

STARBUCKS CORP
Form 10-K/A
February 18, 2005

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

Form 10-K/A

(Amendment No. 1)

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

For the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004

Or

**o 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: 0-20322

Starbucks Corporation

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Washington
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

91-1325671
*(IRS Employer
Identification No.)*

**2401 Utah Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98134**
(Address of principal executive offices)

98134
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code): (206) 447-1575

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

**Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share**

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation of S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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. No Yes

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the Registrant's Common Stock on March 28, 2004 as reported on the National Market tier of The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. was \$13,530,521,329.

As of February 17, 2005, there were 398,790,095 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on February 9, 2005 have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Table of Contents**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

This Amendment to the Starbucks Corporation (the Company) Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004 (fiscal 2004), is being filed in order to correct its previously issued consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2002, 2003 and 2004. The corrections are to properly account for tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. See Note 2 to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for additional discussion.

STARBUCKS CORPORATION

**FORM 10-K/A
For the Fiscal Year Ended October 3, 2004**

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements herein, including anticipated store openings, trends in or expectations regarding Starbucks Corporation's revenue and net earnings growth, comparable store sales growth, cash flow requirements and capital expenditures, all constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are based on currently available operating, financial and competitive information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, coffee, dairy and other raw materials prices and availability; successful execution of internal performance and expansion plans; fluctuations in United States and international economies and currencies; ramifications from the war on terrorism, or other international events or developments; the impact of competitors' initiatives; the effect of legal proceedings; and other risks detailed herein and in Starbucks Corporation's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Please also see Certain Additional Risks and Uncertainties in this Report.

A forward-looking statement is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Users should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. Starbucks Corporation is under no obligation to update or alter any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Starbucks Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, Starbucks or the Company), purchases and roasts high-quality whole bean coffees and sells them, along with fresh, rich-brewed coffees, Italian-style espresso beverages, cold blended beverages, a variety of complementary food items, coffee-related accessories and equipment, a selection of premium teas and a line of compact discs, primarily through Company-operated retail stores. Starbucks also sells coffee and tea products through other channels and, through certain of its equity investees, Starbucks produces and sells bottled Frappuccino® and Starbucks DoubleShot® coffee drinks and a line of superpremium ice creams. These nonretail channels are collectively known as Specialty Operations. The Company's objective is to establish Starbucks as the most recognized and respected brand in the world. To achieve this goal, the Company plans to continue rapid expansion of its retail operations, to grow its Specialty Operations and to selectively pursue other opportunities to leverage the Starbucks brand through the introduction of new products and the development of new channels of distribution.

The Company has two operating segments, United States and International, each of which includes Company-operated retail stores and Specialty Operations.

Company-operated Retail Stores

The Company's retail goal is to become the leading retailer and brand of coffee in each of its target markets by selling the finest quality coffee and related products and by providing each customer a unique *Starbucks Experience*. This third place experience, after home and work, is built upon superior customer service as well as clean and well-maintained Company-operated retail stores that reflect the personalities of the communities in which they operate, thereby building a high degree of customer loyalty. Starbucks strategy for expanding its retail business is to increase its market share in existing markets primarily by opening additional stores and to open stores in new markets

where the opportunity exists to become the leading specialty coffee retailer. In support of this strategy, Starbucks opened 634 new Company-operated stores during the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004 (fiscal 2004). Company-operated retail stores accounted for 84% of total net revenues during fiscal 2004.

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The following table summarizes total Company-operated retail store data for the periods indicated:

	Net stores opened during the		Stores open as of	
	fiscal year ended Oct 3, 2004 (53 Wks)	Sept 28, 2003 (52 Wks)	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
United States	514	506	4,293	3,779
International:				
United Kingdom	49	51	422	373
Canada	56	29	372	316
Thailand	11	9	49	38
Australia	4	7	44	40
Singapore		3	35	35
Total International	120	99	922	802
Total Company-operated	634	605	5,215	4,581

Starbucks retail stores are typically located in high-traffic, high-visibility locations. Because the Company can vary the size and format, its stores are located in or near a variety of settings, including downtown and suburban retail centers, office buildings and university campuses. While the Company selectively locates stores in shopping malls, it focuses on locations that provide convenient access for pedestrians and drivers. With the flexibility in store size and format, the Company also locates retail stores in select rural and off-highway locations to serve a broader array of customers outside major metropolitan markets and further expand brand awareness. To provide a greater degree of access and convenience for nonpedestrian customers, the Company has increased focus on drive-thru retail stores. At the end of fiscal 2004, the Company had approximately 700 Company-operated drive-thru locations.

All Starbucks stores offer a choice of regular and decaffeinated coffee beverages, a broad selection of Italian-style espresso beverages, cold blended beverages, iced shaken refreshment beverages and a selection of teas and distinctively packaged roasted whole bean coffees. Starbucks stores also offer a selection of fresh pastries and other food items, sodas, juices, coffee-making equipment and accessories, a selection of compact discs, games and seasonal novelty items. Each Starbucks store varies its product mix depending upon the size of the store and its location. Larger stores carry a broad selection of the Company's whole bean coffees in various sizes and types of packaging, as well as an assortment of coffee and espresso-making equipment and accessories such as coffee grinders, coffee filters, storage containers, travel tumblers and mugs. Smaller Starbucks stores and kiosks typically sell a full line of coffee beverages, a limited selection of whole bean coffees and a few accessories such as travel tumblers and logo mugs. In the United States and in International markets, approximately 2,100 stores and 500 stores, respectively, carry a selection of grab-and-go sandwiches and salads. During fiscal 2004, the Company's retail sales mix by product type was 77% beverages, 14% food items, 5% whole bean coffees and 4% coffee-making equipment and other merchandise.

In fiscal 2004, the Company introduced the Starbucks Hear Music Coffeehouse, a first-of-its-kind music store in Santa Monica, California. This Company-operated retail location combines the Starbucks coffeehouse experience with an innovative new retail environment for customers to discover, acquire and enjoy music. The Hear Music Coffeehouse

gives customers a hands-on guide to music discovery with its interactive listening bar, and allows customers access to CD burning technology to create personalized CDs from a digital library of music. Currently, Starbucks is testing the CD burning technology through its Hear Music media bars in select Starbucks Company-operated retail stores.

Specialty Operations

The Company's Specialty Operations strive to develop the Starbucks brand outside the Company-operated retail store environment through a number of channels. Starbucks strategy is to reach customers where they work, travel, shop and dine by establishing relationships with prominent third parties that share the Company's values and commitment to quality. These relationships take various forms, including licensing arrangements, foodservice accounts and other initiatives related to the Company's core businesses. In certain situations, Starbucks has an equity ownership interest in licensee operations. During fiscal 2004, specialty revenues (which include royalties and fees from licensees, as well as product sales derived from Specialty Operations) accounted for 16% of total net revenues.

Licensing

Although the Company does not generally relinquish operational control of its retail stores in the United States, in situations in which a master concessionaire or another company controls or can provide improved access to desirable retail space, the Company licenses its operations. As part of these arrangements, Starbucks receives license fees and royalties and sells coffee

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and related products for resale in licensed locations. Employees working in licensed retail locations must follow Starbucks detailed store operating procedures and attend training classes similar to those given to Company-operated store managers and employees.

During fiscal 2004, Starbucks opened 417 licensed retail stores in the United States. As of October 3, 2004, the Company had 1,839 licensed stores in the United States. Product sales to and royalty and license fees from these stores accounted for 24% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004.

The Company's International licensed retail stores are operated through a number of licensing arrangements, primarily with prominent retailers. During fiscal 2004, Starbucks expanded its international presence by opening 293 new International licensed stores, including the first stores in France and Cyprus. At fiscal year end 2004, the Company's International operating segment had a total of 1,515 licensed retail stores categorized by region and located as follows:

	Asia Pacific	Europe/Middle East/Africa	Americas
Japan	534	Germany 35	Canada 66
China	152	Saudi Arabia 32	Hawaii 45
Taiwan	136	United Arab Emirates 31	Mexico 32
South Korea	102	Spain 27	Chile 9
Philippines	70	Kuwait 27	Puerto Rico 6
Malaysia	52	Greece 25	Peru 3
New Zealand	36	Switzerland 18	
Indonesia	24	Turkey 15	
		Lebanon 10	
		Austria 8	
		Qatar 6	
		Bahrain 5	
		France 4	
		Oman 3	
		Cyprus 2	
Total	1,106	248	161

Product sales to and royalty and license fee revenues from International licensed retail stores accounted for 15% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004. In total, worldwide retail store licensing accounted for 39% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004.

In fiscal 2004, the Company expanded its licensing relationship with Kraft Foods, Inc. (Kraft) to include a larger selection of Starbucks® whole bean and ground coffees, as well as Seattle's Best Coffee® and Torrefazione Italia® branded coffees and a selection of premium Tazo® teas, in grocery and warehouse club stores throughout the United States. Kraft manages all distribution, marketing, advertising and promotion and pays a royalty to Starbucks. By the end of fiscal 2004, the Company's coffees and teas were available in approximately 20,000 grocery and warehouse club stores, 19,000 in the United States and 1,000 in International markets. Revenues from this category comprised 27% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004.

The Company has licensed the rights to produce and distribute Starbucks branded products to two partnerships in which the Company holds a 50% equity interest: The North American Coffee Partnership with the Pepsi-Cola Company develops and distributes bottled Frappuccino® and Starbucks DoubleShot® coffee drinks; and the Starbucks Ice Cream Partnership with Dreyer's Grand Ice Cream, Inc., develops and distributes superpremium ice creams. In fiscal 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with Jim Beam Brands Co., a unit of Fortune Brands, Inc., to develop, manufacture and market a Starbucks-branded premium coffee liqueur product in the United States. The Company conducted tests of this product in two U.S. markets in the fiscal fourth quarter and expects to introduce the product nationally during the fiscal second quarter of 2005 in retail locations licensed to sell distilled spirits, such as restaurants, bars and retail outlets where premium distilled spirits are sold. The Company will not sell the liqueur product in its Company-operated or licensed retail stores. The associated revenues from this category accounted for 1% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004.

Foodservice Accounts

The Company sells whole bean and ground coffees, including the Starbucks, Seattle's Best Coffee and Torrefazione Italia brands, as well as a selection of premium Tazo teas, to institutional foodservice companies that service business, industry, education and healthcare accounts, office coffee distributors, hotels, restaurants, airlines and other retailers. Beginning in fiscal 2003, the Company transitioned the majority of its U.S. foodservice accounts to SYSCO Corporation's national broadline distribution network and aligned foodservice sales, customer service and support resources with those of SYSCO Corporation. This alliance greatly improved customer service levels and is expected to continue to generate new foodservice

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accounts over the next several years. Starbucks and Seattle's Best Coffee are the only superpremium national-brand coffees actively promoted by SYSCO Corporation. The Company's total worldwide foodservice operations had approximately 13,700 foodservice accounts at fiscal year end 2004, and revenues from these accounts comprised 31% of total specialty revenues.

Other Initiatives

The Company maintains a website at Starbucks.com where customers may purchase, register or reload Starbucks stored value cards, as well as apply for the Starbucks Card Duetto Visa® (the Duetto Card), issued through the Company's agreement with Bank One Corporation and Visa. The Duetto Card is a first-of-its-kind card, combining the functionality of a credit card with the convenience of a reloadable Starbucks Card. Additionally, the website contains information about the Company's coffee products, brewing equipment and store locations.

In fiscal 2004, the Company entered into a strategic marketing alliance with XM Satellite Radio related to the debut of the 24-hour Starbucks Hear Music channel 75. This channel is available to all XM Satellite Radio subscribers, and Starbucks customers will be able to enjoy the same programming when it is launched in more than 4,000 Company-operated locations in the United States during fiscal 2005. Collectively, the operations of these other initiatives accounted for 2% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004.

Segment Financial Information

Information about the Company's total net revenues, earnings before income taxes, depreciation and amortization, income from equity investees, equity method investments and identifiable assets by segment is included in Note 20 of the Company's consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 to this report.

Product Supply

Starbucks is committed to selling only the finest whole bean coffees and coffee beverages. To ensure compliance with its rigorous coffee standards, Starbucks controls its coffee purchasing, roasting and packaging, and the distribution of coffee to its retail stores. The Company purchases green coffee beans from coffee-producing regions around the world and custom roasts them to its exacting standards for its many blends and single origin coffees.

The supply and price of coffee are subject to significant volatility. Although most coffee trades in the commodity market, coffee of the quality sought by the Company tends to trade on a negotiated basis at a substantial premium above commodity coffee prices, depending upon the supply and demand at the time of purchase. Supply and price can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, including weather, political and economic conditions. In addition, green coffee prices have been affected in the past, and may be affected in the future, by the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or restricting coffee supplies.

The Company depends upon its relationships with coffee producers, outside trading companies and exporters for its supply of green coffee. Following several years of depressed prices, green coffee prices in most of the world markets have been trending higher in recent years. In an effort to encourage the continuing supply of high quality coffee and provide a certain degree of price stability for green coffee purchases, the Company negotiates contracts directly with its suppliers and has been successful in securing annual contracts for the majority of its coffee requirements on this basis. The Company routinely enters into fixed-price purchase commitments for future deliveries of coffee. As of October 3, 2004, the Company had \$271.7 million in fixed-price purchase commitments, which, together with existing inventory, are expected to provide an adequate supply of green coffee for calendar 2005. The Company believes, based on relationships established with its suppliers in the past, the risk of non-delivery on such purchase

commitments is low.

During fiscal 2004, Starbucks established the Starbucks Coffee Agronomy Company S.R.L., a wholly owned subsidiary located in Costa Rica, to reinforce the Company's leadership role in the coffee industry and to help ensure sustainability and future supply of high-quality green coffees from Central America. Staffed with agronomists and sustainability experts, this first-of-its-kind Farmer Support Center will be able to, among other things, proactively respond to changes in coffee producing countries that impact farmers and the supply of green coffee. There can be no assurance that these activities will successfully protect the Company against the risks of higher coffee prices or that such activities will not result in the Company having to pay substantially more for its coffee supply than it would have been required to pay absent such activities.

In addition to coffee, the Company also purchases significant amounts of dairy products to support the needs of its Company-operated retail stores. Fluid milk is purchased from multiple suppliers who have processing facilities near concentrations of

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Company-operated retail stores. Dairy prices in the United States, which closely follow the monthly Class I fluid milk base price as calculated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reached an all-time high during fiscal 2004. While management monitors published dairy prices on the related commodities markets, management cannot predict with any certainty future prices to be paid for dairy products.

The Company also purchases a broad range of paper and plastic products, such as cups, lids, napkins, straws, shopping bags and corrugated paper boxes from several companies to support the needs of its retail stores as well as its manufacturing and distribution operations. The cost of these materials is somewhat dependent upon commodity paper and plastic resin costs, but the Company believes it mitigates the effect of short-term raw material price fluctuations through strategic relationships with key suppliers.

Products other than whole bean coffees and coffee beverages sold in Starbucks retail stores are obtained through a number of different channels. Beverage ingredients, other than coffee and milk, including leaf teas and the Company's menu of ready-to-drink beverages, are purchased from several specialty manufacturers, usually pursuant to long-term supply contracts. Food products, such as fresh pastries and lunch items, are generally purchased from both regional and local sources. Coffee-making equipment, such as drip and French press coffeemakers, espresso machines and coffee grinders, are generally purchased directly from their manufacturers. Coffee-related accessories, including items bearing the Company's logos and trademarks, are produced and distributed through contracts with a number of different suppliers.

Competition

The Company's primary competitors for coffee beverage sales are restaurants, specialty coffee shops and doughnut shops. In almost all markets in which the Company does business, there are numerous competitors in the specialty coffee beverage business, and management expects this situation to continue. Although competition in the beverage market is currently fragmented, a major competitor with substantially greater financial, marketing and operating resources than the Company could enter this market at any time and compete directly against Starbucks.

The Company's whole bean coffees compete directly against specialty coffees sold through supermarkets, specialty retailers and a growing number of specialty coffee stores. Both the Company's whole bean coffees and its coffee beverages compete indirectly against all other coffees on the market. The Company believes that its customers choose among retailers primarily on the basis of product quality, service and convenience, and, to a lesser extent, on price.

Starbucks believes that supermarkets are the most competitive distribution channel for specialty whole bean coffee, in part because supermarkets offer customers a variety of choices without having to make a separate trip to a specialty coffee store. A number of coffee manufacturers are distributing premium coffee products in supermarkets that may serve as substitutes for the Company's coffees. Regional specialty coffee companies also sell whole bean coffees in supermarkets.

In addition to the competition generated by supermarket sales of coffee, Starbucks competes for whole bean coffee sales with franchise operators and independent specialty coffee stores. In virtually every major metropolitan area where Starbucks operates and expects to expand, there are local or regional competitors with substantial market presence in the specialty coffee business. Starbucks Specialty Operations also face significant competition from established wholesale and mail order suppliers, some of whom have greater financial and marketing resources than the Company.

The Company faces intense competition from both restaurants and other specialty retailers for suitable sites for new stores and qualified personnel to operate both new and existing stores. There can be no assurance that Starbucks will be able to continue to secure adequate sites at acceptable rent levels or that the Company will be able to attract a

sufficient number of qualified personnel.

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights and Domain Names

The Company owns and/or has applied to register numerous trademarks and service marks in the United States and in nearly 150 additional countries throughout the world. Rights to the trademarks and service marks in the United States are generally held by a wholly owned affiliate of the Company and are used by the Company under license. Some of the Company's trademarks, including Starbucks®, the Starbucks logo and Frappuccino®, as well as other acquired trademarks and trade names such as Seattle's Best Coffee® and Tazo®, are of material importance to the Company. The duration of trademark registrations varies from country to country. However, trademarks are generally valid and may be renewed indefinitely as long as they are in use and/or their registrations are properly maintained.

The Company owns numerous copyrights for items such as product packaging, promotional materials, in-store graphics and training materials. The Company also holds patents on certain products, systems and designs. In addition, the Company has registered and maintains numerous Internet domain names, including Starbucks.com and Starbucks.net.

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Research and Development

The Company's research and development efforts are led by food scientists, engineers, chemists and culinarians in the Research and Development department. This team is responsible for the technical development of food and beverage products and new equipment. Recent development efforts have resulted in new brewing and espresso-making equipment, successful flavor line extensions for espresso-based beverages, Frappuccino® Light blended coffees and new items for the Company's morning pastry and lunch lines. The Company spent approximately \$6.5 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.6 million during fiscal 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, on technical research and development activities, in addition to customary product testing and product and process improvements in all areas of its business.

Seasonality and Quarterly Results

The Company's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Significant portions of the Company's net revenues and profits are realized during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which includes the December holiday season. In addition, quarterly results are affected by the timing of the opening of new stores, and the Company's rapid growth may conceal the impact of other seasonal influences. Because of the seasonality of the business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year.

Employees

As of October 3, 2004, the Company employed approximately 96,700 people worldwide. In the United States, Starbucks employed approximately 82,000 people, 76,200 in Company-operated retail stores and the remainder in the Company's administrative and regional offices, and store development, roasting and warehousing operations. Approximately 14,700 employees were employed in International Company-operated retail stores and regional support facilities. At fiscal year end, employees at 10 of the Company's Canadian stores and a group of 13 maintenance mechanics and technicians at one U.S. roasting plant were represented by unions. The Company believes its efforts to recruit, train and retain qualified employees have been successful, and that its current relations with its employees are good.

Certain Additional Risks and Uncertainties

Market expectations for the Company's financial performance are high, and Starbucks stock often trades at a significant multiple to expected earnings per share. Failure to meet these market expectations could cause the price of the Company's common stock to drop rapidly and sharply. Investing in Starbucks common stock entails assuming the risk that the Company may not meet the market's high expectations.

The Company's long-term goal is to open approximately 15,000 stores in the United States and at least 15,000 stores in International markets. Management expects annual total net revenue growth of approximately 20% and annual earnings per share growth of approximately 20-25% for the next three to five year period. Managing rapid growth can be challenging, and any failure to execute that growth effectively could adversely impact the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's financial performance is highly dependent upon the U.S. retail operations, which comprised 72% of consolidated total net revenues at fiscal year-end 2004. Any substantial, sustained decline in these operations would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Declines in financial performance could arise from, among other things:

failure to identify and secure real estate locations sufficient to meet annual targets for store openings;

shortfalls in comparable store sales or revenue growth compared to management's expectations; and
negative trends in operating expenses.

The Company's International stores and licensees may not be successful in their operations or in achieving expected growth. Some factors critical to the success of the Company's International stores and licensees are different than those affecting the United States stores and licensees. Tastes naturally vary by region, and consumers in new International markets into which Starbucks and its licensees expand may not embrace products and services to the same extent as consumers in the Company's existing U.S. markets. Occupancy costs and store operating expenses are sometimes higher internationally than in the United States due to higher rents for prime, inner-city store locations or due to local laws that make it more expensive to retain or terminate employees. The Company's International operations are also subject to the inherent risks of foreign currency fluctuations and changes in economic, social and political conditions. Because many of the Company's International operations are in an early phase of development and have country-specific regulatory requirements, operating expenses as a percentage of related revenues are often higher, compared to similar financial metrics for the United States operations.

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Future operating results for the Company may fluctuate, perhaps significantly, depending upon a number of factors which include, but are not limited to, the following:

the Company's ability to continue to increase net revenues and operating income in the United States operating segment;

the Company's ability to grow operating income in the International operating segment;

the Company's ability to integrate or leverage resources from domestic or foreign acquisitions;

the impact of recording the cost of stock option grants as an expense in the consolidated statements of earnings; and

the general economic conditions in the markets in which the Company operates.

Available Information

The Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, along with all other reports and amendments filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission, are publicly available free of charge on the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.starbucks.com/aboutus/investor.asp as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company files such materials with, or furnishes them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company's corporate governance policies, ethics code and Board of Directors' committee charters are also posted within this section of the website. The information on the Company's website is not part of this or any other report Starbucks files with, or furnishes to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 2. Properties

The following table shows properties used by Starbucks in connection with its roasting and distribution operations:

Location	Approximate Size (Square Feet)	Owned/ Leased	Purpose
Kent, WA	305,000	Owned	Roasting and distribution
Kent, WA	285,000	Leased	Warehouse
Renton, WA	125,000	Leased	Warehouse
York County, PA	365,000	Owned	Roasting and distribution
York County, PA	297,000	Owned	Warehouse
Carson Valley, NV	360,000	Owned	Roasting and distribution
Basildon, United Kingdom	123,000	Leased	Warehouse
Amsterdam, Netherlands	70,000	Leased	Roasting

The Company leases approximately 780,000 square feet of a building located in Seattle, Washington for administrative offices and has options to lease approximately 240,000 additional square feet in the same building. The Company owns 2.4 acres of undeveloped land near its administrative offices that is used for parking.

As of October 3, 2004, Starbucks had a total of 5,215 Company-operated retail stores, of which nearly all are located in leased premises. The Company also leases space in approximately 90 additional locations for regional, district and other administrative offices, training facilities and storage, not including certain seasonal retail storage locations.

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The Company is party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business, but it is not currently a party to any legal proceeding that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fiscal fourth quarter of 2004.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The executive officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Howard Schultz	51	chairman of the Board of Directors
Orin C. Smith	62	president, chief executive officer and director
James L. Donald	50	ceo designate
James C. Alling	43	president, Starbucks Coffee U.S.
Martin Coles	51	president, Starbucks Coffee International
Michael Casey	59	executive vice president, chief financial officer and chief administrative officer
Paula E. Boggs	45	executive vice president, general counsel and secretary
Dorothy J. Kim	42	executive vice president, Supply Chain and Coffee Operations
David A. Pace	45	executive vice president, Partner Resources

Howard Schultz is the founder of the Company and has been chairman of the board since 1985. Mr. Schultz served as chief executive officer from 1985 until June 2000, when he transitioned into the role of chief global strategist. From 1985 to June 1994, Mr. Schultz was also the Company's president. From September 1982 to December 1985, Mr. Schultz was the director of Retail Operations and Marketing for Starbucks Coffee Company, and from January 1986 to July 1987, he was the chairman of the board, chief executive officer and president of Il Giornale Coffee Company, a predecessor to the Company.

Orin C. Smith joined the Company in 1990 and has served as president and chief executive officer of the Company since June 2000. From June 1994 to June 2000, Mr. Smith served as the Company's president and chief operating officer. Prior to June 1994, Mr. Smith served as the Company's vice president and chief financial officer and later, as its executive vice president and chief financial officer. Mr. Smith announced his intention to retire as the Company's president and chief executive officer, effective March 31, 2005.

James L. Donald joined Starbucks in October 2002 as president, North America and was promoted to ceo designate in October 2004. Mr. Donald will become the Company's president and chief executive officer upon Mr. Smith's retirement on March 31, 2005. Prior to joining Starbucks, Mr. Donald served as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Pathmark Stores, Inc. from 1996 to 2002. From 1994 to 1996, he served as president and manager of Safeway's 130-store Eastern Division. From 1991 to 1994 Mr. Donald was an executive with Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. From 1976 to 1991, he held several managerial positions with Albertson's, Inc.

James C. Alling joined Starbucks in September 1997 as senior vice president, Grocery and was promoted to president, Starbucks Coffee U.S. in October 2004. Mr. Alling held a number of positions as senior vice president from September 1997 until November 2003, when he was promoted to executive vice president, Business and Operations United States. Prior to joining Starbucks, Mr. Alling held several senior positions at Nestlé from 1985 to 1997 and served as vice president and general manager of several divisions, including ground coffee.

Martin Coles joined Starbucks in April 2004 as president, Starbucks Coffee International. Prior to joining Starbucks, Mr. Coles served as executive vice president of Global Operating Units for Reebok, Ltd from December 2001 to February 2004. From February 2001 to December 2001, Mr. Coles was senior vice president, International Operations for Gateway, Inc. From February 2000 to January 2001, Mr. Coles was president and chief executive officer of Letsbuyit.com. From September 1992 to February 2000, Mr. Coles held several executive level general management, sales and operations positions for NIKE Inc. s Global and European operations.

Michael Casey joined Starbucks in August 1995 as senior vice president and chief financial officer and was promoted to executive vice president, chief financial officer and chief administrative officer in September 1997. Prior to joining Starbucks, Mr. Casey served as executive vice president and chief financial officer of Family Restaurants, Inc. from its

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inception in 1986. During his tenure there, he also served as a director from 1986 to 1993, and as president and chief executive officer of its El Torito Restaurants, Inc. subsidiary from 1988 to 1993.

Paula E. Boggs joined Starbucks in September 2002 as executive vice president, general counsel and secretary. Prior to joining Starbucks, Ms. Boggs served as vice president, legal, for products, operations and information technology at Dell Computer Corporation from 1997 to 2002. From 1995 to 1997, Ms. Boggs was a partner with the law firm of Preston Gates & Ellis. Ms. Boggs served in several roles at the Pentagon, White House and U.S. Department of Justice between 1984 and 1995.

Dorothy J. Kim joined Starbucks in November 1995 and was promoted to executive vice president, Supply Chain and Coffee Operations in December 2004. From April 2003 to December 2004, Ms. Kim was senior vice president, Global Logistics, Planning and Procurement. From April 2002 to April 2003, Ms. Kim was vice president, Supply Chain and Coffee Operations, Logistics, and from October 2000 to April 2002, Ms. Kim was vice president, Supply Chain and Coffee Operations, Finance and Systems. Prior to becoming a vice president, Ms. Kim held several positions in retail planning and operations.

David A. Pace joined Starbucks in July 2002 as executive vice president of Partner Resources. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Pace was the president of i2 Technologies. From 1999 to 2000, Mr. Pace served as the chief human resources officer for HomeGrocer.com. From 1995 to 1999, he served as senior vice president of human resources for Tricon Restaurants International (now YUM! Brands, Inc.).

There are no family relationships between any directors or executive officers of the Company.

PART II**Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table provides information regarding repurchases by the Company of its common stock during the 14-week period ended October 3, 2004:

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
Jun 28, 2004 Jul 25, 2004		\$		12,374,580
Jul 26, 2004 Aug 22, 2004	1,424,630	\$ 43.81	1,424,630	10,949,950
Aug 23, 2004 Oct 3, 2004	1,350,419	\$ 43.53	1,350,419	18,599,531

Total 2,775,049 \$ 43.68 2,775,049

(1)Monthly information is presented by reference to the Company's fiscal months during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004.

(2)On June 19, 2002, the Company announced a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to ten million shares of its common stock. On March 31, 2003, the Company announced a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to an additional ten million shares of its common stock. On September 23, 2004, the Company announced a share repurchase plan to repurchase up to an additional nine million shares of its common stock. None of these plans has an expiration date.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Market Information and Dividend Policy

The Company's common stock is traded on the National Market tier of The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (Nasdaq), under the symbol SBUX. The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low closing sale prices per share of the common stock as reported by Nasdaq for each quarter during the last two fiscal years.

	HIGH	LOW
October 3, 2004:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 47.88	\$ 42.57
Third Quarter	44.18	37.23
Second Quarter	38.95	32.30
First Quarter	33.00	28.80
September 28, 2003:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 30.19	\$ 24.55
Third Quarter	26.74	22.91
Second Quarter	26.28	19.80
First Quarter	23.93	20.36

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As of December 2, 2004, the Company had 13,095 shareholders of record. Starbucks has never paid any dividends on its common stock. The Company presently intends to retain earnings for use in its business and, therefore, does not anticipate paying a cash dividend in the near future.

The Company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004, may be obtained without charge by accessing the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.starbucks.com/aboutus/investor.asp, at www.sec.gov or by making a request to Investor Relations via the address, phone number or website listed below.

Quarterly information, as well as other current and historical information about the Company is available immediately upon its release, free of charge, by accessing the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at www.starbucks.com/aboutus/investor.asp, at www.sec.gov or by making a request to Investor Relations via the address, phone number or website listed below.

Investor Relations

Investor Relations M/S S-FP1
Starbucks Corporation
PO Box 34067
Seattle, WA 98124-1067
(206) 447-1575, ext. 87118
www.starbucks.com/aboutus/investor.asp

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Starbucks demonstrates its commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) by conducting its business in ways that produce social, environmental and economic benefits to the communities where Starbucks operates. The Company aligns its principles for social responsibility with its overall strategy and business operations. As a result, Starbucks believes it delivers benefits to the Company and its stakeholders — partners, customers, suppliers, shareholders, community members and others — while distinguishing Starbucks as a leader within the coffee industry.

Providing open communication and transparency helps the Company be accountable to its stakeholders. To support this goal, Starbucks publishes a CSR Annual Report. Starbucks fiscal 2004 CSR Annual Report will be available online at www.starbucks.com/csr beginning February 9, 2005. To request a printed copy of the report, which will be available in late March 2005, please call 1-800-23-LATTE (1-800-235-2883) or email your request to info@starbucks.com.

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In thousands, except earnings per share and store operating data

The following selected financial data are derived from the consolidated financial statements of Starbucks Corporation (the Company) and have been restated to reflect adjustments to the original Form 10-K that are further discussed in Explanatory Note in the forepart of this Form 10-K/A and in Note 2: Restatement of Financial Statements under Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K/A. The data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the section Certain Additional Risks and Uncertainties in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A and the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

	Oct 3, 2004 (53 Wks)	Sept 28, 2003 (52 Wks)	Sept 29, 2002 (52 Wks)	Sept 30, 2001 (52 Wks)	Oct 1, 2000 (52 Wks)
<i>As of and for the fiscal year ended</i> ⁽¹⁾					
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS DATA					
Net revenues:					
Company-operated retail	\$ 4,457,378	\$ 3,449,624	\$ 2,792,904	\$ 2,229,594	\$ 1,823,607
Specialty:					
Licensing	565,798	409,551	311,932	240,665	189,411
Foodservice and other	271,071	216,347	184,072	178,721	164,596
Total specialty	836,869	625,898	496,004	419,386	354,007
Total net revenues	5,294,247	4,075,522	3,288,908	2,648,980	2,177,614
Operating income	608,173	422,343	314,232	277,745	210,309
Internet-related investment losses ⁽²⁾				2,940	58,792
Gain on sale of investment ⁽³⁾			13,361		
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391	\$ 178,794	\$ 93,330
Net earnings per common share diluted ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.24
Cash dividends per share					
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Working capital	\$ 604,636	\$ 335,767	\$ 328,777	\$ 165,045	\$ 159,930
Total assets	3,390,548	2,778,533	2,250,363	1,807,746	1,443,999
Long-term debt (including current portion)	4,353	5,076	5,786	6,483	7,168
Shareholders' equity	\$ 2,474,218	\$ 2,071,110	\$ 1,713,384	\$ 1,366,355	\$ 1,141,243
STORE OPERATING DATA					
Percentage change in comparable store sales ⁽⁵⁾					
United States	11%	9%	7%	5%	9%
International	6%	7%	1%	3%	12%
Consolidated	10%	8%	6%	5%	9%

Stores opened during the year: ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾

United States					
Company-operated stores	514	506	503	498	388
Licensed stores	417	315	264	268	342
International					
Company-operated stores	120	99	113	151	103
Licensed stores	293	281	297	291	170
Total	1,344	1,201	1,177	1,208	1,003

Stores open at year end: ⁽⁷⁾

United States ⁽⁸⁾					
Company-operated stores	4,293	3,779	3,209	2,706	2,208
Licensed stores	1,839	1,422	1,033	769	501
International					
Company-operated stores	922	802	703	590	439
Licensed stores	1,515	1,222	941	644	353
Total	8,569	7,225	5,886	4,709	3,501

(1) The Company's fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to September 30.

(2) During fiscal 2001 and 2000, the Company recognized losses of \$2.9 million and \$58.8 million, respectively, for impairments of Internet-related investments determined to be other than temporary.

(3) On October 10, 2001, the Company sold 30,000 of its shares of Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd. at approximately \$495 per share, net of related costs, which resulted in a gain of \$13.4 million.

(4) Earnings per share data for fiscal years presented above have been restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split in fiscal 2001.

(5) Includes only Starbucks Company-operated retail stores open 13 months or longer. Comparable store sales percentage for fiscal 2004 excludes the extra sales week.

(6) Store openings are reported net of closures.

(7) International store information has been adjusted for the 100% acquisition of the Singapore operations by reclassifying historical information from Licensed stores to Company-operated stores.

(8) United States stores open at fiscal 2003 year end include 43 Seattle's Best Coffee (SBC) and 21 Torrefazione Italia Company-operated stores and 74 SBC franchised stores.

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

General

Starbucks Corporation's fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to September 30. The fiscal year ended on October 3, 2004, included 53 weeks, with the 53rd week falling in the fiscal fourth quarter. Fiscal years 2003 and 2002 each had 52 weeks. Fiscal year 2005 will have 52 weeks.

Restatement of Financial Statements

On February 7, 2005, the Office of the Chief Accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants expressing its views regarding certain operating lease-related accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). In light of this letter, the Company's management initiated a review of its lease accounting and determined that its then-current method of accounting for leasehold improvements funded by landlord incentives or allowances under operating leases (tenant improvement allowances) and its then-current method of accounting for rent holidays were not in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002, in this Report.

The Company had historically accounted for tenant improvement allowances as reductions to the related leasehold improvement asset on the consolidated balance sheets and capital expenditures in investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Management determined that Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Technical Bulletin No. 88-1, Issues Relating to Accounting for Leases, requires these allowances to be recorded as deferred rent liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and as a component of operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Additionally, this adjustment results in a reclassification of the deferred rent amortization from Depreciation and amortization expenses to Cost of sales including occupancy costs on the consolidated statements of earnings.

The Company had historically recognized rent holiday periods on a straight-line basis over the lease term commencing with the initial occupancy date, or the opening date for Company-operated retail stores. The store opening date coincided with the commencement of business operations, which corresponds to the intended use of the property. Management re-evaluated FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-3, Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases, and determined that the lease term should commence on the date the Company takes possession of the leased space for construction purposes, which is generally two months prior to a store opening date. Excluding tax impacts, the correction of this accounting requires the Company to record additional deferred rent in Accrued occupancy costs and Other long-term liabilities and to adjust Retained earnings on the consolidated balance sheets as well as to correct amortization in Costs of sales including occupancy costs on the consolidated statements of earnings for each of the three years in the period ended October 3, 2004. The cumulative effect of these accounting changes is a reduction to retained earnings of \$8.6 million as of the beginning of fiscal 2002 and decreases to retained earnings of \$1.3 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million for the fiscal years ended 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements of this Report for a summary of the effects of these changes on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, as well as on the Company's consolidated statements of earnings and cash flows for fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002. The accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis gives effect to these corrections.

Management Overview

During the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004, all areas of Starbucks business, from U.S. and international Company-operated

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retail operations to the Company's specialty businesses, delivered strong financial performance, and innovation was prevalent throughout the Company's operations. Starbucks believes the Company's ability to achieve the balance between growing the core business and building the foundation for future growth is the key to increasing shareholder value. Starbucks fiscal 2004 performance provides a strong example of the Company's commitment to achieve this balance.

Historically, the primary driver of the Company's revenue growth has been the opening of new retail stores, both Company-operated and licensed, in pursuit of the Company's objective to establish Starbucks as the most recognized and respected brand in the world. With a presence today in more than 30 countries, management believes that the Company's long-term goal of operating 15,000 Starbucks retail locations throughout the United States and at least 15,000 stores in International markets is achievable.

In addition to opening new retail stores, Starbucks is targeting to increase revenues generated at new and existing Company-operated stores by attracting new customers and increasing the frequency of visits by current customers. The strategy is to increase first year average store sales and comparable store sales by continuously improving the level of customer service, maintaining a steady stream of product innovation and improving the speed of service through training, technology and process improvement. For U.S. Company-operated stores opened in fiscal 2004, first year sales volumes are currently estimated at greater than \$800,000 as a result of these efforts. Comparable store sales for Company-operated markets increased by 10%, making fiscal 2004 the 13th consecutive year with comparable store sales growth of 5% or greater.

In licensed retail operations, Starbucks shares operating and store development experience to help licensees improve the profitability of existing stores and build new stores, which generate additional royalty income and product sales. The Company's strategy is to selectively increase its equity stake as International markets develop.

The combination of more retail stores, higher revenues from existing stores, and growth in other business channels in both the United States and International operating segments resulted in a 29.9% increase in total net revenues for the 53 weeks of fiscal 2004, compared to the 52 weeks of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, total net revenues increased 27.3%. Both of these revenue growth measures were above the Company's three to five year target of approximately 20%.

Since additional retail stores can leverage existing support organizations and facilities, the Company's infrastructure can be expanded more slowly than the rate of revenue growth and generate margin improvement. In fiscal 2004, operating income as a percentage of total net revenues increased to 11.5% from 10.4% in fiscal 2003, and net earnings increased by 46.4%, compared to fiscal 2003. These results demonstrated the Company's ability to improve operating margin despite pressures from rising dairy and green coffee commodity costs throughout the fiscal year. The Company's International operations delivered a full year of positive operating results, primarily due to leverage gained on most operating expenses distributed over an expanded revenue base. In recent fiscal years, the Company made substantial infrastructure investments in corporate and regional support facilities and personnel, as well as established more efficient distribution networks. Such investments were necessary to support the Company's planned international expansion, which is now realizing substantial benefit from this foundation.

Management believes that comparable store sales growth of the level achieved during fiscal 2004 is not sustainable over the long term. However, management believes that new store development opportunities on a global basis are sufficient for the Company to maintain a high level of unit growth and that the execution of the current retail operating strategy can continue to increase first year average store sales and comparable stores sales. These revenue growth opportunities, coupled with continuous focus on controlling both operating and capital costs, should allow Starbucks to continue to modestly improve margins and achieve annual revenue growth of approximately 20% and annual earnings per share growth of 20%-25% for the next three to five years.

Acquisitions

In July 2004, Starbucks acquired 100% of its licensed operations in Singapore and acquired 49.9% of its licensed operations in Malaysia, for a combined total of approximately \$12.1 million. Previously, the Company did not have any equity ownership interests in these entities. The results of operations for Singapore are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. For its investment in Malaysia, management applied the equity method of accounting from the date of acquisition, since the Company is able to exert significant influence over the investee's operating and financial policies.

In July 2003, the Company acquired Seattle Coffee Company (SCC), which includes the Seattle's Best Coffee® and Torrefazione Italia® brands, from AFC Enterprises, Inc. for \$70 million in cash. The results of operations of SCC are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

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During fiscal 2003, Starbucks increased its equity ownership to 50% of its international licensed operations in Austria, Shanghai, Spain, Switzerland and Taiwan, which enabled the Company to exert significant influence over their operating and financial policies. For these operations, the Company reflected a change in accounting method during fiscal 2003, from the cost method to the equity method, in the consolidated financial statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FISCAL 2004 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2003

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship to total net revenues, unless otherwise indicated, of certain items included in the Company's consolidated statements of earnings, as restated:

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004 (53 Wks)	Sept 28, 2003 (52 Wks)	Sept 29, 2002 (52 Wks)
STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS DATA			
Net revenues:			
Company-operated retail	84.2%	84.6%	84.9%
Specialty:			
Licensing	10.7	10.1	9.5
Foodservice and other	5.1	5.3	5.6
Total specialty	15.8	15.4	15.1
Total net revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	41.4	41.3	41.0
Store operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	40.2	40.0	39.7
Other operating expenses ⁽²⁾	20.5	22.6	21.4
Depreciation and amortization expenses	5.5	6.0	6.4
General and administrative expenses	5.7	6.0	7.1
Income from equity investees	1.1	0.9	1.0
Operating income	11.5	10.4	9.6
Interest and other income, net	0.3	0.2	0.2
Gain on sale of investment	0.0	0.0	0.4
Earnings before income taxes	11.8	10.6	10.2
Income taxes	4.4	4.1	3.8
Net earnings	7.4%	6.5%	6.4%

⁽¹⁾ Shown as a percentage of related Company-operated retail revenues.

⁽²⁾ Shown as a percentage of related total specialty revenues.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Net revenues for the fiscal year ended 2004 increased 29.9% to \$5.3 billion from \$4.1 billion for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Net revenues increased 27.3% when calculated on a comparative 52-week basis for both fiscal 2004 and 2003. During the fiscal year ended 2004, Starbucks derived 84% of total net revenues from its Company-operated retail stores. Company-operated retail revenues increased 29.2% to \$4.5 billion for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$3.4 billion for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Company-operated retail revenues increased 26.7% when calculated on a comparative 52-week basis for both fiscal 2004 and 2003. This increase was primarily due to the opening of 634 new Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months and comparable store sales growth of 10%. The increase in comparable store sales was due to a 9% increase in the number of customer transactions and a 1% increase in the average value per transaction. Comparable store sales growth percentages were calculated excluding the extra week of fiscal 2004. Management believes increased customer traffic continues to be driven by new product innovation, continued popularity of core products, a high level of customer satisfaction and improved speed of service through enhanced technology, training and execution at retail stores.

The Company derived the remaining 16% of total net revenues from its Specialty Operations. Specialty revenues, which include licensing revenues and foodservice and other revenues, increased 33.7% to \$837 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$626 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, total specialty revenues increased 31.0% to \$820 million.

Licensing revenues, which are derived from retail store licensing arrangements, grocery and warehouse club licensing, and certain other branded-product licensed operations, increased 38.2% to \$566 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$410 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. The increase was due to higher product sales and royalty revenues from the addition of 710 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months and growth in the grocery and warehouse club businesses. The growth in the grocery and warehouse club businesses was a result of expanded agreements with Kraft Foods, Inc., including the addition of six new Starbucks coffees along with a selection of Tazo® teas, and the acquisition of Seattle Coffee Company in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003.

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Foodservice and other revenues increased 25.3% to \$271 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$216 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily attributable to the growth in new and existing foodservice accounts, which benefited from the July 2003 acquisition of Seattle Coffee Company.

Cost of sales including occupancy costs increased to 41.4% of total net revenues in fiscal 2004, from 41.3% in fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to higher dairy and green coffee commodity costs, partially offset by leverage gained on occupancy costs, which are primarily fixed expenses.

Store operating expenses as a percentage of Company-operated retail revenues increased to 40.2% in fiscal 2004, from 40.0% in fiscal 2003, primarily due to higher marketing expenditures for holiday and new product promotions, as well as increased costs to maintain retail stores and equipment due to sustained high traffic levels.

Other operating expenses (expenses associated with the Company's Specialty Operations) decreased to 20.5% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2004, compared to 22.6% in fiscal 2003. The decrease was primarily due to leverage gained on payroll-related expenditures distributed over an expanded revenue base.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased to \$289 million in fiscal 2004, from \$245 million in fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to a net increase of 634 new Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months and higher depreciation expenses associated with shortened estimated useful lives of equipment deployed in the Company's foodservice operations. As a percentage of total net revenues, depreciation and amortization decreased to 5.5% for the 53 weeks ended October 3, 2004, from 6.0% for the corresponding 52-week fiscal 2003 period, primarily due to the leverage of fixed depreciation expenses from the extra sales week in 2004.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$304 million in fiscal 2004, compared to \$245 million in fiscal 2003, primarily due to higher payroll-related expenditures. As a percentage of total net revenues, general and administrative expenses decreased to 5.7% for the 53 weeks ended October 3, 2004, from 6.0% for the 52 weeks ended September 28, 2003.

Operating income increased 44.0% to \$608 million in fiscal 2004, from \$422 million in fiscal 2003. The operating margin increased to 11.5% of total net revenues in fiscal 2004, compared to 10.4% in fiscal 2003, primarily due to leverage gained on most fixed operating costs distributed over an expanded revenue base, partially offset by higher dairy and green coffee commodity costs.

Income from equity investees was \$61 million in fiscal 2004, compared to \$38 million in fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to volume-driven operating results for The North American Coffee Partnership, which produces bottled Frappuccino® and Starbucks DoubleShot® coffee drinks, and improved profitability of Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd. (Starbucks Japan). The July 2003 increase in the Company's ownership interest from 5% to 50% in the Taiwan and Shanghai licensed operations also contributed to the growth.

Net interest and other income, which primarily consists of interest income, increased to \$14 million in fiscal 2004, from \$12 million in fiscal 2003. The growth was a result of interest income earned on higher cash and liquid investment balances during fiscal 2004, compared to the prior year.

Income taxes for the 53 weeks ended October 3, 2004, resulted in an effective tax rate of 37.2%, compared to 38.5% in fiscal 2003. The lower effective tax rate was primarily due to improved operating results as fewer nondeductible losses were generated from international markets, which are in various phases of development.

Table of Contents**Operating Segments**

Segment information is prepared on the same basis that the Company's management reviews financial information for operational decision-making purposes.

The following tables summarize the Company's results of operations by segment for fiscal 2004 and 2003, as restated (*in thousands*):

<i>53 weeks ended October 3, 2004</i>	United States	% of United States Revenue	Inter-national	% of Inter-national Revenue	Unallocated Corporate	% of Total Net Revenue	Consolidated
Net revenues:							
Company-operated retail	\$ 3,800,367	84.6%	\$ 657,011	81.8%	\$		¥\$ 4,457,378
Specialty:							
Licensing	436,981	9.7	128,817	16.0			565,798
Foodservice and other	253,502	5.7	17,569	2.2			271,071
Total specialty	690,483	15.4	146,386	18.2			836,869
Total net revenues	4,490,850	100.0	803,397	100.0			5,294,247
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	1,782,584	39.8	408,856	50.9			2,191,440
Store operating expenses	1,546,871	40.7 ⁽¹⁾	243,297	37.0 ⁽¹⁾			1,790,168
Other operating expenses	144,853	21.0 ⁽²⁾	26,795	18.3 ⁽²⁾			171,648
Depreciation and amortization expenses	210,448	4.7	46,196	5.8	32,538	0.6	289,182
General and administrative expenses	80,221	1.8	48,206	6.0	175,866	3.3	304,293
Income from equity investees	37,453	0.8	23,204	2.9			60,657
Operating income/(loss)	\$ 763,326	17.0%	\$ 53,251	6.6%	\$ (208,404)	(3.9)%	\$ 608,173
<i>52 weeks ended September 28, 2003</i>	United States	% of United States Revenue	Inter-national	% of Inter-national Revenue	Unallocated Corporate	% of Total Net Revenue	Consolidated
Net revenues:							
Company-operated retail	\$ 2,965,618	85.4%	\$ 484,006	80.3%	\$		¥\$ 3,449,624
Specialty:							
Licensing	301,175	8.7	108,376	18.0			409,551
Foodservice and other	205,659	5.9	10,688	1.7			216,347

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Total specialty	506,834	14.6	119,064	19.7			625,898
Total net revenues	3,472,452	100.0	603,070	100.0			4,075,522
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	1,358,836	39.1	322,598	53.5			1,681,434
Store operating expenses	1,199,020	40.4 ⁽¹⁾	180,554	37.3 ⁽¹⁾			1,379,574
Other operating expenses	119,960	23.7 ⁽²⁾	21,386	18.0 ⁽²⁾			141,346
Depreciation and amortization expenses	173,747	5.0	38,818	6.4	32,106	0.8	244,671
General and administrative expenses	45,007	1.3	44,352	7.4	155,191	3.8	244,550
Income from equity investees	28,484	0.8	9,912	1.6			38,396
Operating income/(loss)	\$ 604,366	17.4%	\$ 5,274	0.9%	\$ (187,297)	(4.6)%	\$ 422,343

⁽¹⁾ Shown as a percentage of related Company-operated retail revenues.

⁽²⁾ Shown as a percentage of related total specialty revenues.

United States

The Company's United States operations (United States) represent 85% of Company-operated retail revenues, 83% of total specialty revenues and 85% of total net revenues. United States operations sell coffee and other beverages, whole bean coffees, complementary food, coffee brewing equipment and merchandise primarily through Company-operated retail stores. Specialty Operations within the United States include licensed retail stores and other licensing operations, foodservice accounts and other initiatives related to the Company's core businesses.

United States total net revenues increased by \$1.0 billion, or 29.3%, to \$4.5 billion for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$3.5 billion for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, United States total net revenues increased 26.8% to \$4.4 billion. United States Company-operated retail revenues increased by \$835 million, or 28.1%, to \$3.8 billion for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$3.0 billion for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003, primarily due to the opening of 514 new Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months and comparable store sales growth of 11%. The increase in comparable store sales was due to a 10% increase in the number of customer transactions and a 1% increase in the average value per transaction. Management believes increased customer traffic continues to be driven by new product innovation, continued popularity of core products, a high level of customer satisfaction and improved speed of service through enhanced technology, training and execution at retail stores. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, United States Company-operated retail revenues increased 25.7% to \$3.7 billion.

Total United States specialty revenues increased \$184 million, or 36.2%, to \$690 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$507 million in the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004,

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United States specialty revenues increased 33.4% to \$676 million. United States licensing revenues increased \$136 million, or 45.1%, to \$437 million, compared to \$301 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to volume-driven growth in the grocery and warehouse club businesses as a result of expanded agreements with Kraft Foods Inc., including the addition of six new Starbucks coffees along with a selection of Tazo® teas. In addition, product sales and royalty revenues increased as a result of opening 417 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months. Foodservice and other revenues increased \$48 million, or 23.3%, to \$254 million from \$206 million in fiscal 2003, due to both the addition of new and existing Starbucks and Seattle Coffee Company foodservice accounts.

United States operating income increased by 26.3% to \$763 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$604 million for the fiscal year ended 2003. Operating margin decreased to 17.0% of related revenues from 17.4% in the 52-week period of fiscal 2003, primarily due to higher dairy and green coffee commodity costs, as well as higher payroll-related expenditures to support the Company's accelerated retail store growth. These increases were partially offset by leverage gained on fixed occupancy costs distributed over an expanded revenue base.

International

The Company's international operations (*International*) represent the remaining 15% of Company-operated retail revenues, 17% of total specialty revenues and 15% of total net revenues. International sells coffees and other beverages, whole bean coffees, complementary food, coffee brewing equipment and merchandise through Company-operated retail stores in Canada, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Australia and Singapore, as well as through retail store licensing operations and foodservice accounts in these and more than 20 other countries. International operations are in various early stages of development and have country-specific regulatory requirements that necessitate a more extensive support organization, relative to the current levels of revenue and operating income, than in the United States.

International total net revenues increased \$200 million, or 33.2%, to \$803 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$603 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, International total net revenues increased 30.6%. International Company-operated retail revenues increased \$173 million, or 35.7%, to \$657 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$484 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to the opening of 120 new Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months, the weakening of the U.S. dollar against both the British pound sterling and Canadian dollar, and comparable store sales growth of 6%. The increase in comparable store sales resulted from a 5% increase in the number of customer transactions and a 1% increase in the average value per transaction. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, International Company-operated retail revenues increased 33.0% to \$644 million.

Total International specialty revenues increased \$27 million, or 22.9%, to \$146 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$119 million for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Excluding the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2004, International specialty revenues increased 20.6% to \$144 million. The increase was primarily due to higher product sales and royalty revenues from opening 293 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months, partially offset by proportionate eliminations of sales to equity investees in which the Company increased its ownership interest in late fiscal 2003.

International operating income increased to \$53 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to \$5 million in the 52-week period of fiscal 2003. Operating margin increased to 6.6% of related revenues from 0.9% in the 52-week period of fiscal 2003, primarily due to leverage gained on most fixed costs distributed over an expanded revenue base.

Unallocated Corporate

Unallocated corporate expenses pertain to certain functions, such as executive management, accounting, administration, tax, treasury and information technology infrastructure, that support but are not specifically attributable to the Company's operating segments and include related depreciation and amortization expenses. Unallocated corporate expenses increased to \$208 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, from \$187 million in the 52-week period of fiscal 2003, primarily due to higher provisions for incentive compensation based on the Company's performance and other payroll-related expenditures. Total unallocated corporate expenses as a percentage of total net revenues decreased to 3.9% for the fiscal year ended 2004, compared to 4.6% for the 52-week period of fiscal 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FISCAL 2003 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2002

Consolidated Results of Operations

Net revenues for the fiscal year ended 2003 increased 23.9% to \$4.1 billion, from \$3.3 billion for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period. During the fiscal year ended 2003, Starbucks derived 85% of total net revenues from its Company-operated retail stores. Company-operated retail revenues increased 23.5% to \$3.4 billion for the fiscal year ended 2003, from \$2.8

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billion for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period. This increase was due primarily to the opening of 602 new Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months, comparable store sales growth of 8% driven almost entirely by increased transactions, and the July 2003 acquisition of 49 Seattle's Best Coffee and 21 Torrefazione Italia stores.

The Company derived the remaining 15% of total net revenues from its Specialty Operations. Specialty revenues, which include licensing revenues and foodservice and other revenues, increased \$129.9 million, or 26.2%, to \$625.9 million for the fiscal year ended 2003, from \$496.0 million for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period.

Licensing revenues, which are derived from retail store licensing arrangements, grocery and warehouse club licensing and certain other branded-product licensed operations, increased 31.3% to \$409.6 million for the fiscal year ended 2003, from \$311.9 million for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period. The increase was due to higher product sales and royalty revenues from opening 599 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months and growth in the licensed grocery and warehouse club businesses.

Foodservice and other revenues increased 17.5% to \$216.3 million for the fiscal year ended 2003, from \$184.1 million for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period. The increase was primarily attributable to broader distribution and growth in new and existing foodservice accounts.

Cost of sales including occupancy costs increased to 41.3% of total net revenues in fiscal 2003, from 41.0% in fiscal 2002. The increase was primarily due to higher green coffee costs and a shift in specialty revenue mix to lower margin products. The Company's green coffee costs reached a historic low for Starbucks in the second and third fiscal quarters of 2002 and have gradually increased since then. These increases were partially offset by leverage gained on fixed occupancy costs distributed over an expanded revenue base.

Store operating expenses as a percentage of Company-operated retail revenues increased to 40.0% in fiscal 2003, from 39.7% in fiscal 2002, primarily due to higher payroll-related and advertising expenditures. Payroll-related costs have increased primarily due to an increase in the number of partners eligible to participate in the Company's medical and vacation benefits. Advertising expenditures increased in fiscal 2003 due to promotions for new and existing products. These increases were partially offset by lower provisions for asset impairment for International Company-operated retail stores in 2003 as compared to the prior year.

Other operating expenses (expenses associated with the Company's Specialty Operations) were 22.6% of specialty revenues in fiscal 2003, compared to 21.4% in fiscal 2002, primarily due to higher payroll-related expenditures to support the continued development of the Company's foodservice distribution network and international infrastructure, including regional offices and field personnel.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased to \$244.7 million in fiscal 2003, from \$210.7 million in fiscal 2002, primarily due to opening 602 Company-operated retail stores during the previous 12 months and the refurbishment of existing Company-operated retail stores.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$244.6 million in fiscal 2003, compared to \$234.6 million in fiscal 2002, which included an \$18.0 million charge for the litigation settlement of two California class action lawsuits. Excluding the litigation charge, general and administrative expenses increased \$28.0 million from the comparable fiscal 2002 period due to higher payroll-related expenditures and costs related to the acquisition of Seattle Coffee Company. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total net revenues decreased to 6.0% in fiscal 2003, compared to 7.1% in fiscal 2002.

Operating income increased 34.4% to \$422.3 million in fiscal 2003, from \$314.2 million in fiscal 2002. The operating margin increased to 10.4% of total net revenues in fiscal 2003, compared to 9.6% in fiscal 2002, primarily due to leverage gained on fixed costs distributed over an expanding revenue base, partially offset by higher green coffee costs, as discussed above.

Income from equity investees was \$38.4 million in fiscal 2003, compared to \$33.4 million in fiscal 2002. The increase was mainly attributable to continued strong results by The North American Coffee Partnership, the Company's 50%-owned partnership with the Pepsi-Cola Company, from expanded ready-to-drink product lines, lower direct costs and manufacturing efficiencies. Partially offsetting this increase was the Company's proportionate share of the net losses of Starbucks Japan in fiscal 2003, compared to a net profit in fiscal 2002, primarily due to lower average sales per store.

Net interest and other income, which primarily consists of interest income, increased to \$11.6 million in fiscal 2003, from \$9.3 million in fiscal 2002. The growth was a result of increased interest received on higher balances of cash, cash equivalents and liquid securities during fiscal 2003, compared to the prior year, as well as gains realized on market revaluations of the Company's trading securities, compared to realized losses on this portfolio in the prior year.

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The Company's effective tax rate for fiscal 2003 was 38.5% compared to 37.3% in fiscal 2002, as a result of a shift in the composition of the Company's pretax earnings in fiscal 2003. Operations taxed in the United States had higher pretax earnings and International operations generated greater nondeductible losses during fiscal 2003 than fiscal 2002.

Table of Contents**Segment Results of Operations**

The following tables summarize the Company's results of operations by segment for fiscal 2003 and 2002, as restated (*in thousands*):

	United States	% of United States Revenue	Inter-national	% of Inter-national Revenue	Unallocated Corporate	% of Total Net Revenue	Consolidated
<i>52 weeks ended September 28, 2003</i>							
Net revenues:							
Company-operated retail	\$ 2,965,618	85.4%	\$ 484,006	80.3%	\$		%\$ 3,449,624
Specialty:							
Licensing	301,175	8.7	108,376	18.0			409,551
Foodservice and other	205,659	5.9	10,688	1.7			216,347
Total specialty	506,834	14.6	119,064	19.7			625,898
Total net revenues	3,472,452	100.0	603,070	100.0			4,075,522
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	1,358,836	39.1	322,598	53.5			1,681,434
Store operating expenses	1,199,020	40.4 ⁽¹⁾	180,554	37.3 ⁽¹⁾			1,379,574
Other operating expenses	119,960	23.7 ⁽²⁾	21,386	18.0 ⁽²⁾			141,346
Depreciation and amortization expenses	173,747	5.0	38,818	6.4	32,106	0.8	244,671
General and administrative expenses	45,007	1.3	44,352	7.4	155,191	3.8	244,550
Income from equity investees	28,484	0.8	9,912	1.6			38,396
Operating income/(loss)	\$ 604,366	17.4%	\$ 5,274	0.9%	\$ (187,297)	(4.6)%	\$ 422,343

	United States	% of United States Revenue	Inter-national	% of Inter-national Revenue	Unallocated Corporate	% of Total Net Revenue	Consolidated
<i>52 weeks ended September 29, 2002</i>							
Net revenues:							
Company-operated retail	\$ 2,425,163	85.7%	\$ 367,741	79.8%	\$		% \$ 2,792,904
Specialty:							
Licensing	227,711	8.1	84,221	18.3			311,932
Foodservice and other	175,379	6.2	8,693	1.9			184,072
Total specialty	403,090	14.3	92,914	20.2			496,004
Total net revenues	2,828,253	100.0	460,655	100.0			3,288,908
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	1,111,640	39.3	235,332	51.1			1,346,972

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Store operating expenses	961,617	39.7 ⁽¹⁾	148,165	40.3 ⁽¹⁾			1,109,782
Other operating expenses	87,718	21.8 ⁽²⁾	18,366	19.8 ⁽²⁾			106,084
Depreciation and amortization expenses	147,709	5.2	34,257	7.4	28,736	0.9	210,702
General and administrative expenses	33,928	1.2	35,007	7.6	165,646	5.0	234,581
Income from equity investees	19,182	0.7	14,263	3.1			33,445
Operating income/(loss)	\$ 504,823	17.8%	\$ 3,791	0.8%	\$ (194,382)	(5.9)%	\$ 314,232

(1) Shown as a percentage of related Company-operated retail revenues.

(2) Shown as a percentage of related total specialty revenues.

United States

United States total net revenues increased by \$644.2 million, or 22.8%, to \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2003 from \$2.8 billion in fiscal 2002. United States Company-operated retail revenues increased \$540.5 million, or 22.3%, to \$3.0 billion, primarily due to the opening of 506 new Company-operated retail stores in fiscal 2003 and comparable store sales growth of 9%. The increase in comparable store sales was almost entirely due to higher transaction volume.

Total United States specialty revenues increased \$103.7 million, or 25.7%, to \$506.8 million in fiscal 2003, compared to \$403.1 million in fiscal 2002. United States licensing revenues increased \$73.5 million, or 32.3%, to \$301.1 million in fiscal 2003. The increase was primarily due to higher product sales and royalty revenues as a result of opening 315 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months and growth in the grocery and warehouse club businesses. United States foodservice and other revenues increased \$30.3 million, or 17.3%, to \$205.7 million in fiscal 2003, due to broader

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distribution and growth in new and existing foodservice accounts.

United States operating income increased 19.7% to \$604.4 million in fiscal 2003, from \$504.8 million in fiscal 2002. Operating margin decreased to 17.4% of related revenues from 17.8% in the prior year, primarily due to higher green coffee costs and payroll-related expenditures, partially offset by fixed occupancy costs distributed over an expanding revenue base.

International

International total net revenues increased \$142.4 million, or 30.9%, to \$603.1 million in fiscal 2003, from \$460.7 million for the corresponding fiscal 2002 period. International Company-operated retail revenues increased \$116.3 million, or 31.6%, to \$484.0 million, primarily due to the opening of 96 new Company-operated retail stores in fiscal 2003 and comparable store sales growth of 7%. The increase in comparable store sales was almost entirely due to higher transaction volume and reflects the improved operational execution in the U.K. market.

Total International specialty revenues increased \$26.1 million, or 28.1%, to \$119.1 million in fiscal 2003, from \$92.9 million in fiscal 2002. The increase was primarily due to higher product sales and royalty revenues from opening 284 new licensed retail stores during the previous 12 months.

International operating income increased 39.1% to \$5.3 million in fiscal 2003, from \$3.8 million in fiscal 2002. Operating margin increased to 0.9% of related revenues from 0.8% in the corresponding fiscal 2003 period, primarily due to lower provisions recorded for retail store asset impairment and disposals of \$3.7 million in fiscal 2003, compared to \$13.9 million in fiscal 2002. This was partially offset by International's proportionate share of net losses in Starbucks Japan and a shift in sales mix to lower-margin products.

Unallocated Corporate

Unallocated corporate expenses decreased to \$187.3 million in fiscal 2003, from \$194.4 million in fiscal 2002, primarily due to an \$18.0 million litigation settlement in fiscal 2002, partially offset by higher payroll-related expenditures in fiscal 2003. Total unallocated corporate expenses as a percentage of total net revenues decreased from 5.9% in fiscal 2002 to 4.6% in fiscal 2003.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table represents components of the Company's most liquid assets (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 299,128	\$ 200,907
Short-term investments available-for-sale and trading securities	353,881	149,104
Long-term investments available-for-sale securities	135,179	136,159
Total cash, cash equivalents and liquid investments	\$ 788,188	\$ 486,170

The Company manages its cash, cash equivalents and liquid investments in order to internally fund operating needs. Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$98 million for the fiscal year ended 2004, to \$299 million. The Company ended the period with \$788 million in total cash, cash equivalents and liquid investments.

The Company intends to use its available cash resources to invest in its core businesses and other new business opportunities related to its core businesses. The Company may use its available cash resources to make proportionate capital contributions to its equity method and cost method investees. Depending on market conditions, Starbucks may acquire additional shares of its common stock. Management believes that existing cash and investments, as well as cash generated from operations, should be sufficient to finance capital requirements for its core businesses for the foreseeable future. Significant new joint ventures, acquisitions or other new business opportunities may require outside funding.

Other than normal operating expenses, cash requirements for fiscal 2005 are expected to consist primarily of capital expenditures related to new Company-operated retail stores, as well as for the remodeling and refurbishment of existing Company-operated retail stores. Management expects capital expenditures in fiscal 2005 to be in the range of \$600 million to \$650 million.

Cash provided by operating activities totaled \$820 million in fiscal 2004 and was generated primarily by net earnings of \$391 million and noncash depreciation and amortization expenses of \$314 million.

Cash used by investing activities totaled \$659 million in fiscal 2004. Net capital additions to property, plant and equipment

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used \$413 million, primarily from opening 634 new Company-operated retail stores and remodeling certain existing stores. Gross capital additions for fiscal 2004 were \$460 million and were offset by the change in disposal and foreign currency translation adjustments totaling \$47 million. The net activity in the Company's portfolio of available-for-sale securities during fiscal 2004 used \$212 million. Excess cash was invested in investment-grade securities. During fiscal 2004, the Company made additional equity investments of its proportionate share in a number of its International investees and acquired a 49.9% interest in its Malaysia licensed operations for a combined total of \$65 million, excluding the effects of foreign currency fluctuations.

Cash used by financing activities in fiscal 2004 totaled \$67 million. During fiscal 2004, the Company repurchased 5 million shares of its common stock at an average price of \$40.85 per share, using \$203 million of cash. Share repurchases are at the discretion of management and depend on market conditions, capital requirements and such other factors as the Company may consider relevant. As of October 3, 2004, 19 million additional shares were authorized for repurchase. The exercise of employee stock options and the sale of the Company's common stock from employee stock purchase plans provided \$138 million. As options granted under the Company's stock plans are exercised, the Company will continue to receive proceeds and a tax deduction; however, the amounts and the timing cannot be predicted.

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations and borrowings as of October 3, 2004, and the timing and effect that such commitments are expected to have on the Company's liquidity and capital requirements in future periods (*in thousands*):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual obligations					
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 4,353	\$ 735	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,565	\$ 543
Operating lease obligations	2,609,036	355,079	661,407	572,407	1,020,143
Purchase obligations	283,379	188,884	89,720	4,775	
Total	\$ 2,896,768	\$ 544,698	\$ 752,637	\$ 578,747	\$ 1,020,686

Starbucks expects to fund these commitments primarily with operating cash flows generated in the normal course of business.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement

The Company has unconditionally guaranteed the repayment of certain Japanese yen-denominated bank loans and related interest and fees of an unconsolidated equity investee, Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd. The guarantees continue until the loans, including accrued interest and fees, have been paid in full. The maximum amount is limited to the sum of unpaid principal and interest amounts, as well as other related expenses. These amounts will vary based on fluctuations in the yen foreign exchange rate. As of October 3, 2004, the maximum amount of the guarantees was approximately \$10.6 million. Since there has been no modification of these loan guarantees subsequent to the Company's adoption of FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indebtedness of Others, Starbucks has applied the disclosure provisions only and has not recorded the guarantee in its statement of financial position.

Product Warranties

Coffee brewing and espresso equipment sold to customers through Company-operated and licensed retail stores, as well as equipment sold to the Company's licensees for use in retail licensing operations, are under warranty for defects in materials and workmanship for a period ranging from 12 to 24 months. The Company establishes an accrual for estimated warranty costs at the time of sale, based on historical experience. The following table summarizes the activity related to product warranty reserves during fiscal 2004 and 2003 (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 2,227	\$ 1,842
Provision for warranties issued	5,093	2,895
Warranty claims	(4,229)	(2,510)
Balance at end of fiscal year	\$ 3,091	\$ 2,227

COMMODITY PRICES, AVAILABILITY AND GENERAL RISK CONDITIONS

The supply and price of coffee are subject to significant volatility. Although most coffee trades in the commodity market, coffee of the quality sought by Starbucks tends to trade on a negotiated basis at a substantial premium above commodity coffee prices, depending upon the supply and demand at the time of purchase. Supply and price can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, including weather, political and economic conditions. In addition, green coffee prices have been affected in the past, and may be affected in the future, by the actions of certain organizations and associations that have

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historically attempted to influence commodity prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or restricting coffee supplies worldwide. The Company's ability to raise sales prices in response to rising coffee prices may be limited, and the Company's profitability could be adversely affected if coffee prices were to rise substantially.

The Company enters into fixed-price purchase commitments in order to secure an adequate supply of quality green coffee and bring greater certainty to the cost of sales in future periods. As of October 3, 2004, the Company had \$271.7 million in fixed-price purchase commitments which, together with existing inventory, is expected to provide an adequate supply of green coffee through calendar 2005. The Company believes, based on relationships established with its suppliers in the past, the risk of nondelivery on such purchase commitments is low.

During fiscal 2004, fluid milk prices in the United States, which closely follow the monthly Class I fluid milk base price as calculated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reached an all-time high. Should dairy costs remain at current levels or continue to rise, the Company's profitability could be adversely affected. While management continues to monitor published dairy prices on the related commodities markets, management cannot predict with any certainty the future prices to be paid for dairy products.

In addition to fluctuating commodity prices, management believes that the Company's future results of operations and earnings could be significantly impacted by other factors, such as increased competition within the specialty coffee industry, the Company's ability to find optimal store locations at favorable lease rates, increased costs associated with opening and operating retail stores and the Company's continued ability to hire, train and retain qualified personnel, as well as other factors discussed under "Certain Additional Risks and Uncertainties" in the "Business" section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended October 3, 2004.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to market risk related to foreign currency exchange rates, equity security prices and changes in interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The majority of the Company's revenue, expense and capital purchasing activities is transacted in U.S. dollars. However, because a portion of the Company's operations consists of activities outside of the United States, the Company has transactions in other currencies, primarily the Canadian dollar, British pound sterling, Euro and Japanese yen. As part of its risk management strategy, the Company frequently evaluates its foreign currency exchange risk by monitoring market data and external factors that may influence exchange rate fluctuations. As a result, Starbucks may engage in transactions involving various derivative instruments, with maturities generally not exceeding five years, to hedge assets, liabilities, revenues and purchases denominated in foreign currencies.

As of October 3, 2004, the Company had forward foreign exchange contracts that qualify as cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," to hedge a portion of anticipated international revenue and product purchases. In addition, Starbucks had forward foreign exchange contracts that qualify as a hedge of its net investment in Starbucks Japan. These contracts expire within 31 months.

Based on the foreign exchange contracts outstanding as of October 3, 2004, a 10% devaluation of the U.S. dollar as compared to the level of foreign exchange rates for currencies under contract as of October 3, 2004, would result in a reduced fair value of these derivative financial instruments of approximately \$20.7 million, of which \$14.0 million may reduce the Company's future net earnings. Conversely, a 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar would result in an increase in the fair value of these instruments of approximately \$18.1 million, of which \$12.6 million may increase the Company's future net earnings. Consistent with the nature of the economic hedges provided by these foreign exchange

contracts, increases or decreases in the fair value would be mostly offset by corresponding decreases or increases in the dollar value of the Company's foreign investment, future foreign currency royalty fee payments and product purchases that would occur within the hedging period.

Equity Security Price Risk

The Company has minimal exposure to price fluctuations on equity mutual funds within its trading portfolio. The trading securities approximate a portion of the Company's liability under the Management Deferred Compensation Plan (MDCP). A corresponding liability is included in Accrued compensation and related costs on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These investments are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in Interest and other income, net. The offsetting changes in the MDCP liability are recorded in General and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings.

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Interest Rate Risk

The Company's diversified available-for-sale portfolios consist mainly of fixed income instruments. The primary objectives of these investments are to preserve capital and liquidity. Available-for-sale securities are investment grade and are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). The Company does not hedge its interest rate exposure. The Company performed a sensitivity analysis based on a 10% change in the underlying interest rate of its interest bearing financial instruments held at the end of fiscal 2004, and determined that such a change would not have a material effect on the fair value of these instruments.

SEASONALITY AND QUARTERLY RESULTS

The Company's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Significant portions of the Company's net revenues and profits are realized during the first quarter of the Company's fiscal year, which includes the December holiday season. In addition, quarterly results are affected by the timing of the opening of new stores, and the Company's rapid growth may conceal the impact of other seasonal influences. Because of the seasonality of the Company's business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting policies are those that management believes are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results, and require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies may result in materially different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

Starbucks considers its policies on impairment of long-lived assets to be most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

When facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying values of long-lived assets may be impaired, an evaluation of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying values of the assets to projected future cash flows, in addition to other quantitative and qualitative analyses. For goodwill and other intangible assets, impairment tests are performed annually and more frequently if facts and circumstances indicate goodwill carrying values exceed estimated reporting unit fair values and if indefinite useful lives are no longer appropriate for the Company's trademarks. Upon indication that the carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss as a charge against current operations. Property, plant and equipment assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows when assessing impairment. Cash flows for retail assets are identified at the individual store level. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value, less estimated costs to sell. Judgments made by the Company related to the expected useful lives of long-lived assets and the ability of the Company to realize undiscounted cash flows in excess of the carrying amounts of such assets are affected by factors such as the ongoing maintenance and improvements of the assets, changes in economic conditions and changes in operating performance. As the Company assesses the ongoing expected cash flows and carrying amounts of its long-lived assets, these factors could cause the Company to realize material impairment charges.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 Revised, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an Interpretation of ARB No. 51 (FIN 46R), which provided, among other things, immediate deferral of the application of FIN 46 for entities that did not originally qualify as special purpose entities, and provided additional scope exceptions for joint ventures with business operations and franchises. The Company s adoption of FIN 46R did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2003, the issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition (SAB 104), rescinded the accounting guidance contained in SAB 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements, and incorporated the body of previously issued guidance related to multiple-element revenue arrangements. The Company s adoption of SAB 104 did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2004, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments (EITF 03-1), but delayed the recognition and measurement provisions of EITF 03-1 in September 2004. For reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004, only the

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disclosure requirements for available-for-sale securities and cost method investments are required. The Company's adoption of the requirements in the fiscal fourth quarter of 2004 did not have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

In July 2004, the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 02-14, "Whether an Investor Should Apply the Equity Method of Accounting to Investments Other Than Common Stock" (EITF 02-14). EITF 02-14 requires application of the equity method of accounting when an investor is able to exert significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee through ownership of common stock or in-substance common stock. EITF 02-14 is effective for reporting periods beginning after September 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 02-14 will not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Commodity Prices, Availability and General Risk Conditions" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financial Risk Management" in Item 7 of this Report.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

In thousands, except earnings per share

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	Sept 28, 2003 (as restated, see Note 2)	Sept 29, 2002 (as restated, see Note 2)
Net revenues:			
Company-operated retail	\$ 4,457,378	\$ 3,449,624	\$ 2,792,904
Specialty:			
Licensing	565,798	409,551	311,932
Foodservice and other	271,071	216,347	184,072
Total specialty	836,869	625,898	496,004
Total net revenues	5,294,247	4,075,522	3,288,908
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	2,191,440	1,681,434	1,346,972
Store operating expenses	1,790,168	1,379,574	1,109,782
Other operating expenses	171,648	141,346	106,084
Depreciation and amortization expenses	289,182	244,671	210,702
General and administrative expenses	304,293	244,550	234,581
Subtotal operating expenses	4,746,731	3,691,575	3,008,121
Income from equity investees	60,657	38,396	33,445

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Operating income	608,173	422,343	314,232
Interest and other income, net	14,140	11,622	9,300
Gain on sale of investment			13,361
Earnings before income taxes	622,313	433,965	336,893
Income taxes	231,754	167,117	125,502
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Net earnings per common share basic	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.55
Net earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.53
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	397,173	390,753	385,575
Diluted	411,465	401,648	397,526

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***In thousands, except share data*

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	Sept 28, 2003 (as restated, see Note 2)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 299,128	\$ 200,907
Short-term investments available-for-sale securities	329,082	128,905
Short-term investments trading securities	24,799	20,199
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$2,231 and \$4,809, respectively	140,226	114,448
Inventories	422,663	342,944
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	71,347	55,173
Deferred income taxes, net	63,650	47,404
Total current assets	1,350,895	909,980
Long-term investments available-for-sale securities	135,179	136,159
Equity and other investments	171,747	144,257
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,551,416	1,447,738
Other assets	85,561	52,113
Other intangible assets	26,800	24,942
Goodwill	68,950	63,344
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,390,548	\$ 2,778,533
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 199,346	\$ 168,984
Accrued compensation and related costs	208,927	152,608
Accrued occupancy costs	29,231	21,741
Accrued taxes	62,959	54,882
Other accrued expenses	123,684	101,800
Deferred revenue	121,377	73,476
Current portion of long-term debt	735	722
Total current liabilities	746,259	574,213
Deferred income taxes, net	21,770	12,542
Long-term debt	3,618	4,354
Other long-term liabilities	144,683	116,314
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value) and additional paid-in capital authorized, 600,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 397,405,844 and 393,692,536 shares, respectively, (includes 1,697,100 common stock units in both periods)	956,685	959,103
Other additional paid-in-capital	39,393	39,393

Retained earnings	1,448,899	1,058,340
Accumulated other comprehensive income	29,241	14,274
Total shareholders' equity	2,474,218	2,071,110

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	Sept 28, 2003 (as restated, see Note 2)	Sept 29, 2002 (as restated, see Note 2)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	314,047	266,258	226,261
Gain on sale of investment			(13,361)
Provision for impairments and asset disposals	13,568	7,784	26,852
Deferred income taxes, net	(3,770)	(6,767)	(6,884)
Equity in income of investees	(33,387)	(22,813)	(19,584)
Tax benefit from exercise of nonqualified stock options	63,405	36,590	44,199
Net accretion of discount and amortization of premium on marketable securities	11,603	5,996	
Cash provided/(used) by changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(77,662)	(64,768)	(41,379)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(16,621)	(12,861)	(12,460)
Accounts payable	27,948	24,990	5,463
Accrued compensation and related costs	54,929	42,132	24,087
Accrued occupancy costs	6,692	1,701	10,981
Deferred revenue	47,590	30,732	15,321
Other accrued expenses	16,465	9,471	31,900
Other operating assets and liabilities	4,843	1,855	(6,253)
Net cash provided by operating activities	820,209	587,148	496,534
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(566,645)	(323,331)	(339,968)
Maturity of available-for-sale securities	163,814	180,687	78,349
Sale of available-for-sale securities	190,748	88,889	144,760
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(7,515)	(69,928)	
Net additions to equity, other investments and other assets	(64,747)	(47,259)	(15,841)
Distributions from equity investees	38,328	28,966	22,834
Net additions to property, plant and equipment	(412,537)	(377,983)	(394,323)
Net cash used by investing activities	(658,554)	(519,959)	(504,189)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	137,590	107,183	107,467
Principal payments on long-term debt	(722)	(710)	(697)
Repurchase of common stock	(203,413)	(75,710)	(52,248)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	(66,545)	30,763	54,522

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3,111	3,278	1,560
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	98,221	101,230	48,427
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Beginning of period	200,907	99,677	51,250
End of period	\$ 299,128	\$ 200,907	\$ 99,677

**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW
INFORMATION**

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 370	\$ 265	\$ 303
Income taxes	\$ 172,759	\$ 140,107	\$ 105,339

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated Other	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Earnings	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	
Balance, September 30, 2001 (previously reported)	380,044,042	\$ 380	\$ 791,242	\$ 588,651	\$ (5,408)	\$ 1,374,865
Prior year adjustment (see Note 2)				(8,550)	40	(8,510)
Balance, September 30, 2001 (as restated, see Note 2)	380,044,042	380	791,242	580,101	(5,368)	1,366,355
Net earnings (as restated, see Note 2)				211,391		211,391
Unrealized holding losses, net Translation adjustment					(1,509) (1,664)	(1,509) (1,664)
Comprehensive income (as restated, see Note 2)						208,218
Equity adjustment related to equity						
Investee transaction			39,393			39,393
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit of \$44,199	9,830,136	10	135,465			135,475
Sale of common stock	991,742	1	16,190			16,191
Repurchase of common stock	(2,637,328)	(3)	(52,245)			(52,248)
Balance, September 29, 2002 (as restated, see Note 2)	388,228,592	388	930,045	791,492	(8,541)	1,713,384
Net earnings (as restated, see Note 2)				266,848		266,848
Unrealized holding losses, net Translation adjustment (as restated, see Note 2)					(4,426) 27,241	(4,426) 27,241
Comprehensive income (as restated, see Note 2)						289,663
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit of	8,019,604	8	129,100			129,108

\$35,547							
Sale of common stock, including tax benefit of \$1,043	743,340	1	14,664				14,665
Repurchase of common stock	(3,299,000)	(3)	(75,707)				(75,710)
Balance, September 28, 2003 (as restated, see Note 2)	393,692,536	394	998,102	1,058,340		14,274	2,071,110
Net earnings (as restated, see Note 2)				390,559			390,559
Unrealized holding losses, net Translation adjustment (as restated, see Note 2)						(4,925)	(4,925)
						19,892	19,892
Comprehensive income (as restated, see Note 2)							405,526
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit of \$62,415	7,708,491	7	172,025				172,032
Sale of common stock, including tax benefit of \$990	984,072	1	28,962				28,963
Repurchase of common stock	(4,979,255)	(5)	(203,408)				(203,413)
Balance, October 3, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	397,405,844	\$ 397	\$ 995,681	\$ 1,448,899	\$	29,241	\$ 2,474,218

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Starbucks Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, Starbucks or the Company) purchases and roasts high-quality whole bean coffees and sells them, along with fresh, rich-brewed coffees, Italian-style espresso beverages, cold blended beverages, a variety of complementary food items, coffee-related accessories and equipment, a selection of premium teas and a line of compact discs, primarily through its Company-operated retail stores. Starbucks sells coffee and tea products through other channels and, through certain of its equity investees, Starbucks also produces and sells bottled Frappuccino® and Starbucks DoubleShot® coffee drinks and a line of superpremium ice creams. These nonretail channels are collectively known as Specialty Operations. The Company's objective is to establish Starbucks as the most recognized and respected brand in the world. To achieve this goal, the Company plans to continue rapid expansion of its retail operations, to grow its Specialty Operations and to selectively pursue other opportunities to leverage the Starbucks brand through the introduction of new products and the development of new channels of distribution.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position and operating results of Starbucks, which include wholly owned subsidiaries and investees controlled by the Company.

Investments in entities that the Company does not control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for under the equity method. Investments in entities in which Starbucks does not have the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for under the cost method.

All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Fiscal Year End

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Sunday closest to September 30. The fiscal year ended on October 3, 2004, included 53 weeks. The fiscal years ended September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002, each included 52 weeks.

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances with financial institutions that exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses related to these balances, and management believes its credit risk to be minimal.

Cash Management

The Company's cash management system provides for the reimbursement of all major bank disbursement accounts on a daily basis. Checks issued but not presented for payment to the bank are reflected as a reduction of cash and cash equivalents on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Short-term and Long-term Investments

The Company's short-term and long-term investments consist primarily of investment-grade marketable debt securities as well as bond and equity mutual funds, all of which are classified as trading or available-for-sale. Trading securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses included in net earnings. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value, and unrealized holding gains and losses are recorded, net of tax, as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Available-for-sale securities with remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term, and all other available-for-sale securities are classified as long-term. Unrealized losses are charged against net earnings when a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary. Management reviews several factors to determine whether a loss is other than temporary, such as the length of time a security is in an unrealized loss position, extent to which fair value is less than amortized cost, the impact of changing interest rates in the short and long term and the Company's intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Realized gains and losses are accounted for on the specific identification method. Purchases and sales are recorded on a trade date basis.

Table of Contents*Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments. The fair value of the Company's investments in marketable debt and equity securities, as well as bond and equity mutual funds, is based upon the quoted market price on the last business day of the fiscal year. For equity securities of companies that are privately held, or where an observable quoted market price does not exist, the Company estimates fair value using a variety of valuation methodologies. Such methodologies include comparing the security with securities of publicly traded companies in similar lines of business, applying revenue multiples to estimated future operating results for the private company and estimating discounted cash flows for that company. Declines in fair value below the Company's carrying value deemed to be other than temporary are charged against earnings. For further information on investments, see Notes 5 and 8. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value.

Derivative Instruments

The Company manages its exposure to foreign currency risk within the consolidated financial statements according to a hedging policy. Under the policy, Starbucks may engage in transactions involving various derivative instruments with maturities generally not longer than five years, to hedge assets, liabilities, revenues and purchases denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended and interpreted, which requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. For a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income (OCI) and subsequently reclassified into net earnings when the hedged exposure affects net earnings. For a net investment hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is reported as a component of OCI.

Cash flow hedges related to anticipated transactions are designated and documented at the inception of each hedge by matching the terms of the contract to the underlying transaction. The Company classifies the cash flows from hedging transactions in the same categories as the cash flows from the respective hedged items. Once established, cash flow hedges are generally not removed until maturity unless an anticipated transaction is no longer likely to occur. Discontinued or derecognized cash flow hedges are immediately settled with counterparties, and the related accumulated derivative gains or losses are recognized into net earnings in Interest and other income, net on the consolidated statements of earnings.

Forward contract effectiveness for cash flow hedges is calculated by comparing the fair value of the contract to the change in value of the anticipated transaction using forward rates on a monthly basis. For net investment hedges, the spot-to-spot method is used to calculate effectiveness. Any ineffectiveness is recognized immediately in Interest and other income, net on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (primarily moving average cost) or market. The Company records inventory reserves for obsolete and slow-moving items and for estimated shrinkage between physical inventory counts. Inventory reserves are based on inventory turnover trends, historical experience and application of the specific identification method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, which includes assets under capital leases, is provided on the straight-line method over estimated useful lives, generally ranging from two to seven years for equipment and 30 to 40 years for buildings. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the related lease life, generally 10 years.

For leases with renewal periods at the Company's option, Starbucks generally uses the original lease term, excluding renewal option periods to determine estimated useful lives; if failure to exercise a renewal option imposes an economic penalty to Starbucks, management may determine at the inception of the lease that renewal is reasonably assured and include the renewal option period in the determination of appropriate estimated useful lives. The portion of depreciation expense related to production and distribution facilities is included in Cost of sales including occupancy costs on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings. The costs of repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred, while expenditures for refurbishments and improvements that significantly add to the productive capacity or extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. When assets are retired or sold, the asset cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated with any remaining gain or loss reflected in net earnings.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

At the beginning of fiscal 2003, Starbucks adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). As a result, the Company discontinued amortization of its goodwill and indefinite-lived trademarks and determined that provisions for impairment were unnecessary. Impairment tests are performed annually in June and more frequently if facts and circumstances indicate goodwill carrying values exceed estimated reporting unit fair values and if indefinite useful lives

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are no longer appropriate for the Company's trademarks. If the nonamortization provision of SFAS 142 had been applied to fiscal 2002, net earnings would have been \$213.4 million, as compared to actual net earnings of \$211.4 million. Basic earnings per share for fiscal 2002 would have remained unchanged, while diluted earnings per share would have increased to \$0.54 per share from \$0.53 per share. Definite-lived intangibles, which mainly consist of contract-based patents and copyrights, are amortized over their estimated useful lives. For further information on goodwill and other intangible assets, see Note 10.

Long-lived Assets

When facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying values of long-lived assets may be impaired, an evaluation of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying values of the assets to projected future cash flows in addition to other quantitative and qualitative analyses. Upon indication that the carrying values of such assets may not be recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss by a charge against current operations. Property, plant and equipment assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows when assessing impairment. Cash flows for retail assets are identified at the individual store level.

Insurance Reserves

The Company uses a combination of insurance and self-insurance mechanisms, including a wholly owned captive insurance entity and participation in a reinsurance pool, to provide for the potential liabilities for workers compensation, general liability, property insurance, director and officers' liability insurance, vehicle liability and employee healthcare benefits. Liabilities associated with the risks that are retained by the Company are estimated, in part, by considering historical claims experience, demographic factors, severity factors and other actuarial assumptions. The estimated accruals for these liabilities could be significantly affected if future occurrences and claims differ from these assumptions and historical trends. As of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, these reserves were \$77.6 million and \$51.6 million, respectively, and were included in Accrued compensation and related costs and Other accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition

Company-operated retail store revenues are recognized when payment is tendered at the point of sale. Revenues from stored value cards are recognized upon redemption. Until the redemption of stored value cards, outstanding customer balances on such cards are included in Deferred revenue on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Specialty revenues consist primarily of product sales to customers other than through Company-operated retail stores, as well as royalties and other fees generated from licensing operations. Sales of coffee, tea and related products are generally recognized upon shipment to customers, depending on contract terms. Initial nonrefundable development fees required under licensing agreements are recognized upon substantial performance of services for new market business development activities, such as initial business, real estate and store development planning, as well as providing operational materials and functional training courses for opening new licensed retail markets. Additional store licensing fees are recognized when new licensed stores are opened. Royalty revenues based upon a percentage of reported sales and other continuing fees, such as marketing and service fees, are recognized on a monthly basis when earned. Arrangements involving multiple elements and deliverables are individually evaluated for revenue recognition. Cash payments received in advance of product or service delivery are recorded as deferred revenue. Consolidated revenues are net of all intercompany eliminations for wholly owned subsidiaries and for licensees accounted for under the equity method based on the Company's percentage ownership. All revenues are recognized net of any discounts.

Advertising

The Company expenses costs of advertising the first time the advertising campaign takes place. Total advertising expenses, recorded in Store operating expenses and Other operating expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings totaled \$68.3 million, \$49.5 million and \$25.6 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Store Preopening Expenses

Costs incurred in connection with the start-up and promotion of new store openings are expensed as incurred.

Operating Leases

Starbucks leases retail stores, roasting and distribution facilities and office space under operating leases. Most lease agreements contain tenant improvement allowances, rent holidays, lease premiums, rent escalation clauses and/or contingent rent provisions. For purposes of recognizing incentives, premiums and minimum rental expenses on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases, the Company uses the date of initial possession to begin amortization, which is generally when the Company enters the space and begins to make improvements in preparation of intended use.

For tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays, the Company records a deferred rent liability in *Accrued occupancy costs* and *Other long-term liabilities* on the consolidated balance sheets and amortizes the deferred rent over the terms of the leases as reductions to rent expense on the consolidated statements of earnings.

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For premiums paid upfront to enter a lease agreement, the Company records a deferred rent asset in *Prepaid expenses and other current assets* and *Other assets* on the consolidated balance sheets and then amortizes the deferred rent over the terms of the leases as additional rent expense on the consolidated statements of earnings.

For scheduled rent escalation clauses during the lease terms or for rental payments commencing at a date other than the date of initial occupancy, the Company records minimum rental expenses on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases on the consolidated statements of earnings.

Certain leases provide for contingent rents, which are determined as a percentage of gross sales in excess of specified levels. The Company records a contingent rent liability in *Accrued occupancy costs* on the consolidated balance sheets and the corresponding rent expense when specified levels have been achieved or when management determines that achieving the specified levels during the fiscal year is probable.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company maintains several stock option plans under which incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options may be granted to employees, consultants and nonemployee directors. Starbucks accounts for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. Accordingly, because the grant price equals the market price on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized by the Company for stock options issued to employees.

If compensation cost for the Company's stock options had been recognized based upon the estimated fair value on the grant date under the fair value methodology allowed by SFAS No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, (SFAS 123) as amended, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Deduct: stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value method, net of tax	45,056	37,436	37,447
Pro forma net income	\$ 345,503	\$ 229,412	\$ 173,944
Net earnings per common share basic:			
As reported	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.55
Pro forma	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.45
Net earnings per common share diluted:			
As reported	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.53
Pro forma	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.44

The above pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method. The fair value for these stock options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average

assumptions:

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	Employee Stock Options		
	2004	2003	2002
Expected life (years)	1 - 6	2 - 5	2 - 5
Expected volatility	22% - 50%	37% - 55%	43% - 54%
Risk-free interest rate	1.10% - 4.52%	0.92% - 4.01%	1.63% - 4.96%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	Employee Stock Purchase Plans		
	2004	2003	2002
Expected life (years)	0.25 - 3	0.25 - 3	0.25
Expected volatility	19% - 43%	30% - 50%	33% - 51%
Risk-free interest rate	0.93% - 2.3%	0.87% - 2.25%	1.93% - 2.73%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The Company's valuations are based upon a multiple option valuation approach, and forfeitures are recognized as they occur. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options, which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective

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assumptions, including the expected stock-price volatility. The Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. Because Company stock options do not trade on a secondary exchange, employees can receive no value nor derive any benefit from holding stock options under these plans without an increase, above the grant price, in the market price of the Company's stock. Such an increase in stock price would benefit all stockholders commensurately.

As required by SFAS 123, the Company has determined that the weighted average estimated fair values of options granted during fiscal 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$10.60, \$8.31 and \$6.48 per share, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's international operations generally use their local currency as their functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expense accounts are translated at the average monthly exchange rates during the year. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss).

Income Taxes

The Company computes income taxes using the asset and liability method, under which deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Earnings per Share

The computation of basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares and common stock units that were outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents consisting of certain shares subject to stock options.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 Revised, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an Interpretation of ARB No. 51 (FIN 46R), which provided, among other things, immediate deferral of the application of FIN 46 for entities that did not originally qualify as special purpose entities, and provided additional scope exceptions for joint ventures with business operations and franchises. The Company's adoption of FIN 46R did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2003, the issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition (SAB 104), rescinded the accounting guidance contained in SAB 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements, and incorporated the body of previously issued guidance related to multiple-element revenue arrangements. The Company's adoption of SAB 104 did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2004, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments (EITF 03-1), but delayed the recognition and measurement provisions of EITF 03-1 in September 2004. For reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004, only the disclosure requirements for available-for-sale securities and cost method investments are required. The Company's adoption of the requirements in the fiscal fourth quarter of 2004 did not have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

In July 2004, the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 02-14, Whether an Investor Should Apply the Equity Method of Accounting to Investments Other Than Common Stock (EITF 02-14). EITF 02-14 requires application of the equity method of accounting when an investor is able to exert significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee through ownership of common stock or in-substance common stock. EITF 02-14 is effective for reporting

periods beginning after September 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 02-14 will not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 2: Restatement of Financial Statements

On February 7, 2005, the Office of the Chief Accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants expressing its views regarding certain operating lease accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). In light of this letter, the Company's management initiated a review of its lease-related accounting and determined that its then-current method of accounting for leasehold improvements funded by landlord incentives or allowances under operating leases (tenant improvement allowances) and its then-current method of accounting for rent holidays were not in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003 and September 29, 2002, in this Report.

The Company had historically accounted for tenant improvement allowances as reductions to the related leasehold

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improvement asset on the consolidated balance sheets and capital expenditures in investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Management determined that the appropriate interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Technical Bulletin No. 88-1, Issues Relating to Accounting for Leases, requires these allowances to be recorded as deferred rent liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and as a component of operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Additionally, this adjustment results in a reclassification of the deferred rent amortization from Depreciation and amortization expenses to Cost of sales including occupancy costs on the consolidated statements of earnings.

The Company had historically recognized rent holiday periods on a straight-line basis over the lease term commencing with the initial occupancy date, or Company-operated retail store opening date. The store opening date coincided with the commencement of business operations, which is the intended use of the property. Management re-evaluated FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-3, Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases, and determined that the lease term should commence on the date the Company takes possession of the leased space for construction purposes, which is generally two months prior to a store opening date. Excluding tax impacts, the correction of this accounting requires the Company to record additional deferred rent in Accrued occupancy costs and

Other long-term liabilities and to adjust Retained earnings on the consolidated balance sheets as well as to correct amortization in Costs of sales including occupancy costs on the consolidated statements of earnings for each of the three years in the period ended October 3, 2004. The cumulative effect of these accounting changes is a reduction to retained earnings of \$8.6 million as of the beginning of fiscal 2002 and incremental decreases to retained earnings of \$1.3 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.2 million for the fiscal years ended 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Following is a summary of the effects of these changes on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, as well as the effects of these changes on the Company's consolidated statements of earnings and cash flows for fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002 (*in thousands, except share data*):

	Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
	As		
	previously	Adjustments	As restated
	reported		
Fiscal year ended October 3, 2004			
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	\$ 2,198,654	\$ (7,214)	\$ 2,191,440
Depreciation and amortization expenses	280,024	9,158	289,182
Operating income	610,117	(1,944)	608,173
Earnings before income taxes	624,257	(1,944)	622,313
Income taxes	232,482	(728)	231,754
Net earnings	391,775	(1,216)	390,559
Net earnings per common share basic	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.98
Net earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.95	\$	\$ 0.95
Fiscal year ended September 28, 2003			
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	\$ 1,685,928	\$ (4,494)	\$ 1,681,434
Depreciation and amortization expenses	237,807	6,864	244,671
Operating income	424,713	(2,370)	422,343
Earnings before income taxes	436,335	(2,370)	433,965
Income taxes	167,989	(872)	167,117
Net earnings	268,346	(1,498)	266,848
Net earnings per common share basic	\$ 0.69	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.68
Net earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.66

Fiscal year ended September 29, 2002			
Cost of sales including occupancy costs	\$ 1,350,011	\$ (3,039)	\$ 1,346,972
Depreciation and amortization expenses	205,557	5,145	210,702
Operating income	316,338	(2,106)	314,232
Earnings before income taxes	338,999	(2,106)	336,893
Income taxes	126,313	(811)	125,502
Net earnings	212,686	(1,295)	211,391
Net earnings per common share basic	\$ 0.55	\$	\$ 0.55
Net earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.53

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Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As		
	Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
October 3, 2004			
Deferred income taxes net (asset)	\$ 81,240	\$ (17,590)	\$ 63,650
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,471,446	79,970	1,551,416
Accrued occupancy costs	65,873	(36,642)	29,231
Accrued taxes	63,038	(79)	62,959
Deferred income taxes, net (liability)	46,683	(24,913)	21,770
Other long-term liabilities	8,132	136,551	144,683
Retained earnings	1,461,458	(12,559)	1,448,899
Accumulated other comprehensive income	29,219	22	29,241
Total shareholders' equity	2,486,755	(12,537)	2,474,218
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,328,168	62,380	3,390,548
September 28, 2003			
Deferred income taxes, net (asset)	\$ 61,453	\$ (14,049)	\$ 47,404
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,384,902	62,836	1,447,738
Accrued occupancy costs	56,179	(34,438)	21,741
Accrued taxes	54,934	(52)	54,882
Deferred income taxes, net (liability)	33,217	(20,675)	12,542
Other long-term liabilities	1,045	115,269	116,314
Retained earnings	1,069,683	(11,343)	1,058,340
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14,248	26	14,274
Total shareholders' equity	2,082,427	(11,317)	2,071,110
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,729,746	48,787	2,778,533

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	As		
	Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Fiscal year ended October 3, 2004			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 793,848	\$ 26,361	\$ 820,209
Net cash used by investing activities	(632,193)	(26,361)	(658,554)
Fiscal year ended September 28, 2003			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 566,447	\$ 20,701	\$ 587,148
Net cash used by investing activities	(499,258)	(20,701)	(519,959)
Fiscal year ended September 29, 2002			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 477,685	\$ 18,849	\$ 496,534
Net cash used by investing activities	(485,340)	(18,849)	(504,189)

Note 3: Acquisitions

In July 2004, Starbucks acquired 100% of its licensed operations in Singapore and acquired 49.9% of its licensed operations in Malaysia, for a combined total of approximately \$12.1 million. Previously, the Company did not have any equity ownership interests in these entities. The results of operations for Singapore are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. For its investment in Malaysia, management applied the equity method of accounting from the date of acquisition, since the Company is able to exert significant influence over the investee's operating and financial policies. See Note 8 for additional information on equity method investments. Also, see Note 19 for information on the Company's 100% acquisition of its licensed operations in Germany in fiscal 2005.

In July 2003, the Company acquired Seattle Coffee Company (SCC), which includes the Seattle's Best Coffee® and Torrefazione Italia® brands, from AFC Enterprises, Inc., for \$70 million in cash. The results of operations of SCC are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

During fiscal 2003, Starbucks increased its equity ownership to 50% of its international licensed operations in Austria, Shanghai, Spain, Switzerland and Taiwan, which enabled the Company to exert significant influence over their operating and financial policies. For these operations, the Company reflected a change in accounting method during fiscal 2003, from the cost method to the equity method, in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 4: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following (*in thousands*):

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Operating funds and interest bearing deposits	\$ 219,809	\$ 187,118
Money market funds	79,319	13,789
Total	\$ 299,128	\$ 200,907

Table of Contents**Note 5: Short-term and Long-term Investments**

The Company's short-term and long-term investments consist of the following (*in thousands*):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
<u>October 3, 2004</u>				
Short-term investments available-for-sale securities:				
State and local government obligations	\$ 309,954	\$ 20	\$ (583)	\$ 309,391
U.S. government agency obligations	6,655		(4)	6,651
Asset-backed securities	13,020	50	(30)	13,040
Total	\$ 329,629	\$ 70	\$ (617)	\$ 329,082
Short-term investments trading securities	24,769			24,799
Total short-term investments	\$ 354,398			\$ 353,881
Long-term investments available-for-sale securities:				
State and local government obligations	\$ 130,810	\$ 67	\$ (348)	\$ 130,529
Corporate debt securities	4,000			4,000
Asset-backed securities	658		(8)	650
Total long-term investments	\$ 135,468	\$ 67	\$ (356)	\$ 135,179
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
<u>September 28, 2003</u>				
Short-term investments available-for sale securities:				
U.S. government agency obligations	\$ 3,672	\$ 1	\$	\$ 3,673
State and local government obligations	125,121	115	(4)	125,232
Total	\$ 128,793	\$ 116	\$ (4)	\$ 128,905
Short-term investments trading securities	21,268			20,199
Total short-term investments	\$ 150,061			\$ 149,104
Long-term investments available-for-sale securities:				
State and local government obligations	\$ 131,021	\$ 421	\$ (32)	\$ 131,410
Asset-backed securities	4,804	14	(69)	4,749
Total long-term investments	\$ 135,825	\$ 435	\$ (101)	\$ 136,159

For available-for-sale securities, proceeds from sales were \$190.7 million, \$88.9 million and \$144.8 million, in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Gross realized gains from the sales were \$0.2 million in 2004 and \$0.3 million in 2003, and gross realized losses from the sales were \$0.4 million in 2004. There were no gross realized gains in 2002 and no gross realized losses in 2003 or 2002.

Short-term and long-term investments with unrealized losses as of October 3, 2004, consist of the following (*in thousands*):

	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>Less than 12 months:</u>		
State and local government obligations	\$ (931)	\$ 376,318
U.S. government agency obligations	(4)	6,651
Asset-backed securities	(38)	7,097
Total	\$ (973)	\$ 390,066

The \$1.0 million of gross unrealized losses as of October 3, 2004, which pertains to 184 securities, was generated within the past 12 months and was primarily caused by changes in interest rates. There were no realized losses generated from other-than-temporary impairment for these securities during 2004, 2003 or 2002.

Trading securities are comprised mainly of marketable equity mutual funds that approximate a portion of the Company's liability under the Management Deferred Compensation Plan, a defined contribution plan. The corresponding deferred compensation liability of \$32.7 million in fiscal 2004 and \$20.4 million in fiscal 2003 is included in Accrued compensation and related costs on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In fiscal years 2004 and 2003, the changes in net unrealized holding gains in the trading portfolio included in earnings were \$1.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

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Long-term investments generally mature in less than three years.

Note 6: Derivative Financial Instruments*Cash Flow Hedges*

Starbucks and its subsidiaries, which include entities that use their local currency as their functional currency, enter into cash flow derivative instruments to hedge portions of anticipated revenue streams and purchases. Current contracts hedge forecasted transactions denominated in Japanese yen and Canadian dollars, as well as in U.S. dollars for foreign operations. During fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, derivative gains (losses) of (\$1.5) million, (\$1.7) million, and \$2.9 million were reclassified to revenues, respectively. For hedges of foreign-denominated purchases, derivative losses of \$0.8 million were reclassified into cost of sales during fiscal 2004. There were no similar transactions reclassified into cost of sales in prior years.

The Company had accumulated net derivative losses of \$3.9 million, net of taxes, in other comprehensive income (OCI) as of October 3, 2004, related to cash flow hedges. Of this amount, \$2.5 million of net derivative losses will be reclassified into earnings within 12 months. No significant cash flow hedges were discontinued during fiscal years 2004, 2003 or 2002. Current contracts will expire within 24 months.

Net Investment Hedges

Net investment derivative instruments hedge the Company's equity method investment in Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd. These forward foreign exchange contracts expire within 31 months and are intended to minimize foreign currency exposure to fluctuations in the Japanese yen. As a result of using the spot-to-spot method, the Company recognized net gains of \$0.7 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million during fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. In addition, the Company had accumulated net derivative losses of \$4.3 million, net of taxes, in OCI as of October 3, 2004.

Note 7: Inventories

Inventories consist of the following (*in thousands*):

<i><u>Fiscal year ended</u></i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Coffee:		
Unroasted	\$ 233,903	\$ 167,674
Roasted	46,070	41,475
Other merchandise held for sale	81,565	83,784
Packaging and other supplies	61,125	50,011
Total	\$ 422,663	\$ 342,944

As of October 3, 2004, the Company had committed to fixed-price purchase contracts for green coffee totaling \$271.7 million. The Company believes, based on relationships established with its suppliers in the past, the risk of nondelivery on such purchase commitments is low.

Note 8: Equity and Other Investments

The Company's equity and other investments consist of the following (*in thousands*):

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Equity method investments	\$ 152,511	\$ 134,341
Cost method investments	16,430	7,210
Other investments	2,806	2,706
Total	\$ 171,747	\$ 144,257

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The Company's equity investees and ownership interests are as follows:

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
The North American Coffee Partnership	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Ice Cream Partnership	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Coffee Korea Co., Ltd.	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Coffee Austria GmbH	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Coffee Switzerland AG	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Coffee España, S.L.	50.0%	50.0%
President Starbucks Coffee Taiwan Ltd.	50.0%	50.0%
Shanghai President Coffee Co.	50.0%	50.0%
Starbucks Coffee France SAS	50.0%	50.0%
Berjaya Starbucks Coffee Company Sdn. Bhd.	49.9%	
Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd.	40.1%	40.1%
Coffee Partners Hawaii	5.0%	5.0%

The Company has licensed the rights to produce and distribute Starbucks branded products to two partnerships in which the Company holds a 50% equity interest. The North American Coffee Partnership with the Pepsi-Cola Company develops and distributes bottled Frappuccino® and Starbucks DoubleShot® coffee drinks. The Starbucks Ice Cream Partnership with Dreyer's Grand Ice Cream, Inc., develops and distributes superpremium ice creams. The remaining entities operate licensed Starbucks retail stores, including Coffee Partners Hawaii, which is a general partnership.

During fiscal 2004, Starbucks acquired an equity interest in its licensed operations of Malaysia. During fiscal 2003, Starbucks increased its ownership of its licensed operations in Austria, Shanghai, Spain, Switzerland and Taiwan. The carrying amount of these investments was \$24.3 million more than the underlying equity in net assets due to acquired goodwill, which is not subject to amortization in accordance with SFAS 142. The goodwill is evaluated for impairment in accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock. No impairment was recorded during fiscal years 2004 or 2003. For additional information on acquisitions, see Note 3.

The Company's share of income and losses is included in Income from equity investees on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings. Also included is the Company's proportionate share of gross margin resulting from coffee and other product sales to, and royalty and license fee revenues generated from, equity investees. Revenues generated from these related parties, net of eliminations, were \$75.2 million, \$68.0 million and \$67.7 million in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Related costs of sales, net of eliminations, were \$37.5 million, \$35.7 million and \$37.9 million in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

As of October 3, 2004, the aggregate market value of the Company's investment in Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd., was approximately \$149.9 million based on its available quoted market price.

Cost Method

The Company has equity interests in entities to develop Starbucks licensed retail stores in certain Chinese markets and in Puerto Rico, Germany, Mexico, Chile, Cyprus and Greece. As of October 3, 2004, management determined that the estimated fair value of each cost method investment exceeded its carrying value as part of the formal adoption of the

impairment provisions of EITF 03-1.

Starbucks has the ability to acquire additional interests in some of its cost method investees at certain intervals. Depending on the Company's total percentage of ownership interest and its ability to exercise significant influence over financial and operating policies, additional investments may require the retroactive application of the equity method of accounting.

Other Investments

Starbucks has investments in privately held equity securities that are recorded at their estimated fair values.

Table of Contents**Note 9: Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and consist of the following (*in thousands*):

<u>Fiscal year ended</u>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Land	\$ 13,118	\$ 11,414
Buildings	66,468	64,427
Leasehold improvements	1,605,907	1,392,628
Roasting and store equipment	683,747	613,825
Furniture, fixtures and other	415,307	375,854
	2,784,547	2,458,148
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,326,266)	(1,068,578)
	1,458,281	1,389,570
Work in progress	93,135	58,168
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,551,416	\$ 1,447,738

Note 10: Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill

As of October 3, 2004, indefinite-lived intangibles were \$24.3 million and definite-lived intangibles, which collectively had a remaining weighted average useful life of approximately eight years, were \$2.5 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$1.3 million. As of September 28, 2003, indefinite-lived intangibles were \$23.3 million and definite-lived intangibles were \$1.6 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$0.9 million. Amortization expense for definite-lived intangibles was \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million during fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The following table summarizes the estimated amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years (*in thousands*):

<u>Fiscal year ending</u>	
2005	\$ 536
2006	606
2007	647
2008	782
2009	908
Total	\$ 3,479

During fiscal 2004 and 2003, goodwill increased by approximately \$6.1 million for the acquisition of licensed operations in Singapore and \$43.3 million for the acquisition of the Seattle Coffee Company, respectively. No impairment was recorded during fiscal 2004 or 2003.

The following table summarizes goodwill by operating segment (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
United States	\$ 60,540	\$ 60,965
International	8,410	2,379
Total	\$ 68,950	\$ 63,344

The reduction in goodwill assigned to the United States operating segment during fiscal 2004 reflects a net decrease for Seattle Coffee Company, primarily from adjustments to values estimated in the initial purchase price allocation. The increase in goodwill assigned to the International operating segment during fiscal 2004 relates to the acquisition of licensed operations in Singapore, partially offset by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Note 11: Long-term Debt

In September 1999, Starbucks purchased the land and building comprising its York County, Pennsylvania, roasting plant and distribution facility. The total purchase price was \$12.9 million. In connection with this purchase, the Company assumed loans totaling \$7.7 million from the York County Industrial Development Corporation. The remaining maturities of these loans range from five to six years, with interest rates from 0.0% to 2.0%.

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Scheduled principal payments on long-term debt are as follows (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ending</i>		
2005		\$ 735
2006		748
2007		762
2008		775
2009		790
Thereafter		543
Total principal payments		\$ 4,353

Note 12: Leases

Rental expense under operating lease agreements was as follows (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>		Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Minimum rentals retail stores		\$ 285,250	\$ 240,016	\$ 202,933
Minimum rentals other		28,108	22,983	19,143
Contingent rentals		24,638	12,274	5,415
Total		\$ 337,996	\$ 275,273	\$ 227,491

Minimum future rental payments under noncancelable lease obligations as of October 3, 2004, are as follows (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ending</i>		
2005		\$ 355,079
2006		340,360
2007		321,047
2008		299,601
2009		272,806
Thereafter		1,020,143
Total minimum lease payments		\$ 2,609,036

Note 13: Shareholders Equity

In addition to 600.0 million shares of authorized common stock with \$0.001 par value per share, the Company has authorized 7.5 million shares of preferred stock, none of which was outstanding at October 3, 2004.

During fiscal 2004, the Starbucks Board of Directors authorized an additional program for the repurchase of up to 9.0 million shares of the Company's common stock and also authorized management to repurchase shares under any of the Company's programs pursuant to a contract, instruction or written plan meeting the requirements of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Pursuant to the Company's authorized share repurchase programs, Starbucks acquired 5.0 million shares at an average price of \$40.85 for a total cost of \$203.4 million in fiscal 2004. Starbucks acquired 3.3 million shares at an average price of \$22.95 for a total cost of \$75.7 million during fiscal 2003. As of October 3, 2004, there were approximately 18.6 million remaining shares authorized for repurchase. Share repurchases were funded through cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities and were primarily intended to help offset dilution from stock-based compensation and employee stock purchase plans.

Table of Contents*Comprehensive Income*

Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity during the period, except those resulting from transactions with shareholders and subsidiaries of the Company. It has two components: net earnings and other comprehensive income. Accumulated other comprehensive income reported on the Company's consolidated balance sheets consists of foreign currency translation adjustments and the unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, on available-for-sale securities and on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow and net investment hedges. Comprehensive income, net of related tax effects, is as follows (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax benefit/(provision) of \$618, (\$53) and (\$231) in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively	(1,005)	142	394
Unrealized holding gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax benefit/(provision) of \$2,801, \$804 and (\$1,066) in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively	(4,769)	(1,369)	1,815
Unrealized holding losses on net investment hedges, net of tax benefit of \$328, \$1,903 and \$415 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively	(558)	(3,241)	(706)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains)/losses realized in net income, net of tax benefit/(provision) of (\$832), (\$41) and \$1,769 in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively	1,407	42	(3,012)
Net unrealized loss	(4,925)	(4,426)	(1,509)
Translation adjustment	19,892	27,241	(1,664)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 405,526	\$ 289,663	\$ 208,218

The favorable translation adjustment changes during fiscal years 2004 and 2003 of \$19.9 million and \$27.2 million, respectively, were primarily due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against several currencies, such as the British pound sterling, Euro, Canadian dollar and Japanese yen. The unfavorable translation adjustment change of (\$1.7) million in fiscal 2002 was primarily due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen.

Note 14: Employee Stock and Benefit Plans*Stock Option Plans*

The Company maintains several stock option plans under which it may grant incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options to employees, consultants and nonemployee directors. Stock options have been granted at prices at or above the fair market value on the date of grant. Options vest and expire according to terms established at the grant date.

The following summarizes all stock option transactions from September 30, 2001, through October 3, 2004:

Weighted Average	Shares	Weighted Average
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	Shares Subject to Options	Exercise Price per Share	Subject to Exercisable Options	Exercise Price per Share
Outstanding, September 30, 2001	43,010,931	\$ 12.13	24,407,135	\$ 9.16
Granted	10,262,709	15.79		
Exercised	(9,830,136)	9.29		
Cancelled	(2,983,701)	15.15		
Outstanding, September 29, 2002	40,459,803	13.55	20,975,598	11.07
Granted	9,537,730	21.10		
Exercised	(8,019,604)	11.69		
Cancelled	(2,912,483)	17.90		
Outstanding, September 28, 2003	39,065,446	15.47	20,888,694	12.55
Granted	9,217,620	31.23		
Exercised	(7,708,491)	14.21		
Cancelled	(2,157,965)	23.75		
Outstanding, October 3, 2004	38,416,610	\$ 19.05	26,689,115	\$ 15.85

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As of October 3, 2004, there were 21.1 million shares of common stock available for issuance pursuant to future stock option grants. Additional information regarding options outstanding as of October 3, 2004, is as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices		Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
		Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 4.14	\$ 9.20	6,115,368	2.33	\$ 8.16	6,115,368	\$ 8.16
9.21	14.80	9,934,624	5.66	12.99	9,062,892	12.81
15.51	20.19	5,046,033	6.17	19.77	4,600,521	19.88
20.25	30.25	9,072,745	7.84	21.46	4,866,404	21.24
30.46	46.02	8,247,840	9.17	31.32	2,043,930	30.46
\$ 4.14	\$ 46.02	38,416,610	6.47	\$ 19.05	26,689,115	\$ 15.85

Employee Stock Purchase Plans

The Company has an employee stock purchase plan which provides that eligible employees may contribute up to 10% of their base earnings toward the quarterly purchase of the Company's common stock. The employee's purchase price is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the stock on the first business day or the last business day of the quarterly offering period. Employees may purchase shares having a fair market value of up to \$25,000 (measured as of the first day of each quarterly offering period for each calendar year). No compensation expense is recorded in connection with the plan. The total number of shares issuable under the plan is 16.0 million. There were 979,592 shares issued under the plan during fiscal 2004 at prices ranging from \$21.53 to \$37.93. There were 712,046 shares issued under the plan during fiscal 2003 at prices ranging from \$17.32 to \$20.87. There were 991,742 shares issued under the plan during fiscal 2002 at prices ranging from \$12.58 to \$19.81. Since inception of the plan, 6.6 million shares have been purchased, leaving 9.4 million shares available for future issuance. Of the 54,623 employees eligible to participate, 14,253 were participants in the plan as of October 3, 2004.

Starbucks has an additional employee stock purchase plan that allows eligible U.K. employees to save toward the purchase of the Company's common stock. The employee's purchase price is 85% of the fair value of the stock on the first business day of a three-year offering period. No compensation expense was recorded in connection with the plan during fiscal years 2004, 2003 or 2002. The total number of shares issuable under the plan is 600,000. There were 4,480 shares issued under the plan during fiscal 2004 at prices ranging from \$14.13 to \$18.95. There were 31,294 shares issued under the plan during fiscal 2003 at prices ranging from \$11.33 to \$12.02. No shares had been issued prior to fiscal 2003 and 564,226 shares remain available for future issuance. During fiscal 2004, the Company suspended future offerings under this employee stock purchase plan, with the last offering made in December 2002 and maturing in February 2006. A new employee stock purchase plan, the UK Share Incentive Plan, was introduced during fiscal 2004 and will allow eligible U.K. employees to purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions during six-month offering periods at the lesser of the fair market value of the stock at the beginning or at the end of the offering period. The Company will award one matching share for each six shares purchased under the plan. The total number of shares issuable under the plan is 700,000, of which no shares were issued as of October 3, 2004.

Deferred Stock Plan

Starbucks has a deferred stock plan for certain key employees that enables participants in the plan to defer receipt of ownership of common shares from the exercise of nonqualified stock options. The minimum deferral period is five years. As of October 3, 2004, receipt of 1,697,100 shares was deferred under the terms of this plan. The rights to receive these shares, represented by common stock units, are included in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share as common stock equivalents.

Defined Contribution Plans

Starbucks maintains voluntary defined contribution plans covering eligible employees as defined in the plan documents. Participating employees may elect to defer and contribute a portion of their compensation to the plans up to limits stated in the plan documents, not to exceed the dollar amounts set by applicable laws. For employees in the United States and Canada, the Company matched 25% to 150% of each employee's eligible contribution based on years of service, up to a maximum of the first 4% of each employee's compensation.

The Company's matching contributions to all plans were approximately \$9.8 million, \$6.8 million and \$3.1 million in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Table of Contents**Note 15: Income Taxes**

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate with the Company's effective income tax rate is as follows:

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	3.5	3.6	3.4
Valuation allowance change/Other, net	(1.3)	(0.1)	(1.1)
Effective tax rate	37.2%	38.5%	37.3%

The provision for income taxes consists of the following (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Currently payable:			
Federal	\$ 188,647	\$ 140,138	\$ 109,154
State	36,383	25,448	16,820
Foreign	10,193	8,489	5,790
Deferred taxes, net	(3,469)	(6,958)	(6,262)
Total	\$ 231,754	\$ 167,117	\$ 125,502

U.S. income and foreign withholding taxes have not been provided on approximately \$42.8 million of cumulative nondistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and equity investees. The Company intends to reinvest these earnings for the foreseeable future. If these amounts were distributed to the United States, in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes. Because of the availability of U.S. foreign tax credits, the determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities on these earnings is not practicable.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial position and disclosures from new U.S. tax legislation, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (American Jobs Creation Act), signed into law on October 22, 2004. The new law allows a deduction of 85% of repatriated qualified foreign earnings in either fiscal year 2005 or fiscal year 2006. Any impact from this legislation has not been reflected in the amounts shown as reinvested for the foreseeable future.

The tax effect of temporary differences and carryforwards that comprise significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Deferred tax assets:		
Equity and other investments	\$ 10,766	\$ 17,576

Capital loss carryforwards	4,223	4,578
Accrued occupancy costs	27,006	22,332
Accrued compensation and related costs	31,057	20,533
Other accrued expenses	21,194	22,410
Foreign tax credits	17,514	14,103
Other	9,185	7,084
Total	120,945	108,616
Valuation allowance	(8,334)	(13,685)
Total deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowance	112,611	94,931
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(58,512)	(49,419)
Other	(12,219)	(10,650)
Total	(70,731)	(60,069)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 41,880	\$ 34,862

The Company will establish a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize their benefits, or that future deductibility is uncertain. Periodically, the valuation allowance is reviewed and adjusted based on management's assessments of realizable deferred tax assets. The valuation allowances as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, were related to nondeductible losses from investments in foreign equity investees and wholly owned foreign subsidiaries. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, was a decrease of \$5.4 million and an increase of \$7.0 million, respectively.

As of October 3, 2004, the Company has foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$17.5 million with expiration dates between

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fiscal years 2005 and 2009. Effective in fiscal 2005, the American Jobs Creation Act extends the carryforward periods by an additional five years, to fiscal years 2010 and 2014. As of the end of fiscal 2004, the Company also has capital loss carryforwards of \$11.1 million expiring in 2006.

Taxes currently payable of \$29.2 million and \$30.4 million are included in Accrued taxes on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, respectively.

Note 16: Earnings per Share

The following table represents the calculation of net earnings per common share basic (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
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The following table represents the calculation of net earnings per common and common equivalent share diluted (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Net earnings	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Weighted average common shares and common stock units outstanding	397,173	390,753	385,575
Dilutive effect of outstanding common stock options	14,292	10,895	11,951
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding	411,465	401,648	397,526
Net earnings per common share diluted	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.53

Options with exercise prices greater than the average market price were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share. These options totaled 0.2 million, 0.6 million and 1.8 million in fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Note 17: Related Party Transactions

In April 2001, three members of the Board of Directors and other investors, organized as The Basketball Club of Seattle, LLC (the Basketball Club), purchased the franchises for The Seattle Supersonics and The Seattle Storm basketball teams. An executive officer of the Company and member of the Board of Directors, Howard Schultz, owns a controlling interest in the Basketball Club. Starbucks paid approximately \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million during fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, for team sponsorships and ticket purchases. Terms of the team sponsorship agreements did not change as a result of the related party relationship.

Prior to January 2003, a former member of the Company's Board of Directors served as a board member of, and owned an indirect interest in, a privately held company that provides Starbucks with in-store music services. Starbucks paid \$0.7 million and \$3.0 million to the privately held company for music services during fiscal years 2003 and 2002,

respectively, while the related party relationship existed.

Note 18: Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has unconditionally guaranteed the repayment of certain Japanese yen-denominated bank loans and related interest and fees of an unconsolidated equity investee, Starbucks Coffee Japan, Ltd. The guarantees continue until the loans, including accrued interest and fees, have been paid in full. The maximum amount is limited to the sum of unpaid principal and interest amounts, as well as other related expenses. These amounts will vary based on fluctuations in the yen foreign exchange rate. As of October 3, 2004, the maximum amount of the guarantees was approximately \$10.6 million. Since there has been no modification of these loan guarantees subsequent to the Company's adoption of FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indebtedness of Others*, Starbucks has applied the disclosure provisions only and has not recorded the guarantee in its statement of financial position.

Coffee brewing and espresso equipment sold to customers through Company-operated and licensed retail stores, as well as equipment sold to the Company's licensees for use in retail licensing operations, are under warranty for defects in materials

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and workmanship for a period ranging from 12 to 24 months. The Company establishes an accrual for estimated warranty costs at the time of sale, based on historical experience.

The following table summarizes the activity related to product warranty reserves during fiscal years 2004 and 2003 (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 2,227	\$ 1,842
Provision for warranties issued	5,093	2,895
Warranty claims	(4,229)	(2,510)
Balance at end of fiscal year	\$ 3,091	\$ 2,227

The Company is party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business, but it is not currently a party to any legal proceeding that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Note 19: Subsequent Event

In November 2004, Starbucks increased its equity ownership from 18% to 100% for its licensed operations in Germany. For these operations, management determined that a change in accounting method, from the cost method to the consolidation method, will be required. This accounting change will include adjusting previously reported information for the Company's proportionate share of net losses of 18% as required by APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*, in the Company's fiscal first quarter of 2005.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative effect of the accounting change for financial results previously reported under the cost method and as restated in this Report will result in reductions of net earnings of \$1.3 million, \$1.4 million and \$0.9 million for the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002, respectively (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Net earnings, as previously reported	\$ 390,559	\$ 266,848	\$ 211,391
Effect of change to equity method	(1,287)	(1,355)	(928)
Net earnings, as restated for Germany acquisition	\$ 389,272	\$ 265,493	\$ 210,463
Net earnings per common share basic:			
As previously reported	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.55
As restated for Germany acquisition	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.55
Net earnings per common share diluted:			
As previously reported	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.53

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As restated for Germany acquisition \$ 0.95 \$ 0.66 \$ 0.53

The following table summarizes the effects of the investment accounting change on net earnings and earnings per share for the periods indicated (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

<i>Fiscal period ended</i>	Dec 28, 2003 (13 Wks Ended)	Mar 28, 2004 (13 Wks Ended)	Jun 27, 2004 (13 Wks Ended)	Oct 3, 2004 (14 Wks Ended)
Net earnings, as previously reported (see Note 21)	\$ 110,503	\$ 79,222	\$ 97,876	\$ 102,958
Effect of change to equity method	(368)	(337)	(296)	(286)
Net earnings, as restated for Germany acquisition	\$ 110,135	\$ 78,885	\$ 97,580	\$ 102,672
Net earnings per common share basic:				
As previously reported (See Note 21)	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.26
As restated for Germany acquisition	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.26
Net earnings per common share diluted:				
As previously reported (See Note 21)	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25
As restated for Germany acquisition	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25

Table of Contents**Note 20: Segment Reporting**

Segment information is prepared on the same basis that the Company's management reviews financial information for operational decision making purposes. Starbucks segment reporting is based on two distinct, geographically defined operating segments: United States and International.

United States

The Company's United States operations (United States) represent 85% of total retail revenues, 83% of specialty revenues and 85% of total net revenues. Company-operated retail stores sell coffee and other beverages, whole bean coffees, complementary food, coffee brewing equipment and merchandise. Nonretail activities within the United States include: licensed operations, foodservice accounts and other initiatives related to the Company's core businesses.

International

The Company's International operations (International) represent the remaining 15% of retail revenues, 17% of specialty revenues and 15% of total net revenues. International sells coffee and other beverages, whole bean coffees, complementary food, coffee brewing equipment and merchandise through Company-operated retail stores in Canada, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Australia and Singapore, as well as through retail store licensing operations and foodservice accounts in these and more than 20 other countries. International operations are in various early stages of development and have country-specific regulatory requirements that necessitate a more extensive support organization, relative to the current levels of revenue and operating income, than in the United States.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 1. Operating income represents earnings before Interest and other income, net, Gain on sale of investment and Income taxes. No allocations of corporate overhead, interest or income taxes are made to the segments. Identifiable assets by segment are those assets used in the Company's operations in each segment. Unallocated corporate assets include cash and investments, unallocated assets of the corporate headquarters and roasting facilities, deferred taxes and certain other intangibles. Management evaluates performance of segments based on net revenues and operating expenses.

The table below presents information by operating segment, as restated (see Note 2) (*in thousands*):

	United	International	Unallocated	
<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	States ⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾	Corporate ⁽²⁾	Total
<i>Fiscal 2004:</i>				
Total net revenues	\$ 4,490,850	\$ 803,397	\$	\$ 5,294,247
Earnings/(loss) before income taxes	763,326	53,251	(194,264)	622,313
Depreciation and amortization	210,448	46,196	32,538	289,182
Income from equity investees	37,453	23,204		60,657
Equity method investments	14,367	138,144		152,511
Identifiable assets	1,349,864	487,956	1,552,728	3,390,548
<i>Fiscal 2003:</i>				
Total net revenues	\$ 3,472,452	\$ 603,070	\$	\$ 4,075,522
Earnings/(loss) before income taxes	604,366	5,274	(175,675)	433,965
Depreciation and amortization	173,747	38,818	32,106	244,671

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Income from equity investees	28,484	9,912		38,396
Equity method investments	16,919	117,422		134,341
Identifiable assets	1,221,758	385,914	1,170,861	2,778,533

Fiscal 2002:

Total net revenues	\$ 2,828,253	\$ 460,655	\$	\$ 3,288,908
Earnings/(loss) before income taxes	504,823	3,791	(171,721)	336,893
Depreciation and amortization	147,709	34,257	28,736	210,702
Income from equity investees	19,182	14,263		33,445
Equity method investments	18,519	76,101		94,620
Identifiable assets	1,004,142	334,516	911,705	2,250,363

- (1) For purposes of internal management and segment reporting, licensed operations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico are included in the International segment.
- (2) Unallocated corporate includes certain general and administrative expenses, related depreciation and amortization expenses and amounts included in Interest and other income, net and Gain on sale of investment on the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings.

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The tables below represent information by geographic area (*in thousands*):

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Net revenues from external customers:			
United States	\$ 4,501,287	\$ 3,480,164	\$ 2,830,650
Foreign countries	792,960	595,358	458,258
Total	\$ 5,294,247	\$ 4,075,522	\$ 3,288,908

Revenues from foreign countries are based on the geographic location of the customers and consist primarily of revenues from the United Kingdom and Canada, which together account for approximately 81% of foreign net revenues. No customer accounts for 10% or more of the Company's revenues.

<i>Fiscal year ended</i>	Oct 3, 2004	Sept 28, 2003	Sept 29, 2002
Long-lived assets:			
United States	\$ 1,739,913	\$ 1,604,546	\$ 1,249,667
Foreign countries	299,740	264,007	241,202
Total	\$ 2,039,653	\$ 1,868,553	\$ 1,490,869

Assets attributed to foreign countries are based on the country in which those assets are located.

Note 21: Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

Summarized quarterly financial information in fiscal 2004 and 2003 restated for the Company's corrections to properly account for tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays (see Note 2) is as follows (*in thousands, except earnings per share*):

	First (as restated)	Second (as restated)	Third (as restated)	Fourth (as restated)
2004 quarter:				
Net revenues	\$ 1,281,191	\$ 1,241,068	\$ 1,318,691	\$ 1,453,297
Operating income, as previously reported	175,520	124,521	153,807	156,269
Operating income (as restated, see Note 2)	175,029	124,096	153,444	155,604
Net earnings, as previously reported	110,811	79,488	98,104	103,372
Net earnings (as restated, see Note 2)	110,503	79,222	97,876	102,958
Net earnings per common share diluted, as previously reported	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25
Net earnings per common share diluted (as restated, see Note 2)	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25

2003 quarter:

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Net revenues	\$ 1,003,526	\$ 954,206	\$ 1,036,776	\$ 1,081,014
Operating income, as previously reported	120,834	85,494	106,019	112,366
Operating income (as restated, see Note 2)	120,367	84,937	105,421	111,618
Net earnings, as previously reported	78,363	52,031	68,356	69,596
Net earnings (as restated, see Note 2)	78,075	51,659	67,984	69,130
Net earnings per common share diluted, as previously reported	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17
Net earnings per common share diluted (as restated, see Note 2)	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.17

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Starbucks Corporation is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements included in this Annual Report to Shareholders. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include amounts based on management's best estimates and judgments where necessary. Financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with these financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with proper authorization, transactions are properly recorded in the Company's records, assets are safeguarded, and accountability for assets is maintained. Internal controls and procedures are periodically reviewed and revised, when appropriate, due to changing circumstances and requirements. In addition, the Company's internal audit department assesses the effectiveness and adequacy of internal controls on a regular basis and recommends improvements when appropriate. Management considers the internal auditors' and independent auditors' recommendations concerning the Company's internal controls and takes steps to implement those that are believed to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Independent auditors are appointed by the Company's Audit and Compliance Committee of the Board of Directors and ratified by the Company's shareholders to audit the financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and to independently assess the fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Their report appears in this Annual Report.

The Audit and Compliance Committee, all of whose members are independent directors, is responsible for monitoring the Company's accounting and reporting practices. The Audit and Compliance Committee meets periodically with management, the independent auditors and the internal auditors, jointly and separately, to review financial reporting matters as well as to ensure that each group is properly discharging its responsibilities. The independent auditors and the internal auditors have full and free access to the Committee without the presence of management to discuss the results of their audits, the adequacy of internal accounting controls and the quality of financial reporting.

/s/ ORIN C. SMITH
president and
chief executive officer

/s/ MICHAEL CASEY
executive vice president,
chief financial officer and chief administrative officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Starbucks Corporation
Seattle, Washington

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Starbucks Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Seattle, Washington

December 7, 2004 (February 18, 2005, as to the effects of Note 2)

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting.

However, on February 8, 2005, Company management first informed the Audit and Compliance Committee (the Audit Committee) that, in light of the views expressed by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 7, 2005, the Company had determined that its then-current method of accounting for leasehold improvements funded by landlord incentives or allowances under operating leases (tenant improvement allowances) appeared to be incorrect, and that a review of all lease-related accounting practices was underway.

In a telephonic meeting held on February 10, 2005, among the Company's management, its independent registered public accountants and the Chair of the Audit Committee, management reached the preliminary determination that the Company's accounting for tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays was incorrect. Management recommended, and the Chair of the Audit Committee concurred, that the Company should file a Form 12b-25 to extend the time to file the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 2, 2005 (the fiscal 2005 First Quarter Form 10-Q), so that management, the Audit Committee and the Company's independent registered public accountants would have time to review the filing. On February 11, 2005, the Company filed a Form 12b-25 and a Current Report on Form 8-K reporting that the Company would delay filing its fiscal 2005 First Quarter Form 10-Q until February 16, 2005.

On February 16, 2005, the Audit Committee met with management and the Company's independent registered public accountants. The Audit Committee and management determined that the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002 should be restated, and that the Company should report on Form 8-K that such financial statements filed in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 3, 2004 should no longer be relied upon.

Based on the definition of material weakness in the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's Auditing Standard No. 2, An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Performed in Conjunction With an Audit of Financial Statements, restatement of financial statements in prior filings with the SEC is a strong indicator of the existence of a material weakness in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting. Based on that, management concluded that a material weakness existed in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and disclosed this to the Audit Committee and to the independent registered public accountants.

The Company also carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15 (e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, which included the matters discussed above, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective, as of the end of the period covered by this Report (October 3, 2004), in ensuring that material information relating to Starbucks Corporation, including its consolidated subsidiaries, required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

The Company has remediated the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting and the ineffectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures by conducting a review of its accounting related to leases, and correcting its method of accounting for tenant improvement allowances and rent holidays.

At the end of fiscal 2005, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will require the Company's management to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and the Company's independent registered public accountants will be required to audit management's assessment. The Company is in the process of performing the system and process documentation, evaluation and testing required for management to make this assessment and for its independent registered public accountants to provide their attestation report. The Company has not completed this process or its assessment, and this process will require significant amounts of management time and resources. In the course of evaluation and testing, management may identify deficiencies that will need to be addressed and remediated.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

As used in this Part III, Starbucks and the Company mean Starbucks Corporation.

Item 10. *Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant*

The information required by this item regarding the Company's directors is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled Proposal 1 Election of Directors and Executive Compensation Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on February 9, 2005 (the Proxy Statement). Information regarding the Company's executive officers is set forth in Item 4 of Part 1 of this report under the caption Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The Company adopted a code of ethics applicable to its chief executive officer, chief financial officer, controller and other finance leaders, which is a code of ethics as defined by applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This code is publicly available on the Company's website at www.starbucks.com/aboutus/corporate_governance.asp. If the Company makes any amendments to this code other than technical, administrative or other non-substantive amendments, or grants any waivers, including implicit waivers, from a provision of this code to the Company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer or controller, the Company will disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver, its effective date and to whom it applies on its website or in a report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section entitled Executive Compensation in the Proxy Statement.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock and Executive Compensation Equity Compensation Plan Information in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section entitled Executive Compensation Certain Transactions and Compensation Arrangements in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees and Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A:

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A:

Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002;

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of October 3, 2004, and September 28, 2003;

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002;

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended October 3, 2004, September 28, 2003, and September 29, 2002;

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements; and

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not required or are not applicable, or the required information is provided in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto described in Item 15(a)(1) above.

3. Exhibits

The Exhibits listed in the Index to Exhibits, which appears immediately following the signature page and is incorporated herein by reference, are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

SIGNATURES

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

STARBUCKS CORPORATION

February 18, 2005

By: /s/ Orin C. Smith

Orin C. Smith
president and chief executive officer

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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
By: <u>/s/ Howard Schultz</u> Howard Schultz (by Orin C. Smith as attorney-in-fact)	chairman of the Board of Directors	February 18, 2005
By: <u>/s/ Orin C. Smith</u> Orin C. Smith	president and chief executive officer, director	February 18, 2005
By: <u>/s/ Michael Casey</u> Michael Casey	executive vice president, chief financial officer and chief administrative officer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	February 18, 2005
By: <u>/s/ Barbara Bass</u> Barbara Bass (by Orin C. Smith as attorney-in-fact)	director	February 18, 2005
By: <u>/s/ Howard Behar</u> Howard Behar (by Orin C. Smith as attorney-in-fact)	director	February 18, 2005
By: <u>/s/ William (Bill) W. Bradley</u> William (Bill) W. Bradley (by Orin C. Smith as attorney-in-fact)	director	February 18, 2005
By: _____ Melody Hobson	director	
By: <u>/s/ Olden Lee</u> Olden Lee (by Orin C. Smith as	director	February 18, 2005

attorney-in-fact)

By: /s/ Gregory B. Maffei director February 18, 2005

Gregory B. Maffei
(by Orin C. Smith as
attorney-in-fact)

By: /s/ James G. Shennan Jr. director February 18, 2005

James G. Shennan Jr.
(by Orin C. Smith as
attorney-in-fact)

By: /s/ Myron E. Ullman III director February 18, 2005

Myron E. Ullman III
(by Orin C. Smith as
attorney-in-fact)

By: /s/ Craig E. Weatherup director February 18, 2005

Craig E. Weatherup
(by Orin C. Smith as
attorney-in-fact)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Starbucks Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 1, 2001, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2001)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Starbucks Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 4, 2004)
10.1 *	Starbucks Corporation Amended and Restated Key Employee Stock Option Plan 1994 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
10.2 *	Starbucks Corporation Amended and Restated 1989 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
10.3	Starbucks Corporation 1991 Company-Wide Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated through November 20, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
10.3.1	Starbucks Corporation 1991 Company-Wide Stock Option Plan Rules of the UK Sub-Plan, as amended and restated through November 20, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3.1 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
10.4 *	Starbucks Corporation Employee Stock Purchase Plan 1995, as amended and restated through June 30, 2000 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended October 1, 2000, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 22, 2000)
10.5	Amended and Restated Lease, dated as of January 1, 2001, between First and Utah Street Associates, L.P. and Starbucks Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2001, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 20, 2001)
10.6 *	Starbucks Corporation Executive Management Bonus Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 22, 2004)
10.7 *	Starbucks Corporation Management Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 1, 1998)
10.8 *	

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Starbucks Corporation 1997 Deferred Stock Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended October 3, 1999, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 1999)

- 10.9 Starbucks Corporation UK Share Save Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
- 10.10 * Starbucks Corporation Directors Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective September 29, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
- 10.11 * Letter Agreement dated as of May 6, 2003, between Starbucks Corporation and Howard Behar (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended September 28, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 23, 2003)
- 10.12 Starbucks Corporation UK Share Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2004)
- 21 Subsidiaries of Starbucks Corporation
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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**Exhibit
Number**

Description

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|------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| * | Denotes a compensatory plan, contract or arrangement, in which the Company's directors or executive officers may participate. |