot Zone networks, together with the related television assets of Califa. In addition, we acquired

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the Vivid TV network, now operated as Spice Platinum, and the related television assets of VODI, a separate entity owned by the sellers. The addition of these networks into our television networks portfolio enables us to offer a wider range of adult programming. We accounted for the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the results of these networks since the acquisition date have been included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. In connection with the acquisition and purchase price allocations, the Entertainment Group recorded goodwill of \$27.4 million, which is deductible over 15 years for income tax purposes. The purchase price was recorded at its net present value and is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as components of current and noncurrent "Acquisition liabilities."

We recorded \$30.8 million of intangible assets separate from goodwill. We recorded \$28.5 million for distribution agreements and \$2.3 million for noncompete agreements. All of the noncompete agreements and \$7.5 million of the distribution agreements are being amortized over approximately eight and two years, respectively, the weighted average lives of these agreements. Distribution agreements totaling \$21.0 million were deemed to have indefinite lives and are not subject to amortization.

The total consideration for the acquisition was \$70.0 million and is required to be paid in installments over a ten-year period ending in 2011. The nominal consideration for Califa's assets was \$28.3 million. We also assumed the obligations of Califa related to a note payable and noncompete liability. The nominal consideration for VODI's assets was \$41.7 million. We were obligated to pay up to an additional \$12.0 million in consideration upon the achievement of specified financial performance targets, \$5.0 million of which we paid on February 28, 2003 and \$7.0 million of which we paid on March 1, 2004. The amounts were recorded at the acquisition date as part of acquisition liabilities.

We may accelerate all or any portion of the remaining unpaid purchase price, but only by making the accelerated payments in cash, at a discount rate to be mutually agreed upon by the parties in good-faith negotiations. However, if the parties are unable to agree on the discount rate, we may, at our sole discretion, elect to accelerate the payment at a 12% discount rate.

The Califa acquisition agreement gave us the option of paying up to \$71 million of the scheduled payments in cash or Class B stock. The number of shares, if any, we issue in connection with a particular payment or particular payments is based on the trading prices of the Class B stock surrounding the applicable payment dates. Prior to each scheduled payment of consideration, we must provide the sellers with written notice specifying the portion of the purchase price payment that we intend to pay in cash and the portion in Class B stock. If we notify the sellers that we intend to issue Class B stock, the sellers must elect the portion of the shares that the sellers want us to register under the Securities Act, referred to as the eligible shares. We are then obligated to issue eligible shares registered under the Securities Act. The sellers may sell the eligible shares received during the 90-day period following the date the eligible shares are issued. If we do not get the registration statement relating to the resale of our shares issued in connection with a specified payment effective within the periods set forth in the agreement, we are also obligated to pay the sellers interest on the amount of the payment until the registration statement is declared effective. The interest payment can be paid in cash or shares of Class B stock at our option. For purposes of this discussion, references to eligible shares also include any shares of Class B stock issued to pay any required interest payments, if applicable. The interest rate will vary depending on the length of time required after the applicable

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payment date to get the registration statement declared effective. The number of eligible shares that may be sold on any day during a selling period is limited under the purchase agreement for the networks. A selling period will be extended if the applicable volume limitations did not permit all of the eligible shares to be sold during that selling period, assuming that the maximum number of shares were sold on each day during the period.

If the sellers elect to sell eligible shares during the applicable selling period, and the proceeds from the sales of those eligible shares are less than the aggregate value of those eligible shares at the time of their issuance, we have agreed to make the sellers whole for the shortfall by, at our option, (a) paying the shortfall in cash, (b) issuing additional shares of Class B stock in an amount equal to the shortfall, referred to as the make-whole shares, or (c) increasing the next scheduled payment of consideration to the sellers in an amount equal to the shortfall plus interest on the shortfall at a specified interest rate until the next scheduled payment of consideration. The foregoing make-whole mechanism will apply only to the extent the sellers have sold the maximum number of shares they are entitled to sell during the applicable selling period in accordance with the applicable volume limitations.

We are obligated to issue make-whole shares that are registered under the Securities Act and the sellers are entitled to sell those shares during a 30-day selling period that follows their issuance. Sales of make-whole shares are also subject to volume limitations and the selling periods applicable to make-whole shares will also be extended if the applicable volume limitations did not permit all of the make-whole shares to be sold during the applicable selling period, assuming that the maximum number of shares were sold on each day during the period. If during the applicable selling period for eligible shares or make-whole shares, the sales proceeds exceed the amount of the purchase price payment or the amount of the make-whole payment, the sellers will immediately cease the offering and sale of the remaining eligible shares or make-whole shares, as applicable, and the remaining eligible shares or make-whole shares, as applicable, will be returned promptly to us along with any excess sales proceeds.

On April 17, 2002, a registration statement for the resale of approximately 1,475,000 shares became effective. These shares were issued in payment of the first two installments of consideration, which totaled \$22.5 million plus \$0.3 million of accrued interest. The sellers elected to sell the shares and realized net proceeds from the sale of \$19.2 million. As a result, we were required to provide them with a make-whole payment in either cash or Class B stock of approximately \$3.6 million, plus interest until the date payment was made. On March 14, 2003, we paid the sellers \$17.3 million in cash, in satisfaction of \$8.5 million of base consideration due in 2003, a \$5.0 million performance-based payment due in 2003 and the \$3.6 million make-whole payment, plus accrued interest of \$0.2 million thereon. The amounts were recorded at the acquisition date as part of acquisition liabilities. In 2004, we paid the sellers \$15.0 million in cash, which included \$7.0 million in performance based payments.

At December 31, 2004, the remaining installments of consideration were due as follows (in thousands):

2005	\$ 8,000
2006	8,000
2007	8,000
2008	1,000
2009	1,000
2010	1,000
2011	750

Total future payments	\$27,750

(C) RESTRUCTURING OF OWNERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL TV JOINT VENTURES

On December 24, 2002, we completed the restructuring of the ownership of our international TV joint ventures with Claxson. The restructuring resulted in our acquiring full ownership of Playboy TV and movie networks outside of the United States and Canada other than Latin America, Iberia and Japan. The Claxson joint ventures originated when PTVI and PTVLA were formed in 1999 and 1996, respectively, as joint ventures between us and a member of the Cisneros Group, or Cisneros, for the ownership and operation of Playboy TV networks outside of the United States and Canada. In 2001, Claxson succeeded Cisneros as our joint venture partner. Prior to the restructuring transaction, parts of which were effective as of April 1, 2002, PTVI and PTVLA had exclusive rights to create and launch new television networks under the Playboy and Spice brands outside of the United States and Canada, and under specified circumstances, to license programming to third parties. We owned a 19.9% equity interest in PTVI and a 19% equity interest in PTVLA before the restructuring. PTVLA is now our sole remaining joint venture with Claxson.

Under the terms of the restructuring transaction, we (a) increased from 19.9% to 100% our ownership in PTVI, (b) acquired the 19.9% equity in two Japanese networks previously owned by PTVI, (c) retained our existing 19% ownership in PTVLA, (d) acquired an option to increase our percentage ownership of PTVLA, (e) obtained 100% distribution rights to Playboy TV en Espanol in the U.S. Hispanic market, (f) restructured our Latin American Internet joint venture with Claxson in favor of revenue share and promotional agreements for our respective Internet businesses in Latin America and (g) received from Claxson its preferred stock ownership in Playboy.com (approximately 3% equity in Playboy.com if converted).

Prior to the restructuring transaction, in return for the exclusive international TV rights for the use of the Playboy tradename, film and video library, and for the acquisition of the international rights to the Spice film library, the U.K. and Japan Playboy TV networks and certain international distribution contracts, PTVI was obligated to make total payments of \$100.0 million to us, related to the above, over six years, of which \$42.5 million had been received prior to the restructuring transaction. The remaining \$57.5 million was to be paid to us from 2002 to 2004. We accounted for these revenues from the original sale of assets and the licensing payments on an "as received" basis. In return for our increased ownership in PTVI and the other terms of the restructuring transaction, among other things, (a) we forgave approximately \$12.3 million in current programming and other receivables due from PTVI, (b) we will no longer receive the library or output agreement payments that we were scheduled to receive under the original agreement and (c) Claxson is released from its remaining funding obligations to PTVI.

We accounted for this transaction as an unwinding of the PTVI joint venture and final payment under the original sale of assets and licensing agreement. Accordingly, any assets originally sold by us to PTVI have been recorded at their book values prior to the formation of PTVI. The majority of other PTVI net assets, including identifiable intangible assets created subsequent to PTVI's formation, have been recorded at 80.1% of their fair value as a result of the 80.1% additional ownership in PTVI that we have acquired. The Playboy.com preferred stock surrendered by Claxson has been recorded at its carrying value. The net value received, measured as described above, was \$12.8 million. Of this amount, \$12.3 million was applied to our current programming and other receivables from PTVI. The remaining \$0.5 million was recorded as of

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the transaction date as the final revenue from the original sale of assets and licensing agreement.

The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of our results of operations assuming the restructuring transaction occurred on January 1, 2002 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Net revenues	\$ 294,446
Net loss	(19,257)
Basic and diluted EPS	\$ (0.75)

These unaudited pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only. They do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations which actually would have resulted had the restructuring transaction occurred on January 1, 2002, or of future results of operations.

In 2002, we recognized revenues from PTVI of \$16.3 million, and pre-tax income, including our equity in the results of PTVI's operations, of \$8.4 million.

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(D) RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES

In 2004, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$0.5 million relating to the realignment of entertainment and online businesses. In addition, primarily due to excess office space, we recorded additional charges of \$0.4 million related to the 2002 restructuring plan and reversed \$0.2 million related to the 2001 restructuring plan as a result of changes in plan assumptions. Of the total costs related to these restructuring plans, approximately \$9.0 million was paid by December 31, 2004, with most of the remainder to be paid in 2005 and some payments continuing through 2007.

In 2003, primarily due to excess space in our Chicago office, we recorded unfavorable adjustments of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million to the previous estimates related to the 2002 and 2001 restructuring plans, respectively.

In 2002, we recorded a \$5.7 million restructuring charge, of which \$2.9 million related to the termination of employees and \$2.8 million related to the consolidation of our office space in Los Angeles and Chicago.

In 2001, we implemented a restructuring plan that included a reduction in workforce coupled with vacating portions of certain office facilities. Total restructuring charges of \$4.6 million were recorded, including \$0.9 million recorded in 2002 as an unfavorable adjustment to the original estimate. Of the \$4.6 million charge, \$2.6 million related to the termination of employees and \$2.0 million related to the excess space in our Chicago and New York offices.

The following table displays the activity and balances of the restructuring reserve account for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands):

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	Workforce Reduction	Consolidation of Facilities and Operations	Total
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,142	\$ 2,721
Additional reserve recorded	2,938	2,799	5,737
Write-off leasehold improvements	--	(437)	(437)
Adjustment to previous estimate	100	806	906
Cash payments	(1,845)	(505)	(2,350)
Balance at December 31, 2002	2,772	3,805	6,577
Additional reserve recorded	--	--	--
Adjustment to previous estimate	(168)	518	350
Cash payments	(1,974)	(1,760)	(3,734)
Balance at December 31, 2003	630	2,563	3,193
Additional reserve recorded	466	--	466
Adjustment to previous estimate	--	278	278
Cash payments	(917)	(1,014)	(1,931)
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 179	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,006

(E) GAIN ON DISPOSALS

In 2002, we sold our remaining 20% interest in VIPress, our Polish publishing joint venture, resulting in a gain of \$0.4 million.

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(F) INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Current:			
Federal	\$ --	\$ 67	\$ --
State	93	152	120
Foreign	2,606	3,246	1,362
Total current	2,699	3,465	1,482
Deferred:			
Federal	1,042	1,365	6,420
State	104	137	642
Foreign	--	--	--
Total deferred	1,146	1,502	7,062
Total income tax provision	\$3,845	\$4,967	\$8,544

Foreign earnings were approximately \$0.5 million, \$3.9 million and \$0.0 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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The U.S. statutory tax rate applicable to us for each of 2004, 2003 and 2002 was 35%. The income tax provision differed from a provision computed at the U.S. statutory tax rate as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03
Statutory rate tax provision (benefit)	\$ 4,842	\$ (907)
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:		
Foreign income and withholding tax on licensing income	2,606	3,246
State income taxes	197	289
Nondeductible expenses	661	507
(Decrease) increase in valuation allowance	(9,163)	3,307
Tax benefit of foreign taxes paid or accrued	(1,341)	(1,556)
Expiration of capital loss carryforward	5,969	--
Other	74	81
Total income tax provision	\$ 3,845	\$ 4,967

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

In 2004, we decreased the valuation allowance by \$9.2 million, of which \$4.8 million was due to the reduction in the deferred tax asset related to 2004 net income and the remainder was primarily due to the expiration of a portion of our capital loss carryforward and the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles. In 2003, we increased the valuation allowance by \$3.3 million, of which \$1.5 million was due to the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles and the remainder was primarily due to the deferred tax asset related to the 2003 net operating loss. Of the \$14.6 million increase in the valuation allowance in 2002, \$7.1 million was due to the deferred tax treatment of certain acquired intangibles as a result of the adoption of Statement 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and the remainder was primarily due to the deferred tax asset related to the 2002 net operating loss.

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The significant components of our deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2003 and 2004 are presented below (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2003	Net Change	Dec. 31, 2004
Deferred tax assets:			
NOLs	\$ 24,966	\$ 5,337	\$ 30,303
Capital loss carryforwards	9,285	(7,338)	1,947
Tax credit carryforwards	11,679	479	12,158
Temporary difference related to PTVI	15,542	(7,713)	7,829
Other deductible temporary differences	26,596	868	27,464

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Total deferred tax assets	88,068	(8,367)	79,701
Valuation allowance	(72,453)	9,163	(63,290)
Deferred tax assets	15,615	796	16,411
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Deferred subscription acquisition costs	(5,483)	(328)	(5,811)
Intangible assets	(19,528)	(1,311)	(20,839)
Other taxable temporary differences	(4,481)	(303)	(4,784)
Deferred tax liabilities	(29,492)	(1,942)	(31,434)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ (13,877)	\$ (1,146)	\$ (15,023)

At December 31, 2004, we had NOLs of \$86.6 million expiring from 2009 through 2024. We had capital loss carryforwards of \$5.6 million expiring in 2008. In addition, foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$11.0 million and minimum tax credit carryforwards of \$1.1 million are available to reduce future U.S. federal income taxes. The foreign tax credit carryforwards expire in 2009 through 2014, and the minimum tax credit carryforwards have no expiration date.

(G) EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share, or EPS (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Numerator:			
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 9,561	\$ (8,450)	\$ (17,135)
Denominator:			
For basic EPS - weighted-average shares	31,581	27,023	25,595
Effect of dilutive potential common shares:			
Employee stock options and other	186	--	--
Dilutive potential common shares	186	--	--
For diluted EPS - weighted-average shares	31,767	27,023	25,595

The following table represents the approximate number of shares related to options to purchase our Class B common stock, or Class B stock, convertible preferred stock and restricted stock awards that were outstanding during the year but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS, as the inclusion of these shares would have been antidilutive (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Stock options	2,336	2,835	2,670

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Convertible preferred stock	743	1,506	--
Restricted stock awards	--	--	250
Total	3,079	4,341	2,920

On May 1, 2003, \$10.0 million of Holdings, Series A Preferred Stock held by Mr. Hefner, along with accumulated dividends of \$0.1 million, were exchanged for 1,122,209 shares of Playboy Class B stock.

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On April 26, 2004, we completed a public offering of 6,021,340 shares of our Class B stock. Included in this offering were 1,485,948 shares sold by Mr. Hefner. The shares sold by Mr. Hefner consisted of all of the shares of Class B common stock he received upon conversion of all of the outstanding shares of Playboy Series A convertible preferred stock, which we refer to as the Playboy Preferred Stock, at the time of the offering. See Note (S) Public Equity Offering for additional information.

(H) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value: The fair value of a financial instrument represents the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. For cash and cash equivalents, receivables, certain other current assets and current maturities of long-term debt and short-term debt, the amounts reported approximated fair value due to their short-term nature. At December 31, 2003, our long-term debt consisted of \$115.0 million of senior secured notes, due 2010, with a coupon of 11.00%. The fair value of these notes was determined to be \$131.8 million using market prices. On June 11, 2004, we used the proceeds from our equity offering, more fully described in Note (S) Public Equity Offering, to redeem \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, which reduced our long-term financing obligations to \$80.0 million as of December 31, 2004. The fair value of these notes was determined to be \$92.9 million at December 31, 2004. For foreign currency forward contracts, the fair value was estimated using quoted market prices established by financial institutions for comparable instruments, which approximated the contracts' values.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited due to the wide variety of customers and segments from which our products are sold and licensed.

(I) MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Marketable securities, primarily purchased in connection with our deferred compensation plans, and short-term investments, which represent auction rate securities, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
Cost of marketable securities	\$ 3,894	\$ 3,811
Cost of short-term investments	20,000	--
Gross unrealized holding gains	217	50
Gross unrealized holding losses	(59)	(315)
Fair value of marketable securities and short-term investments	\$ 24,052	\$ 3,546

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There were no proceeds from the sale of marketable securities for 2004, 2003 and 2002, and therefore no gains or losses were realized. Included in "Total other comprehensive income (loss)" for 2004 and 2003 were net unrealized holding gains of \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and for 2002 net unrealized holding losses of \$0.6 million. There were no proceeds from the sale of short-term investments for 2004, 2003 and 2002. We realized \$0.1 million of interest income received on the auction rate securities during 2004, and no such interest income was recorded during 2003 and 2002.

(J) INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories, net, which are stated at the lower of cost (specific cost and average cost) or fair value, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
Paper	\$ 2,573	\$ 2,613
Editorial and other prepublication costs	7,814	6,082
Merchandise finished goods	2,050	3,322
Total inventories, net	\$12,437	\$12,017

(K) ADVERTISING COSTS

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, advertising costs of \$7.9 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, were deferred and included in "Deferred subscription acquisition costs" and "Other current assets." For 2004, 2003 and 2002, our advertising expense was \$35.8 million, \$34.5 million and \$31.4 million, respectively.

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(L) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
Land	\$ 292	\$ 292
Buildings and improvements	8,706	8,644
Furniture and equipment	18,337	17,745
Leasehold improvements	11,090	11,137
Software	8,214	6,855
Total property and equipment	46,639	44,673
Accumulated depreciation	(35,148)	(32,653)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 11,491	\$ 12,020

(M) PROGRAMMING COSTS, NET

Programming costs, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
--	------------------	------------------

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Released, less amortization	\$ 38,279	\$ 44,919
Completed, not yet released	10,471	5,877
In-process	7,247	6,630
Total programming costs, net	\$ 55,997	\$ 57,426

Based on management's estimate at December 31, 2004 of future total gross revenues, approximately 57% of the completed original programming costs is expected to be amortized during 2005. We expect to amortize virtually all of the released, original programming costs during the next three years. At December 31, 2004, we had \$19.8 million of film acquisition costs. Film acquisition costs are typically amortized using the straight-line method over generally three years or less, which is our estimate of how long we plan to re-air a film or program on our broadcast networks.

(N) FINANCING OBLIGATIONS

Financing obligations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2003
Senior secured notes, interest of 11.00%	\$80,000	\$115,000
Total long-term financing obligations	\$ 80,000	\$115,000

Debt Financings

On March 11, 2003, we completed the offering of \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes through Holdings. On September 17, 2003, the senior secured notes were exchanged for new registered senior secured notes. The form and terms of the new notes are identical in all material respects (including principal amount, interest rate, maturity, ranking and covenant restrictions) to the form and terms of the old notes. The senior secured notes mature on March 15, 2010 and bear interest at the rate of 11.00% per annum, with interest payable on March 15th and September 15th of each year, beginning September 15, 2003.

Under the terms of the indenture governing the notes, we have the right at any time prior to March 15, 2006, to redeem up to 35% of the original \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes, or \$40.25 million, at a redemption price of 111.0% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with the net cash proceeds from a qualifying equity offering. As previously mentioned, on June 11, 2004, we used a portion of the net proceeds of the equity offering to redeem \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, which reduced our long term financing obligations to \$80.0 million as of December 31, 2004.

The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by us and by substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, referred to as the guarantors, excluding Playboy.com and its subsidiaries. The notes and the guarantees rank equally in right of payment with our and the guarantors' other existing and future senior debt. The notes and the guarantees are secured by a first-priority lien on our and each guarantor's trademarks, referred to as the primary collateral, and by a second-priority lien, junior to a lien for the benefit of

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the lenders under the new credit facility, as described below, on (a) 100% of the stock of substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, excluding the subsidiaries of Playboy.com, (b) 65% of the capital stock of substantially all of our indirect first-tier foreign subsidiaries, (c) substantially all of our and each guarantor's domestic personal property, excluding the primary collateral and (d) the Playboy Mansion, or collectively, the secondary collateral. Our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock is limited under the terms of the notes. See Note W Subsequent Event regarding our tender offer subsequent to December 31, 2004 to purchase the outstanding senior secured notes.

On March 11, 2003, Holdings also entered into an agreement for a new revolving credit facility, which was subsequently amended on September 15, 2004. We are permitted to borrow up to \$30.0 million in revolving borrowings, issue letters of credit or a combination of both. At December 31, 2004, there were no borrowings and \$10.0 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility, permitting \$20.0 million of available borrowings under this facility. For purposes of calculating interest, revolving loans made under the new credit facility will be designated at either the offshore dollar inter bank offer rate, or IBOR, plus a borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA or, in certain circumstances, at a base rate plus a borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA, as defined in the agreement. Letters of credit issued under the credit facility bear fees at the applicable borrowing margin based on our adjusted EBITDA. All amounts outstanding under the new credit facility will mature on September 1, 2007. Our obligations under the credit facility are guaranteed by us and each of the guarantors of the notes. The obligations of us and each of the guarantors under the new credit facility are secured by a first-priority lien on the secondary collateral and a second-priority lien on the primary collateral that support obligations under the notes.

FINANCING FROM RELATED PARTY

At December 31, 2002, Playboy.com had an aggregate of \$27.2 million of outstanding indebtedness to Hugh M. Hefner, our founder and Editor-In-Chief, in the form of three promissory notes. Upon the closing of the senior secured notes offering on March 11, 2003, Playboy.com's debt to Mr. Hefner was restructured. One promissory note, in the amount of \$10.0 million, was extinguished in exchange for shares of Holdings Series A Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$10.0 million. The two other promissory notes, in a combined principal amount of \$17.2 million, were extinguished in exchange for \$0.5 million in cash and shares of Holdings Series B Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$16.7 million. Pursuant to the terms of an exchange agreement between us, Holdings, Playboy.com and Mr. Hefner and certificates of designation governing the Holdings Series A and Series B Preferred Stock, we were required to exchange the Holdings Series A Preferred Stock for shares of Playboy Class B stock and to exchange the Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for shares of Playboy Preferred Stock.

On May 1, 2003, we exchanged the Holdings Series A Preferred Stock plus accumulated dividends for 1,122,209 shares of Playboy Class B stock and exchanged the Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for 1,674 shares of Playboy Preferred Stock with an aggregate stated value of \$16.7 million. The Playboy Preferred Stock accrued dividends at a rate of 8.00% per annum, which were paid semi-annually.

The Playboy Preferred Stock was convertible at the option of Mr. Hefner, the holder, into shares of our Class B stock at a conversion price of \$11.2625, which is equal to 125% of the weighted average closing price of our Class B stock over the 90-day period prior to the exchange of Holdings Series B Preferred Stock for Playboy Preferred Stock.

On April 26, 2004, we completed a public offering of 6,021,340 Class B shares at \$12.69 per share, before underwriting discounts. Included in this offering were 4,385,392 shares sold by Playboy, 1,485,948 sold by Mr. Hefner and 150,000 shares sold by Christie Hefner, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Playboy's shares included 3,600,000 initial shares, plus an additional 785,392 shares due to the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option. The shares sold by Mr. Hefner consisted of all the shares of Class B stock he received upon conversion, at the time of the offering, of all of the outstanding shares of Playboy Preferred Stock. Mr. Hefner and Ms. Hefner paid for expenses related to this transaction proportionate to the number of shares each sold to the total number of shares sold in the offering.

In August 2001, our subsidiary Playboy.com, Inc. issued \$15.0 million of its Series A Preferred Stock, of which \$5.0 million was purchased by Mr. Hefner. In connection with the restructuring of our international TV joint ventures, we reacquired the Series A Preferred Stock that was owned by an affiliate of Claxson. Each share of the Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference equal to \$7.1097 plus 8.0% per annum compounded annually from the original issuance date. As of December 31, 2004, the aggregate liquidation preference of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock was \$12.5 million.

The holders of Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock can require Playboy.com to redeem any or all of their shares of Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock at any time from and after August 10, 2006. If either of the preferred stockholders elects to cause a redemption during the 180-day period beginning August 10, 2006, and Playboy.com is unable to, or does not, satisfy its redemption obligations, we are required to satisfy Playboy.com's redemption obligations by delivering, at our option, cash or shares of our Class B common stock or any combination thereof.

(O) BENEFIT PLANS

Our Employees Investment Savings Plan is a defined contribution plan consisting of two components, a profit sharing plan and a 401(k) plan. The profit sharing plan covers all employees who have completed 12 months of service of at least 1,000 hours. Our discretionary contribution to the profit sharing plan is distributed to each eligible employee's account in an amount equal to the ratio of each eligible employee's compensation, subject to Internal Revenue Service limitations, to the total compensation paid to all such employees. Total contributions for 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$1.3 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

All employees are eligible to participate in the 401(k) plan upon their date of hire. We offer several mutual fund investment options. The purchase of our stock is not an option. We make matching contributions to the 401(k) plan based on each participating employee's contributions and eligible compensation. Our matching contributions for 2004, 2003 and 2002 related to this plan were \$1.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

We have two nonqualified deferred compensation plans, which permit certain employees and all nonemployee directors to annually elect to defer a portion of their compensation. A match is provided to employees who participate in the deferred compensation plan, at a certain specified minimum level, and whose annual eligible earnings exceed the salary limitation contained in the 401(k) plan. All amounts deferred and earnings credited under these plans are immediately 100% vested and are general unsecured obligations. Such obligations totaled \$4.7 million and \$4.2 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities."

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(P) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Our principal lease commitments are for office space, operations facilities and furniture and equipment. Some of these leases contain renewal or end-of-lease purchase options. Our restructuring initiatives in 2002 and 2001 included the consolidation of our office space in our Chicago, New York and Los Angeles locations. In our restructuring efforts, we have subleased a portion of our excess office space, and are working to sublease our remaining excess office space. See Note (D) Restructuring Expenses.

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Rent expense, net was as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Minimum rent expense	\$ 13,495	\$ 13,755	\$ 11,343
Sublease income	(419)	(842)	(1,036)
Rent expense, net	\$ 13,076	\$ 12,913	\$ 10,307

There was no contingent rent expense in any of these periods. The minimum future commitments at December 31, 2004, under operating leases with initial or remaining noncancelable terms in excess of one year, were as follows (in thousands):

2005	\$ 13,560
2006	12,853
2007	11,884
2008	10,439
2009	7,074
Later years	58,357
Less minimum sublease income	(1,152)
Minimum lease commitments, net	\$ 113,015

Our entertainment programming is delivered to DTH and cable operators through communications satellite transponders. We currently have four transponder service agreements related to our domestic networks, the terms of which currently extend through 2006, 2008, 2013, and 2014. We also have two international transponder service agreements, the terms of which currently extend through 2006 and 2009. At December 31, 2004, future commitments related to these six agreements were \$6.7 million, \$6.9 million, \$6.2 million, \$6.0 million, and \$5.0 million for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and \$13.8 million thereafter. These service agreements contain protections typical in the industry against transponder failure, including access to spare transponders, and conditions under which our access may be denied. Major limitations on our access to DTH or cable systems or satellite transponder capacity could materially adversely affect our operating performance. There have been no instances in which we have been denied access to transponder service.

In 2002, a \$4.4 million verdict was entered against us by a state trial court in Texas in a lawsuit with a former publishing licensee. We terminated the license in 1998 due to the licensee's failure to pay royalties and other amounts due to us under the license agreement. We are currently pursuing an appeal. We

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have posted a bond in the amount of approximately \$8.5 million, which represents the amount of the judgment, costs and estimated pre-and post-judgment interest. We, on advice of legal counsel, believe that it is not probable that a material judgment against us will be sustained and have not recorded a liability for this case in accordance with Statement 5, Accounting for Contingencies.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, we recorded \$8.5 million related to settlement of the Logix litigation, which related to events prior to our 1999 acquisition of Spice. We made a payment of \$6.5 million in 2004 and \$1.0 million in 2005 and will make a payment of \$1.0 million in 2006.

(Q) STOCK PLANS

We have various stock plans for key employees and nonemployee directors, which provide for the grant of nonqualified and incentive stock options and shares of restricted stock, deferred stock and other performance-based equity awards. The exercise price of options granted equals or exceeds the fair value at the grant date. In general, options become exercisable over a two- to four-year period from the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date. Restricted stock awards provide for the issuance of Class B stock subject to restrictions that lapse if we meet specified operating income objectives pertaining to one or more fiscal years. In addition, one of the plans pertaining to nonemployee directors also allows for the issuance of Class B stock as awards and payment for annual retainer, committee and meeting fees.

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At December 31, 2004, a total of 1,581,575 shares of Class B stock was available for future grants under the various stock plans combined. Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Shares		Weighted Average Exercise Price	
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
Outstanding at December 31, 2001	--	2,065,136	\$ --	\$18.31
Granted	--	781,250	--	14.91
Exercised	--	(11,500)	--	10.31
Canceled	--	(219,000)	--	16.19
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	--	2,615,886	--	17.51
Granted	--	701,000	--	10.03
Exercised	--	(17,500)	--	10.95
Canceled	--	(455,500)	--	14.33
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	--	2,843,886	--	16.22
Granted	--	549,500	--	14.20
Exercised	--	(41,334)	--	7.84
Canceled	--	(119,332)	--	12.69
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	--	3,232,720	\$ --	\$16.09

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options at December 31, 2004:

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Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Class B					
\$8.88-\$15.85	2,244,220	6.74	\$ 12.53	1,275,397	\$ 12.60
\$16.72-\$21.00	471,000	4.16	20.72	471,000	20.72
\$24.13-\$31.50	517,500	4.38	27.27	517,500	27.27
Total Class B	3,232,720	5.99	\$ 16.09	2,263,897	\$ 17.65

The weighted average exercise prices for Class B exercisable options at December 31, 2003 and 2002 were \$18.79 and \$18.65, respectively.

There was no restricted stock awarded in 2003. For 2002, the weighted average fair value of restricted stock awarded was \$11.82. As it was probable that the performance criteria would be met, we recorded \$2.7 million of compensation expense in 2002.

During 2004, we issued 173,000 shares of restricted stock units at a weighted average fair value of \$14.04, and 9,000 of these shares were cancelled during the year. As it was probable that the performance criteria would be met, we recorded \$0.7 million of compensation expense in 2004.

We have an Employee Stock Purchase Plan to provide substantially all regular full- and part-time employees an opportunity to purchase shares of our Class B stock through payroll deductions. The funds are withheld and then used to acquire stock on the last trading day of each quarter, based on the closing price less a 15% discount. At December 31, 2004, a total of approximately 25,000 shares of Class B stock were available for future purchases under this plan.

(R) SALE OF SECURITIES

The Califa acquisition agreement gave us the option of paying up to \$71 million of the purchase price in cash or Class B stock through 2007. On April 17, 2002, a registration statement for the resale of approximately 1,475,000 shares became effective. These shares were issued in payment of the first two installments of consideration, which totaled \$22.5 million plus \$0.3 million of accrued interest. The sellers elected to sell the shares and realized net proceeds from the sale of \$19.2 million. As a result, we were required to provide them with a make-whole payment in either cash or Class B stock of approximately \$3.6 million, plus interest until the date payment was made. On March 14, 2003, we paid the sellers \$17.3 million in cash, in satisfaction of \$8.5 million of base consideration due in 2003, a \$5.0 million performance-based payment due in 2003 and the \$3.6 million make-whole payment, plus accrued interest of \$0.2 million thereon. The amounts were recorded at the acquisition date as part of acquisition liabilities. In 2004, we paid the sellers \$15.0 million in cash. See Footnote (B) Acquisition for additional information.

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(S) PUBLIC EQUITY OFFERING

On April 26, 2004, we completed a public offering of 6,021,340 Class B shares at \$12.69 per share, before underwriting discounts. Included in this offering were 4,385,392 shares sold by Playboy, 1,485,948 shares sold by Mr. Hefner, and 150,000 shares sold by Ms. Hefner. Playboy's shares included 3,600,000 initial shares, plus an additional 785,392 shares due to the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option. The shares sold by Mr. Hefner consisted of all of the shares of Class B stock he received upon conversion, at the time of the offering, of all of the outstanding shares of Playboy Preferred Stock. Mr. Hefner and Ms. Hefner paid for expenses related to this transaction proportionate to the number of shares each sold to the total number of shares sold in the offering.

Net proceeds to us from the sale of our shares were approximately \$51.9 million. On June 11, 2004, we used \$39.8 million of the net proceeds of this sale to redeem \$35.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 11.00% senior secured notes due 2010, which included a \$3.9 million bond redemption premium and accrued and unpaid interest of \$0.9 million. We used approximately \$0.7 million of the net proceeds to pay accrued and unpaid dividends on the Playboy Preferred Stock up to the time of conversion. The balance of the net proceeds was used for general corporate purposes in the current year and on an ongoing basis.

(T) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Cash paid for interest and income taxes was as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02
Interest	\$20,267	\$13,720	\$ 9,260
Income taxes	\$ 2,544	\$ 3,668	\$ 1,485

In 2003, we had noncash activities related to the conversion of three related party promissory notes. The notes were first converted to Holdings Series A and Series B Preferred Stock. Subsequently, the Holdings Series A Preferred Stock was converted to Playboy Class B stock and the Series B Preferred Stock was converted to Playboy Preferred Stock. See Note (N) Financing Obligations. In 2002, we had noncash activities related to the conversion of two related party promissory notes and accrued interest into a new promissory note as well as noncash activities related to the Califa acquisition. See Note (B) Acquisition.

(U) SEGMENT INFORMATION

Our businesses are currently classified into the following three reportable segments: Entertainment, Publishing and Licensing. During the fourth quarter of 2004, we announced the realignment of our existing TV, DVD, online and wireless businesses. As a result of the new operating structure, we have changed our reportable business segments to include in the Entertainment Group segment the operations formerly reported in the Online Group segment. The new operating structure is designed to streamline operations, maximize return on content creation and increase responsiveness to customers. As required by Statement 131, "Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," all prior period segment information has been reclassified to reflect this change.

As a result of the realignment, the Entertainment Group operations now include the production and distribution of adult television programming for our

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domestic and international TV networks, online content, and worldwide DVD products in addition to Internet subscriptions, e-commerce and other electronic platform businesses including advertising, international ventures and online gaming. Publishing Group operations include the publication of Playboy magazine, other domestic publishing businesses comprising special editions, calendars and ancillary businesses, and the licensing of international editions of Playboy magazine. Licensing Group operations include the licensing of consumer products carrying one or more of our trademarks and images, as well as Playboy branded location-based entertainment and marketing activities.

These reportable segments are based on the nature of the products offered. Our chief operating decision maker evaluates performance and allocates resources based on several factors, of which the primary financial measure is segment operating results. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note (A) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

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The following table represents financial information by reportable segment (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/04	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/03	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/02

Net revenues (1)			
Entertainment	\$ 189,157	\$ 175,735	\$ 152,603
Publishing	119,816	120,678	111,802
Licensing	20,403	19,431	13,217

Total	\$ 329,376	\$ 315,844	\$ 277,622
=====			
Income (loss) before income taxes			
Entertainment	\$ 33,145	\$ 30,823	\$ 23,449
Publishing	6,233	5,160	2,669
Licensing	10,476	10,358	4,581
Corporate Administration and Promotion	(18,207)	(16,539)	(15,810)
Restructuring expenses	(744)	(350)	(6,643)
Gain on disposals	2	--	442
Nonoperating expense	(17,071)	(32,042)	(17,279)

Total	\$ 13,834	\$ (2,590)	\$ (8,591)
=====			
Depreciation and amortization (2) (3)			
Entertainment	\$ 45,847	\$ 47,892	\$ 49,621
Publishing	231	397	371
Licensing	28	33	46
Corporate Administration and Promotion	994	1,236	1,581

Total	\$ 47,100	\$ 49,558	\$ 51,619
=====			
Identifiable assets (2) (4)			
Entertainment	\$ 266,736	\$ 270,549	\$ 267,463
Publishing	45,724	48,462	43,861
Licensing	5,344	8,199	4,726
Catalog	--	--	36
Corporate Administration and Promotion	102,777	90,850	53,635

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Total	\$ 420,581	\$ 418,060	\$ 369,721
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- (1) Net revenues include revenues attributable to foreign countries of approximately \$78,337, \$69,478, and \$45,695 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Revenues from individual foreign countries were not material. Revenues are generally attributed to countries based on the location of customers, except licensing royalties where revenues are attributed based upon the location of licensees.
- (2) The majority of our property and equipment and capital expenditures are reflected in Corporate Administration and Promotion; depreciation, however, is partially allocated to the reportable segments.
- (3) Amounts include depreciation of property and equipment, amortization of intangible assets and amortization of investments in entertainment programming.
- (4) Our long-lived assets located in foreign countries were not material.
- (V) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In 1971, we purchased the Playboy Mansion in Los Angeles, California, where our founder, Hugh M. Hefner, lives. The Playboy Mansion is used for various corporate activities, including serving as a valuable location for video production, magazine photography and for online, advertising and sales events. It also enhances our image, as host for many charitable and civic functions. The Playboy Mansion generates substantial publicity and recognition, which increase public awareness of us and our products and services. Mr. Hefner pays us rent for that portion of the Playboy Mansion used exclusively for his and his personal guests' residence as well as the per-unit value of non-business meals, beverages and other benefits received by him and his personal guests. The Playboy Mansion is included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2004 and 2003 at a net book value, including all improvements and after accumulated depreciation, of \$1.6 million for both years. The operating expenses of the Playboy Mansion, including depreciation and taxes, were \$3.0 million, \$2.3 million and \$3.6 million for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, net of rent received from Mr. Hefner. We estimated the sum of the rent and other benefits payable for 2004 to be \$1.3 million, and Mr. Hefner paid that amount during 2004. The actual rent and other benefits payable for 2003 and 2002 was \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

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From time to time, we enter into barter transactions in which we secure air transportation for Mr. Hefner in exchange for advertising pages in Playboy magazine. Mr. Hefner reimburses us for our direct costs of providing these ad pages. We receive significant promotional benefit from these transactions. There were no such transactions in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

On April 26, 2004, Mr. Hefner converted his \$16.7 million of Playboy Preferred Stock into 1,485,948 shares of our Class B stock and sold these shares as part of our public equity offering on that date. See Note (S) Public Equity Offering.

At December 31, 2002 and at the time of the Hefner debt restructuring, Playboy.com had an aggregate of \$27.2 million of outstanding indebtedness to Mr. Hefner in the form of three promissory notes. Upon the closing of the senior

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secured notes offering on March 11, 2003, Playboy.com's debt to Mr. Hefner was restructured as previously discussed in Note (N) Financing Obligations.

Prior to the December 2002 PTVI ownership restructuring, we also had material related party transactions with PTVI. See Note (C) Restructuring of Ownership of International TV Joint Ventures.

In August 2001, our subsidiary Playboy.com, Inc. issued \$15.0 million of its Series A Preferred Stock, of which \$5.0 million was purchased by Mr. Hefner. See Note (N) Financing Obligations for additional information regarding the terms and redemption of the Playboy.com Series A Preferred Stock.

(W) SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 22, 2005, Holdings commenced an offer to purchase for cash all \$80.0 million of the outstanding senior secured notes. In connection with the tender offer, consents from holders of the senior secured notes are being solicited for certain amendments which would eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default and would release all of the related guarantees and collateral. The consent solicitation will expire on March 7, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The tender offer will expire on March 22, 2005, unless extended or earlier terminated. The total amount of funds required to purchase all of the senior secured notes and make consent payments, to pay accrued and unpaid interest on the senior secured notes, and pay all fees and expenses in connection with the tender offer and consent solicitation is expected to be approximately \$100.0 million, assuming all senior secured notes are validly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the consent deadline. We expect to fund the tender offer and consent solicitation from various sources, which may include available cash, borrowings under our existing credit facility, new debt financing, or a combination of these sources. Completion of the tender offer and consent solicitation is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including (i) receipt of valid tenders for at least 66-2/3% of the principal amount of outstanding senior secured notes and (ii) completion of a financing having gross proceeds of at least \$90.0 million. The tender offer and consent solicitation may be amended, extended or, under certain circumstances, terminated.

(X) QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of the unaudited quarterly results of operations for 2004 and 2003 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

2004	Quarters Ended			
	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Net revenues	\$80,870	\$78,717	\$80,258	\$89,531
Operating income	7,452	3,163	6,705	13,585
Net income (loss)	1,888	(8,291)	1,927	14,465
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	1,553	(8,384)	1,927	14,465
Basic and diluted EPS applicable to common shareholders	0.06	(0.26)	0.06	0.43
Common stock price				
Class A high	14.78	13.26	11.25	12.35
Class A low	12.10	11.00	7.60	9.60
Class B high	16.48	14.55	12.00	13.25
Class B low	\$ 13.05	\$ 11.43	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.96

2003	Quarters Ended			
	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
Net revenues	\$74,281	\$75,971	\$74,448	\$91,144
Operating income	9,450	5,518	5,661	8,823
Net income (loss)	632	(905)	(610)	(6,674)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	632	(1,128)	(944)	(7,010)
Basic and diluted EPS applicable to common shareholders	0.02	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.26)
Common stock price				
Class A high	10.23	12.64	13.86	15.68
Class A low	7.48	8.03	11.64	13.48
Class B high	11.95	13.74	15.11	16.91
Class B low	\$ 7.92	\$ 8.47	\$ 12.75	\$ 14.45

Net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 included a \$5.6 million insurance recovery related to litigation. Net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 included an \$8.5 million charge for the Logix litigation settlement.

Net loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 included \$5.9 million of debt extinguishment expenses related to the redemption of \$35.0 million of our outstanding balance of senior secured notes. See Note (N) Financing Obligations.

Net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 included \$3.3 million of debt extinguishment expenses in connection with financing obligations, which were repaid upon completion of our debt offering in the quarter.

(Y) SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On March 11, 2003, Holdings completed an offering of \$115.0 million of 11.00% senior secured notes due in 2010, which we refer to as the Old Notes. On September 17, 2003, the Old Notes were exchanged for new 11.00% senior secured notes due in 2010, which we refer to as the New Notes. The form and terms of the New Notes are identical in all material respects (including principal amount, interest rate, maturity, ranking and covenant restrictions) to the form and terms of the Old Notes, except that the New Notes (a) have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, (b) do not bear restrictive legends restricting their transfer under the Securities Act, (c) are not entitled to the registration rights that apply to the Old Notes and (d) do not contain provisions relating to liquidated damages in connection with the Old Notes under circumstances related to the timing of the exchange offer. The payment obligations under the New Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on a senior secured basis, by us and by substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries, referred to as the guarantors,

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excluding Playboy.com and its subsidiaries. All of our remaining subsidiaries, referred to as the nonguarantors, are wholly-owned by the guarantors except for Playboy.com and its subsidiaries, which are majority-owned subsidiaries. The following supplemental Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, the Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, present financial information for (a) us (carrying our investment in Holdings under the equity method), (b) Holdings, the issuer of the New Notes (carrying its investment in the guarantors under the equity method), (c) on a combined basis the guarantors (carrying any investment in nonguarantors under the equity method) and (d) on a combined basis the nonguarantors. Separate financial statements of the guarantors are not presented because the guarantors are jointly, severally, and unconditionally liable under the guarantees, and we believe that separate financial statements and other disclosures regarding the guarantors are not material to investors. In general, Holdings has entered into third-party borrowings and financed its subsidiaries via intercompany accounts. All intercompany activity has been included as "Net receipts from (payments to) subsidiaries" in the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows. In certain cases, taxes have been calculated on the basis of a group position that includes both guarantors and nonguarantors. In such cases, the taxes have been allocated to individual legal entities based upon each legal entity's actual contribution to the tax provision.

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2004			
	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Nonguarantor Subsidiaries
Net revenues	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 259,489	\$ 83,000
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	--	--	(190,476)	(64,000)
Selling and administrative expenses	--	--	(45,261)	(11,000)
Restructuring expenses	--	--	(372)	(1,000)
Total costs and expenses	--	--	(236,109)	(76,000)
Gain on disposal	--	--	2	--
Operating income	--	--	23,382	7,000
Nonoperating income (expense)				
Investment income	--	--	576	--
Interest expense	--	(10,569)	(3,113)	--
Amortization of deferred financing fees	--	(1,266)	--	--
Minority interest	--	--	(1,436)	--
Debt extinguishment expenses	--	(5,908)	--	--
Equity in operations of investments	--	--	(71)	--

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Litigation settlement	--	--	5,638	
Equity income (loss) from subsidiaries	9,989	28,117	6,485	
Other, net	--	(385)	(410)	
Total nonoperating expense	9,989	9,989	7,669	
Income before income taxes	9,989	9,989	31,051	7,
Income tax expense	--	--	(2,934)	
Net income	\$ 9,989	\$ 9,989	\$ 28,117	\$ 6,

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries
Net revenues	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 256,063	\$ 76,000
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	--	--	(188,850)	(57,000)
Selling and administrative expenses	--	--	(45,979)	(10,000)
Restructuring expenses	--	--	24	(1,000)
Total costs and expenses	--	--	(234,805)	(68,000)
Operating income	--	--	21,258	8,000
Nonoperating income (expense)				
Investment income	--	--	432	(1,000)
Interest expense	--	(11,288)	(4,584)	(1,000)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	--	(1,383)	--	(1,000)
Minority interest	(297)	--	(1,363)	(1,000)
Debt extinguishment expenses	--	(3,061)	--	(1,000)
Equity in operations of investments	--	--	(80)	(1,000)
Litigation settlement	--	--	(8,500)	(1,000)
Equity income (loss) from subsidiaries	(7,260)	8,847	5,453	(1,000)
Other, net	--	(375)	(663)	(1,000)
Total nonoperating expense	(7,557)	(7,260)	(9,305)	(1,000)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7,557)	(7,260)	11,953	7,000
Income tax expense	--	--	(3,106)	(1,000)
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,557)	\$ (7,260)	\$ 8,847	\$ 5,000

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Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	N Guaran Subsidiar
Net revenues	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 246,020	\$ 31,200
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	--	--	(175,281)	(29,000)
Selling and administrative expenses	--	--	(47,018)	(11,000)
Restructuring expenses	--	--	(3,865)	(2,000)
Total costs and expenses	--	--	(226,164)	(43,000)
Gain on disposals	--	--	442	
Operating income (loss)	--	--	20,298	(11,000)
Nonoperating income (expense)				
Investment income	--	--	91	
Interest expense	--	(5,996)	(6,847)	(2,000)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	--	(945)	--	
Minority interest	--	--	(1,724)	
Equity in operations of investments	--	--	279	
Vendor settlement	--	--	750	
Equity loss from subsidiaries	(17,135)	(10,131)	(14,153)	
Other, net	--	(63)	(508)	
Total nonoperating expense	(17,135)	(17,135)	(22,112)	(2,000)
Loss before income taxes	(17,135)	(17,135)	(1,814)	(13,000)
Income tax expense	--	--	(8,317)	(1,000)
Net loss	\$ (17,135)	\$ (17,135)	\$ (10,131)	\$ (14,000)

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
 December 31, 2004
 (In thousands)

	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	N Guaran Subsidiar
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 20,359	\$ 6,000
Marketable securities and short-term investments	--	--	24,052	
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	--	--	37,665	7,000

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Receivables from related parties	--	--	(7,276)	8,
Inventories, net	--	--	10,923	1,
Deferred subscription acquisition costs	--	--	13,104	
Other current assets	--	22	6,441	2,
Total current assets	--	22	105,268	25,
Receivables from affiliates	--	77,845	39,173	
Property and equipment, net	--	--	10,002	1,
Long term receivables	--	--	2,755	
Programming costs, net	--	--	54,321	1,
Goodwill	--	--	111,370	
Trademarks	--	--	57,296	
Distribution agreements, net of accumulated amortization	--	--	31,206	
Investment in subsidiaries	168,450	168,450	(29,278)	
Other noncurrent assets	--	4,824	13,837	
Total assets	\$ 168,450	\$ 251,141	\$ 395,950	\$ 29,
Liabilities				
Acquisition liabilities	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 6,577	\$ 3,
Accounts payable	--	100	15,692	6,
Accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits	--	--	8,218	
Deferred revenues	--	--	45,059	6,
Accrued litigation settlement	--	--	1,000	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	--	2,591	16,024	(
Total current liabilities	--	2,691	92,570	15,
Financing obligations	--	80,000	--	
Financing obligations to affiliates	--	--	77,845	39,
Acquisition liabilities	--	--	15,888	3,
Net deferred tax liabilities	--	--	15,023	
Accrued litigation settlement	--	--	1,000	
Other noncurrent liabilities	--	--	12,657	1,
Total liabilities	--	82,691	214,983	58,
Minority interest	--	--	12,517	
Shareholders' equity	168,450	168,450	168,450	(29,
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 168,450	\$ 251,141	\$ 395,950	\$ 29,

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	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 24,445	\$ 6,
Marketable securities	--	--	3,546	
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	--	--	43,948	8,
Receivables from related parties	--	--	(7,277)	8,
Inventories, net	--	--	9,624	2,
Deferred subscription acquisition costs	--	--	11,759	
Other current assets	--	--	8,420	1,
Total current assets	--	--	94,465	27,
Receivables from affiliates	--	110,843	49,315	
Property and equipment, net	--	--	10,621	1,
Programming costs, net	--	--	56,442	
Goodwill	--	--	111,370	
Trademarks	--	--	58,159	
Distribution agreements, net of accumulated amortization	--	--	32,170	
Investment in subsidiaries	106,636	106,636	(41,990)	
Other noncurrent assets	--	8,013	16,023	
Total assets	\$ 106,636	\$ 225,492	\$ 386,575	\$ 30,
Liabilities				
Acquisition liabilities	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 13,244	\$ 2,
Accounts payable	--	131	17,205	5,
Accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits	--	--	11,200	
Deferred revenues	--	--	47,098	6,
Accrued litigation settlement	--	--	6,500	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	--	3,725	13,896	1,
Total current liabilities	--	3,856	109,143	16,
Financing obligations	--	115,000	--	
Financing obligations to affiliates	--	--	110,843	49,
Acquisition liabilities	--	--	21,107	5,
Net deferred tax liabilities	--	--	13,877	
Accrued litigation settlement	--	--	2,000	
Other noncurrent liabilities	--	--	11,888	1,
Total liabilities	--	118,856	268,858	72,
Minority interest	--	--	11,081	
Shareholders' equity	106,636	106,636	106,636	(41,
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 106,636	\$ 225,492	\$ 386,575	\$ 30,

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	N Guaran Subsidiar

Cash flows from operating activities				
Net cash provided by (used for)				
operating activities	\$	\$ (7,686)	\$ 18,140	\$ 5,

Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from disposals	--	--	28	
Additions to property and equipment	--	--	(1,812)	(1,
Purchases of investments	--	--	(20,000)	
Other, net	--	--	137	

Net cash used for investing	--	--	(21,647)	(

Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from financing obligations	51,859	--	--	
Repayment of financing obligations	--	(35,000)	--	
Payment of debt extinguishment				
expenses	--	(3,850)	--	
Payment of acquisition liabilities	--	--	(9,546)	(1,
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(651)	--	--	
Proceeds from stock plans	490	--	--	
Other, net	(18)	--	--	

Net cash provided by (used for)				
financing activities	51,680	(38,850)	(9,546)	(1,

Net receipts from (payments to)				
subsidiaries	(51,680)	46,536	8,967	(3,

Net decrease in cash				
and cash equivalents	--	--	(4,086)	(
Cash and cash equivalents				
at beginning of period	--	--	24,445	6,

Cash and cash equivalents				
at end of period	\$	\$	\$ 20,359	\$ 6,
=====				

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	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (Parent)	Holdings (Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	N Guaran Subsidiar
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (186)	\$ (8,400)	\$ 5,939	\$ 7,000
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from disposals	--	--	116	(1,000)
Additions to property and equipment	--	--	(1,796)	(1,000)
Other, net	--	--	175	(1,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	--	--	(1,505)	(1,000)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from financing obligations	--	115,000	--	(1,000)
Repayment of financing obligations	--	(65,267)	--	(1,000)
Payment of debt extinguishment expenses	--	(356)	--	(1,000)
Payment of acquisition liabilities	--	--	(13,145)	(1,000)
Payment of deferred financing fees	--	(9,205)	--	(1,000)
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(669)	--	--	(1,000)
Proceeds from stock plans	272	--	--	(1,000)
Other, net	(1)	--	--	(1,000)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(398)	40,172	(13,145)	(2,000)
Net receipts from (payments to) subsidiaries	584	(31,772)	35,064	(3,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	--	--	26,353	(1,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	--	--	(1,908)	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 24,445	\$ 6,000

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PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	Playboy Enterprises,	Holdings	Guarantor	N Guaran

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	Inc. (Parent)	(Issuer)	Subsidiaries	Subsidiar

Cash flows from operating activities				
Net cash provided by (used for)				
operating activities	\$ --	\$ (6,103)	\$ 31,634	\$ (11,

Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments for acquisitions	--	--	(435)	
Proceeds from disposals	--	--	1,484	
Additions to property and equipment	--	--	(3,975)	(
Other, net	--	--	78	

Net cash used for investing activities	--	--	(2,848)	(

Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from financing obligations	--	--	--	5,
Repayment of financing obligations	--	(16,311)	--	(
Payment of deferred financing fees	--	(310)	--	(
Proceeds from stock plans	234	--	--	

Net cash provided by (used for)				
financing activities	234	(16,621)	--	4,

Net receipts from (payments to)				
subsidiaries	(234)	22,724	(31,150)	8,

Net increase (decrease) in cash				
and cash equivalents	--	--	(2,364)	1,
Cash and cash equivalents				
at beginning of period	--	--	456	4,

Cash and cash equivalents				
at end of period	\$ --	\$ --	\$ (1,908)	\$ 6,
=====				

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Playboy Enterprises, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our

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audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Playboy Enterprises, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 18, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 18, 2005,
except for Note (W), as to which the date is
February 22, 2005

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2004. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2004, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004. In making this evaluation, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our

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evaluation, our management believes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2004.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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(c) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Playboy Enterprises, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Playboy Enterprises, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Playboy Enterprises Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Playboy Enterprises, Inc.

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maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Playboy Enterprises, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, and our report dated February 18, 2005, except for Note (W), as to which the date is February 22, 2005, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 18, 2005

(d) Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2004 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information required by Item 10 is included in our Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference, pursuant to General Instruction G(3).

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Controller. That code is part of our Code of Business Conduct, which is available free of charge through our website, www.playboyenterprises.com, and is available in print to any shareholder who sends a request for a paper copy to: Investor Relations, Playboy Enterprises, Inc., 680 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611. We intend to include on our website any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Business Conduct that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Controller that relates to any element of the code of ethics definition enumerated in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 is included in our Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference (excluding the Report

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of the Compensation Committee and the Performance Graph), pursuant to General Instruction G(3).

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth information regarding outstanding options and shares reserved for future issuance as of December 31, 2004:

	Class B Stock		
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Outstanding	Rema Future
Total equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,232,720	\$ 16.09	

The other information required by Item 12 is included in our Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference, pursuant to General Instruction G(3).

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by Item 13 is included in our Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference, pursuant to General Instruction G(3).

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 is included in our Proxy Statement (to be filed) relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in May 2005, which will be filed within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and is incorporated herein by reference, pursuant to General Instruction G(3).

PART IV

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

(a) Certain Documents Filed as Part of the Form 10-K

Our Financial Statements and Supplementary Data following are as set forth under Part II. Item 8. of this Form 10-K Annual Report:

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On November 2, 2004, we furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 2, 2004, under Item 2., attaching our press release announcing our financial results for the third quarter of 2004.

On December 6, 2004, we furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 6, 2004, under Item 9., attaching our press release disclosing certain projections and remarks made during our presentation at the Credit Suisse First Boston Media Week conference on December 6, 2004.

(c) Exhibits

See Exhibit Index.

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SIGNATURES

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

PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC.

(Registrant)

June 10, 2005

By /s/ Linda Havard

Linda G. Havard
Executive Vice President,
Finance and Operations,
and Chief Financial Officer

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(Authorized Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

All agreements listed below may have additional exhibits which are not attached. All such exhibits are available upon request, provided the requesting party shall pay a fee for copies of such exhibits, which fee shall be limited to our reasonable expenses incurred in furnishing these documents.

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
#2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2001, by and among Playboy Enterprises, Inc., Califa Entertainment Group, Inc., V.O.D., Inc., Steven Hirsch, Dewi James and William Asher (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 from the Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 6, 2001)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q dated March 31, 2003)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 from the Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 15, 1999)
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2004)
4.1	11% Senior Secured Notes due 2010
a	Indenture, dated as of March 11, 2003, or the Indenture, between PEI Holdings, Inc., the Guarantors party thereto and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee
b	Form of 11% Senior Secured Note due 2010 (included in Exhibit 4.1(a))
c	Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between PEI Holdings, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
d	Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among Chelsea Court Holdings LLC, as the limited partner in 1945/1947 Cedar River C.V., Candlelight Management LLC, as the general partner in 1945/1947 Cedar River C.V., and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
e	Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Claridge Organization LLC and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
f	Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Clubs International, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture

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- g Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between CPV Productions, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- h Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- i Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Gaming International, Ltd. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- j Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- k Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- l Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- m Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Planet Playboy, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- n Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Spice Entertainment, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- o Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy TV International, LLC and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- p Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy TV International, LLC and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- q Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between PEI Holdings, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., in its capacity as Trustee under the Indenture
- r Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and each of the domestic subsidiaries of PEI Holdings, Inc. set forth on the signature pages thereto and Bank One, N.A., in its capacity as Trustee under the Indenture

- s Trademark Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by AdultTVision Communications, Inc., Alta Loma Entertainment, Inc., Lifestyle Brands, Ltd., Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Spice Entertainment, Inc., Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc. in favor of Bank One, N.A., in its capacity as Trustee under the Indenture

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- t Copyright Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by After Dark Video, Inc., Alta Loma Distribution, Inc., Alta Loma Entertainment, Inc., Impulse Productions, Inc., Indigo Entertainment, Inc., MH Pictures, Inc., Mystique Films, Inc., Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Precious Films, Inc. and Women Productions, Inc. in favor of Bank One, N.A., in its capacity as Trustee under the Indenture
- u Lease Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by and among Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee for various noteholders
- v Second Priority Deed of Trust with Assignment of Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated as of March 11, 2003, made and executed by Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. in favor of Fidelity National Title Insurance Company for the benefit of Bank One, N.A., as Trustee pursuant to the Indenture
- w Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Bank of America, N.A., as agent, and Bank One, N.A., as trustee
- x Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by and among PEI Holdings, Inc., Playboy Enterprises, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors listed on the signature pages thereof and Banc of America Securities LLC and Lazard Freres & Co. LLC

(items (a) through (x) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 4.1(a) through (x), respectively, from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, or the 2002 Form 10-K)

- y First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 22, 2003, among PEI Holdings, Inc., Andrita Studios, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as trustee
- z First Amendment to Pledge Agreement, dated July 22, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture
- aa Joinder to Security Agreement, dated July 22, 2003, between Andrita Studios, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee under the Indenture

(items (y), (z) and (aa) incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1(a)-1, 4.1(h)-1 and 4.1(r)-1 to Playboy Enterprises, Inc.'s Form S-4, filed with the Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, on May 19, 2003, File No. 333-105386, or the May 19, 2003 Form S-4)

- 4.2 Credit Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among PEI Holdings, Inc., each lender from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A. as Agent (see Exhibit 10.12) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 from the 2002 Form 10-K)

10.1 Playboy Magazine Printing and Binding Agreement

- &a October 22, 1997 Agreement between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and Quad/Graphics, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from our transition period report on Form 10-K for the six months ended December 31, 1997, or the Transition Period Form 10-K)

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- #b Amendment to October 22, 1997 Agreement dated as of March 3, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000)
- c Second Amendment to October 22, 1997 Agreement dated as of March 2, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, or the 2003 Form 10-K)

10.2 Playboy Magazine Distribution Agreement

- a July 2, 1999 Agreement between Warner Publisher Services, Inc. and Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999)
- &b May 4, 2004 Agreement between Warner Publisher Services, Inc. and Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004)

10.3 Playboy Magazine Subscription Fulfillment Agreement

- a July 1, 1987 Agreement between Communication Data Services, Inc. and Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12(a) from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1992, or the 1992 Form 10-K)

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- b Amendment dated as of June 1, 1988 to said Fulfillment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12(b) from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1993, or the 1993 Form 10-K)
- c Amendment dated as of July 1, 1990 to said Fulfillment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12(c) from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1991, or the 1991 Form 10-K)
- d Amendment dated as of July 1, 1996 to said Fulfillment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5(d) from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1996, or the 1996 Form 10-K)
- #e Amendment dated as of July 7, 1997 to said Fulfillment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6(e) from the Transition Period Form 10-K)
- #f Amendment dated as of July 1, 2001 to said Fulfillment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, or the September 30, 2001 Form 10-Q)

10.4 Transponder Service Agreements

- a SKYNET Transponder Service Agreement dated March 1, 2001 between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and LORAL SKYNET (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly

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report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001)

- b SKYNET Transponder Service Agreement dated February 8, 1999 by and between Califa Entertainment Group, Inc. and LORAL SKYNET
- c Transfer of Service Agreement dated February 22, 2002 between Califa Entertainment Group, LORAL SKYNET and Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc.
- d Amendment One to the Transponder Service Agreement between Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc. and LORAL SKYNET dated February 28, 2002

(items (b), (c) and (d) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.4(b), (c) and (d), respectively, from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, or the 2001 Form 10-K)

- e Transponder Service Agreement dated August 12, 1999 between British Sky Broadcasting Limited and The Home Video Channel Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the 2002 Form 10-K)
- f First Amendment dated as of May 7, 2004 between Playboy and LORAL SKYNET extending its current term expiration of January 31, 2010 to January 31, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4(f) from the 2004 Form 10-K)
- g Intelsat LLC acquired assets of LORAL SKYNET effective March 17, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4(g) from the 2004 Form 10-K)

&10.5 Playboy TV - Latin America, LLC Agreements

- a Second Amended and Restated Operating Agreement for Playboy TV - Latin America, LLC, effective as of April 1, 2002, by and between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Lifford International Co. Ltd. (BVI)
- b Playboy TV - Latin America Program Supply and Trademark License Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2002 and effective as of April 1, 2002, by and between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Playboy TV - Latin America, LLC

(items (a) and (b) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2, respectively, from the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 23, 2002 and filed with the SEC on February 12, 2003)

10.6 Transfer Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2002, by and among Playboy Enterprises, Inc., Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Playboy Enterprises International, Inc., Claxson Interactive Group Inc., Carlyle Investments LLC (in its own right and as a successor in interest to Victoria Springs Investments Ltd.), Carlton Investments LLC (in its own right and as a successor in interest to Victoria Springs Investments Ltd.), Lifford International Co. Ltd. (BVI) and Playboy TV International, LLC. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 from the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 23, 2002 and filed with the SEC on January 7, 2003)

#10.7 Amended and Restated Affiliation and License Agreement dated May 17, 2002 between DirecTV, Inc. and Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Spice Entertainment, Inc., Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc. and Spice Platinum Entertainment, Inc. regarding DBS Satellite Exhibition of

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Programming (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2002, or the June 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)

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- &10.8 Affiliation Agreement dated July 8, 2004 between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Spice Entertainment, Inc., Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc., and Time Warner Cable Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the September 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)
- 10.9 Master Lease Agreement dated December 22, 2003 between The Walden Asset Group, LLC and Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc.
- a Master Lease Agreement
 - b Equipment Schedule No. 1
 - c Acceptance Certificate for Equipment Schedule No. 1
- (items (a) thru (c) incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 from the 2003 Form 10-K)
- 10.10 Acknowledgement of Assignment dated December 22, 2003 among Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., The Walden Asset Group, LLC and General Electric Capital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 from the 2003 Form 10-K)
- 10.11 Corporate Guaranty dated December 22, 2003 executed by General Electric Capital Corporation regarding the Master Lease Agreement dated December 22, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 from the 2003 Form 10-K)
- 10.12 Fulfillment and Customer Service Services Agreement dated January 2, 2004 between Infinity Resources, Inc. and Playboy.com, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the June 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)
- 10.13 Credit Agreement, dated March 11, 2003, or the Credit Agreement, among PEI Holdings, Inc., each lender from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent
- a Credit Agreement
 - a-1 Master Corporate Guaranty, dated March 11, 2003
 - b Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between PEI Holdings, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent under the Credit Agreement
 - c Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and each of the domestic subsidiaries of PEI Holdings, Inc. set forth on the signature pages thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent under the Credit Agreement
 - d Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between PEI Holdings, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement

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- e Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among Chelsea Court Holdings LLC, as the limited partner in 1945/1947 Cedar River C.V., Candlelight Management LLC, as the general partner in 1945/1947 Cedar River C.V., and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - f Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Claridge Organization LLC and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - g Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Clubs International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - h Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between CPV Productions, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - i Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - j Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Gaming International, Ltd. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - k Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - l Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
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- m Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - n Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Planet Playboy, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - o Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Spice Entertainment, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
 - p Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy

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- TV International, LLC and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
- q Pledge Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, between Playboy TV International, LLC and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement
- r Trademark Security Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by AdultTVision Communications, Inc., Alta Loma Entertainment, Inc., Lifestyle Brands, Ltd., Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Spice Entertainment, Inc., Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Spice Hot Entertainment, Inc. in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as Agent under the Credit Agreement
- s Copyright Security Agreement, dated March 11, 2003, by After Dark Video, Inc., Alta Loma Distribution, Inc., Alta Loma Entertainment, Inc., Impulse Productions, Inc., Indigo Entertainment, Inc., MH Pictures, Inc., Mystique Films, Inc., Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc., Precious Films, Inc. and Women Productions, Inc. in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as Agent under the Credit Agreement
- t Lease Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by and among Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent for various lenders
- u Deed of Trust with Assignment of Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated as of March 11, 2003, made and executed by Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. in favor of Fidelity National Title Insurance Company for the benefit of Bank of America, N.A., as agent for Lenders under the Credit Agreement (items (a) through (u) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.9(a) through (u), respectively, from the 2002 Form 10-K)
- v Pledge Amendment, dated July 22, 2003, between Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the various financial institutions from time to time parties to the Credit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9(i)-1 to Playboy Enterprises, Inc.'s May 19, 2003 Form S-4).
- w First Amendment to March 11, 2003 Credit Agreement dated July 30, 2004 among PEI Holding, Inc., each lender from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A. as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the June 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)
- y Second Amendment, dated September 15, 2004, to the Credit Agreement, dated March 11, 2003 among PEI Holdings, Inc., each lender from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the September 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)
- z First Amendment, dated September 15, 2004, to Deed of Trust With Assignment of Rents. Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated as of March 11, 2003, made and executed between Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the September 30, 2004 10-Q)

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- 10.14 Joinder to Master Corporate Guaranty, dated July 22, 2003, executed by Andrita Studios, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9(a)-2 to Playboy Enterprises, Inc.'s Form S-4, filed with the SEC on May 19, 2003, File No. 333-105386)
- 10.15 Joinder to Security Agreement, dated July 22, 2003, executed by Andrita Studios, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9(c)-7 to Playboy Enterprises, Inc.'s Form S-4, filed with the SEC on May 19, 2003, File No. 333-105386)
- 10.16 Exchange Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, among Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy.com, Inc., PEI Holdings, Inc. and Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 from the 2002 Form 10-K)

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- 10.17 Playboy Mansion West Lease Agreement, as amended, between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and Hugh M. Hefner
- a Letter of Interpretation of Lease
- b Agreement of Lease
- (items (a) and (b) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.3(a) and (b), respectively, from the 1991 Form 10-K)
- c Amendment to Lease Agreement dated as of January 12, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998, or the March 31, 1998 Form 10-Q)
- d Lease Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by and among Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank One, N.A., as Trustee for various noteholders (see Exhibit 4.1(u))
- e Lease Subordination Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2003, by and among Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent for various lenders (see Exhibit 10.9(t))
- (items (d) and (e) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.13(d) and (e), respectively, from the 2002 Form 10-K)
- 10.18 Los Angeles Office Lease Documents
- a Agreement of Lease dated April 23, 2002 between Los Angeles Media Tech Center, LLC and Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the June 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)
- b First Amendment to April 23, 2002 Lease dated June 28, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002 Form 10-Q, or the September 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)
- c Second Amendment to April 23, 2002 Lease dated September 23, 2004 between Los Angeles Media Tech Center, LLC and Playboy

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Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the September 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)

10.19 Chicago Office Lease Documents

- a Office Lease dated April 7, 1988 by and between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and LaSalle National Bank as Trustee under Trust No. 112912 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7(a) from the 1993 Form 10-K)
- b First Amendment to April 7, 1988 Lease dated October 26, 1989 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15(b) from our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1995, or the 1995 Form 10-K)
- c Second Amendment to April 7, 1988 Lease dated June 1, 1992 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1992)
- d Third Amendment to April 7, 1988 Lease dated August 30, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15(d) from the 1995 Form 10-K)
- e Fourth Amendment to April 7, 1988 Lease dated August 6, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20(e) from the 1996 Form 10-K)
- f Fifth Amendment to April 7, 1988 Lease dated March 19, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the March 31, 1998 Form 10-Q)

10.20 New York Office Lease Documents

- a Agreement of Lease dated August 11, 1992 between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and Lexington Building Co. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9(b) from the 1992 Form 10-K)
- b Second Amendment to August 11, 1992 Lease dated June 28, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the June 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)

10.21 Los Angeles Studio Facility Lease Documents

- a Agreement of Lease dated September 20, 2001 between Kingston Andrita LLC and Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3(a) from the September 30, 2001 Form 10-Q)
- b First Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated May 15, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the June 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)
- c Second Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated July 23, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 from the September 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)
- d Third Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated October 31, 2002
- e Fourth Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated December 2, 2002

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- f Fifth Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated December 31, 2002

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- g Sixth Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated January 31, 2003

(items (d) through (g) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.17(d) through (g), respectively, from the 2002 Form 10-K)

- h Guaranty dated September 20, 2001 by Playboy Entertainment Group, Inc. in favor of Kingston Andrita LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3(c) from the September 30, 2001 Form 10-Q)

- i Seventh Amendment to September 20, 2001 Lease dated July 23, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2003)

*10.22 Selected Company Remunerative Plans

- a Executive Protection Program dated March 1, 1990 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18(c) from the 1995 Form 10-K)

- b Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for Employees effective January 1, 1998

- c Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for Board of Directors' effective January 1, 1998

(items (b) and (c) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.2(a) and (b), respectively, from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998)

*10.23 1991 Directors' Plan

- a Playboy Enterprises, Inc. 1991 NonQualified Stock Option Plan for NonEmployee Directors, as amended

- b Playboy Enterprises, Inc. 1991 NonQualified Stock Option Agreement for NonEmployee Directors

(items (a) and (b) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.4(rr) and (nn), respectively, from the 1991 Form 10-K)

- c Playboy Enterprises, Inc. 1991 NonQualified Stock Option Plan for NonEmployee Directors, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23(c) from the 2004 Form 10-K)

*10.24 1995 Stock Incentive Plan

- a Second Amended and Restated Playboy Enterprises, Inc. 1995 Stock Incentive Plan

- b Form of NonQualified Stock Option Agreement for NonQualified Stock Options which may be granted under the Plan

- c Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement for Incentive Stock Options which may be granted under the Plan

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- d Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Restricted Stock issued under the Plan

(items (b), (c) and (d) incorporated by reference to Exhibits 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5, respectively, from our Registration Statement No. 33-58145 on Form S-8 dated March 20, 1995)
 - e Form of Section 162(m) Restricted Stock Agreement for Section 162(m) Restricted Stock issued under the Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1(e) from the 1997 Form 10-K)
 - f Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Playboy Enterprises, Inc. 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24(f) from the 2004 Form 10-K)
- *10.25 1997 Directors' Plan
- a Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Plan for NonEmployee Directors of Playboy Enterprises, Inc.
 - b Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Restricted Stock issued under the Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1(b) from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1997)
 - c Amendment to the Amended and Restated 1997 Equity Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Playboy Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25(c) from the 2004 Form 10-K)
- *10.26 Form of Nonqualified Option Agreement between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and each of Dennis S. Bookshester and Sol Rosenthal (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 from our Registration Statement No. 333-30185 on Form S-8 dated November 13, 1996)
- *10.27 Employee Stock Purchase Plan
- a Playboy Enterprises, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1997)
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- b Amendment to Playboy Enterprises, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999)
- *10.28 Selected Employment, Termination and Other Agreements
- a Form of Severance Agreement by and between Playboy Enterprises, Inc. and each of James Griffiths, Linda Havard, Christie Hefner, Martha Lindeman, Richard Rosenzweig, Howard Shapiro and Alex Vaickus (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23(a) from the 2001 Form 10-K)
 - b Memorandum dated May 21, 2002 regarding severance agreement for Linda Havard (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.5

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and 10.6, respectively, from the June 30, 2002 Form 10-Q)

c Employment Agreement dated January 8, 2004 regarding employment of James Griffiths (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 from the 2003 Form 10-K)

d Letter Agreement dated June 4, 2004 regarding employment of James English (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 from the June 30, 2004 Form 10-Q)

10.29 11% Senior Secured Notes due 2010 (see Exhibit 4.1) (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 10.27 from the 2002 Form 10-K)

21 Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 from the 2004 Form 10-K)

@23(a) Consent of Ernst & Young LLP

@31.1(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

@31.2(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

@32(a) Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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- * Indicates management compensation plan
- # Certain information omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed separately with and granted by the SEC
- & Certain information omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed separately with the SEC
- @ Filed herewith

PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 SCHEDULE II
 VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
 (in thousands)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	
Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts
		----- Additions -----	

Allowance deducted in the balance sheet from the asset to which it applies:

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Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004:

Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 4,364 =====	\$ 239 =====	\$ 1,133 (a) =====
Allowance for returns	\$ 27,137 =====	\$ 203 =====	\$ 43,766 (c) =====
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 72,453 =====	\$ -- =====	\$ -- =====

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003:

Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,124 =====	\$ 1,409 =====	\$ 1,451 (a) =====
Allowance for returns	\$ 24,595 =====	\$ -- =====	\$ 47,536 (c) =====
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 69,146 =====	\$ 3,307 (f) =====	\$ -- =====

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2002:

Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 6,406 =====	\$ 213 =====	\$ 2,010 (a) =====
Allowance for returns	\$ 30,514 =====	\$ -- =====	\$ 48,227 (c) =====
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	\$ 54,588 =====	\$ 14,558 (f) =====	\$ -- =====

Notes:

- (a) Primarily represents provisions for unpaid subscriptions charged to net revenues. Also, includes a \$660 provision in 2002 related to the December 2002 PTVI restructuring.
- (b) Primarily represents uncollectible accounts less recoveries.
- (c) Represents provisions charged to net revenues for estimated returns of Playboy magazine, other domestic publishing products and domestic home videos.
- (d) Represents settlements on provisions previously recorded.
- (e) Represents noncash federal income tax benefit related to reducing the valuation allowance.
- (f) Represents noncash federal income tax expense related to increasing the valuation allowance.