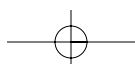
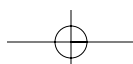
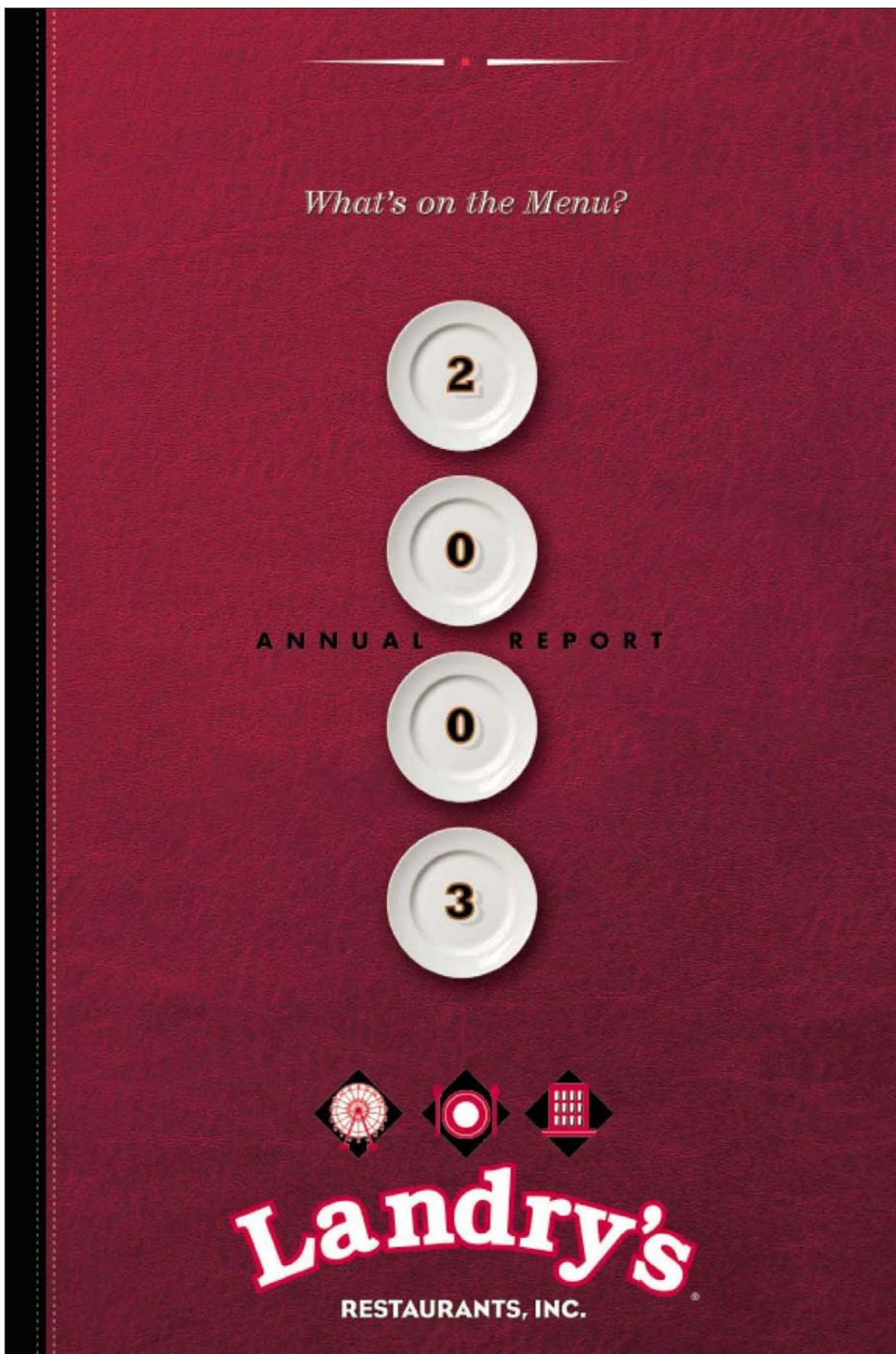
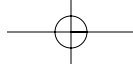


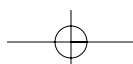
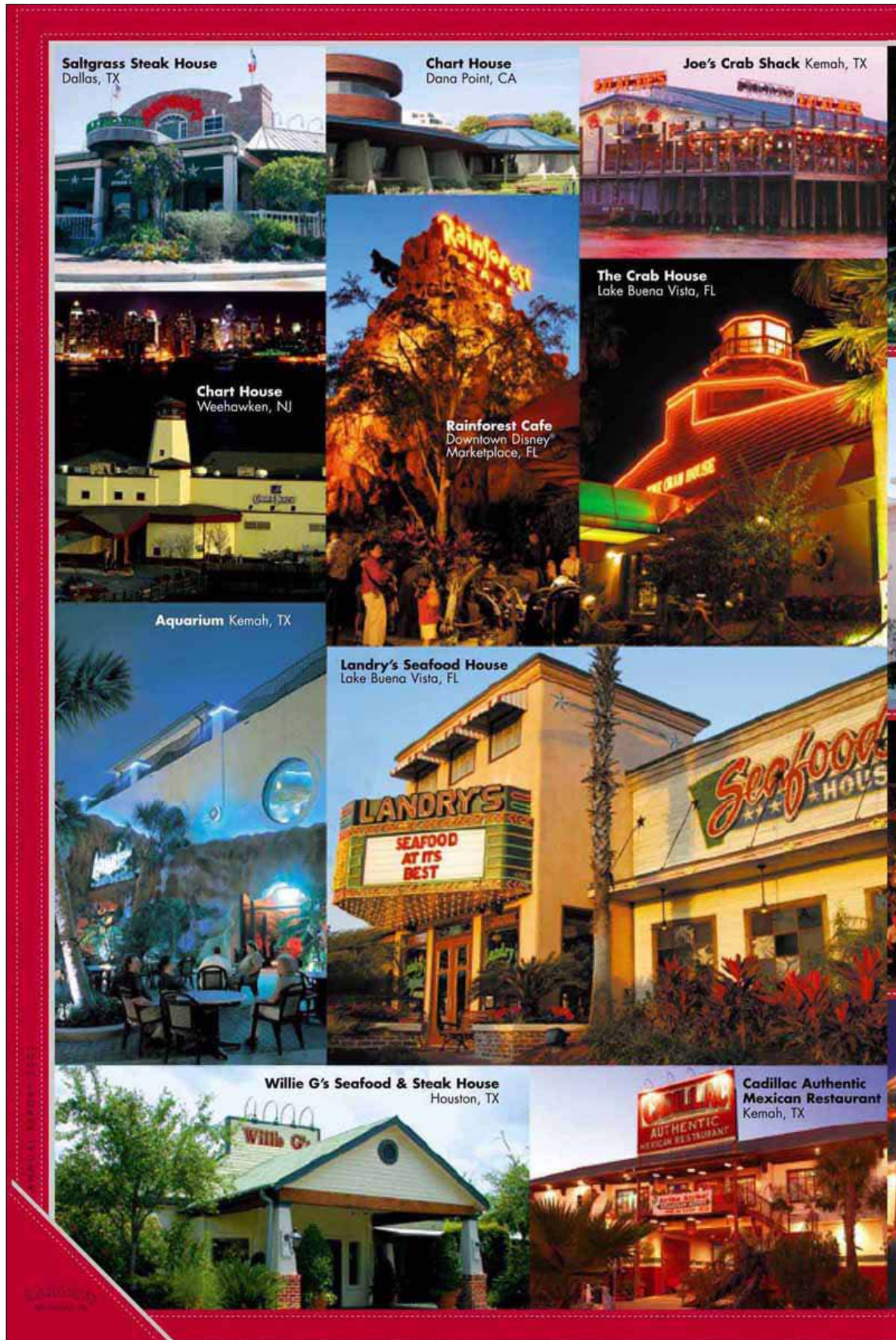
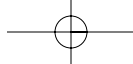
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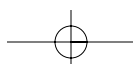
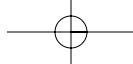


**Landry's
Restaurants, Inc.
2003 Annual Report**









2003 HIGHLIGHTS

LANDRY'S AT A GLANCE

We celebrated our 10 year anniversary as a public company in 2003 and achieved milestones that once seemed insurmountable. While I had a deep-seated belief that we would be successful, I never imagined that within 10 short years, we would achieve the success that we have attained. A \$10,000 investment in our Company in 1993 would have been worth approximately \$42,867 at December 31, 2003. Our revenues topped over \$1.1 billion in 2003, a far cry from the \$34 million in revenues in 1993, and 2003 net income increased by a whopping 1100 percent from 1993.

The progress we have made in 2003 on the acquisitions completed in 2002 is extraordinary. Our development department completed major renovations and remodeling of nearly all of the Chart House and Muer restaurants, while our culinary team worked their magic in the kitchens re-engineering menus and training staff. Meanwhile, the Saltgrass team just kept doing what they do best, serving guests and pleasing customers.

Had we stopped there, 2003 would have been considered successful. However, because of the creative power and skills of the people who work here, we set the bar at new heights. We opened the Downtown Aquarium in Houston, Texas, a 6 acre entertainment complex featuring an aquarium, restaurants, amusement rides and the Shark Voyage – a train ride through a shark tank. We also opened a fire breathing Rainforest Cafe and River Adventure Ride in Galveston, Texas. In addition, our signature group of restaurants was launched, including a world-class steakhouse called Vic and Anthony's and an Italian masterpiece – Grotto's.

Our strong brands are the driving force behind our financial results. Joe's Crab Shack still continues to lead the way and contributed greatly to our success in 2003. Rainforest Cafe, our namesake concept - Landry's Seafood House, The Crab House, Saltgrass Steak House, Muer Restaurants and Chart House all chipped in to produce superior financial returns.

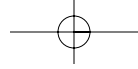
Landry's benefited from exceptional returns this past year because we successfully managed our business and increased customer satisfaction. For fiscal 2003, Landry's reported revenues of \$1.1 billion, a 24 percent increase when compared with revenues of \$894 million in 2002. Net income was \$45.9 million for fiscal 2003 compared with net income of \$41.5 million for fiscal 2002, an increase of 11 percent. As a result, our stock price at December 31, 2003 was \$25.72, a 21 percent increase over the stock price at December 31, 2002.

We also kept a close guard over our balance sheet and managed our level of debt. We opportunistically fixed the rate on about half of our outstanding debt and renewed our existing line of credit. In addition to our revenues, total assets broke the billion dollar barrier in 2003. The resources at our disposal are tremendous.

We accomplished a lot last year, but I am confident that new challenges and much hard work lay ahead. Our management team is united and business is strong. We will continue to drive growth to deliver financial rewards to our shareholders. Nothing else will be acceptable.

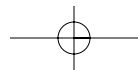


Tilman J. Fertitta
Chairman of the Board, President
& Chief Executive Officer



ANNUAL REPORT 2003

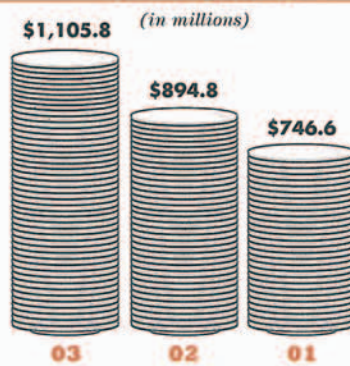
Landry's
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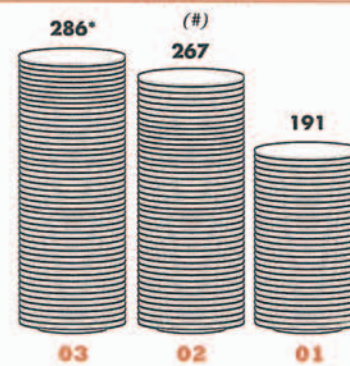
FINANCIAL FEATURES

LANDRY'S AT A GLANCE

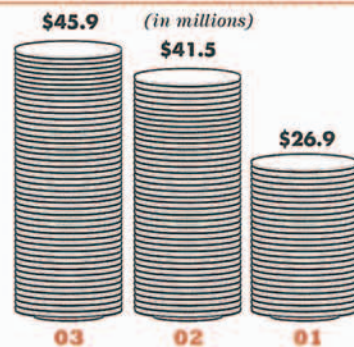
REVENUES



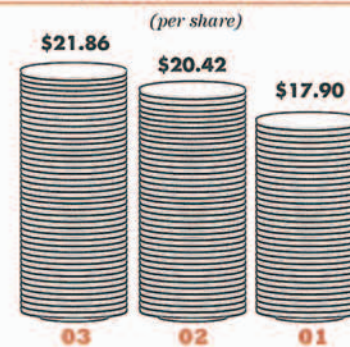
UNITS



NET EARNINGS



BOOK VALUES



Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 1,105,755,057	\$ 894,794,621	\$ 746,642,287
Operating income	\$ 68,416,764	\$ 64,286,619	\$ 48,361,365
Income before taxes	\$ 57,392,832	\$ 60,176,254	\$ 39,015,299
Net earnings	\$ 45,901,054	\$ 41,521,616	\$ 26,919,569
Net earnings per common share as reported (diluted)	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.19

December 31	2003	2002	2001
Total assets	\$ 1,102,785,056	\$ 933,015,079	\$ 690,171,196
Short-term debt	\$ 1,963,189	\$ 1,783,427	\$ -
Long-term debt	\$ 299,735,906	\$ 189,403,599	\$ 175,000,000
Stockholders' equity	\$ 604,550,749	\$ 567,075,437	\$ 393,670,623

*We own several limited menu restaurants, specialty growth projects including the Kemah Boardwalk and hotel properties which have been excluded from the numerical unit count due to lack of materiality.

What's on the menu?

05

2003 MILESTONES

APPETIZING BITES

Strong leadership and diversified assets marked one more successful year for the Company



<p>\$ 1.1 BILLION</p>	<p>\$ 45.9 MILLION</p>	<p>23%</p>	<p>303 UNITS</p>
<p>Revenues topped \$1 billion in 2003, a 24% increase over fiscal 2002.</p>	<p>Net earnings for the year were \$45.9 million, up 11% over fiscal 2002.</p>	<p>Restaurant Level Profit rose 23% in 2003.</p>	<p>Landry's ended fiscal 2003 with 303* units and 25,000 employees in 36 states and 8 international locations.</p>

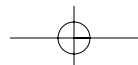
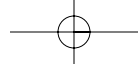
More facts

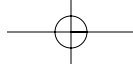
- The Company successfully integrated three major brands (Charley's Crab, Chart House and Saltgrass Steak House), achieving a turnaround to positive sales trends through renovations, employee rewards, management operational improvements and menu modifications.
- Landry's seafood brands including Joe's Crab Shack, Landry's Seafood House, Crab House, Charley's Crab and Chart House accounted for 70 percent of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2003.
- Non-seafood enterprises including Rainforest Cafe, Saltgrass Steak House and the Company's Kemah

Boardwalk and specialty growth projects provided 30 percent of fiscal 2003 revenues.

- Landry's core management team, many of whom have grown with the Company, are the backbone of a stable, dedicated culture.
- In the past five years, Landry's stock performance has significantly outpaced its industry competition.
- Landry's diversified assets include \$400 million in owned property, including 85 prime waterfront locations. The Company's high profile locations include units at Disney sites, the MGM Las Vegas, Mall of America, Fisherman's Wharf and Downtown Chicago.

*Unit count includes all company owned full service restaurants, several limited menu restaurants, specialty growth projects, hotels and retail shops.





FINANCIALS

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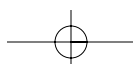
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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table contains selected consolidated financial data for each of the past five fiscal years.
All numbers are in thousands, except per share data:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Income Statement Data					
Revenues	\$1,105,755	\$894,795	\$746,642	\$520,980	\$438,986
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenues	321,783	257,945	219,684	156,787	136,321
Restaurant labor	323,284	259,198	215,662	147,192	125,566
Other restaurant operating expenses	269,948	222,711	185,186	122,099	101,563
General and administrative expenses	51,704	43,384	38,004	26,652	21,354
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	48,825	40,480	34,753	27,100	22,230
Asset impairment expense ⁽¹⁾	13,144	2,200	2,394	6,292	—
Restaurant pre-opening expenses	8,650	4,591	2,598	3,402	3,764
Store closings and charges ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	2,000	2,945
Total operating costs and expenses	1,037,338	830,509	698,281	491,524	413,743
Operating income	68,417	64,286	48,361	29,456	25,243
Other (income) expense:					
Interest (income) expense, net	9,561	4,997	9,402	6,617	1,965
Other, net	1,463	(887)	(56)	887	(178)
Total other (income) expense	11,024	4,110	9,346	7,504	1,787
Income before taxes	57,393	60,176	39,015	21,952	23,456
Provision for income taxes	11,492 ⁽²⁾	18,654	12,095	7,302	8,080
Net income	\$45,901	\$41,522	\$26,920	\$14,650	\$15,376
Earnings per share information:					
Basic:					
Net income	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.24	\$0.63	\$0.58
Average number of common shares outstanding	27,600	25,900	21,750	23,400	26,675
Diluted:					
Net income	\$1.62	\$1.54	\$1.19	\$0.62	\$0.57
Weighted average number of common shares and equivalents outstanding	28,325	26,900	22,535	23,600	27,025
Other Data					
EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization)					
Total Operating Income	\$68,417	\$64,286	\$48,361	\$29,456	\$25,243
Depreciation and amortization	48,825	40,480	34,753	27,100	22,230
Asset impairment expense	13,144	2,200	2,394	6,292	—
EBITDA	\$130,386	\$106,966	\$85,508	\$62,848	\$47,473
Balance Sheet Data (At End of Period)					
Working capital (deficit)	\$(38,977)	\$(55,685)	\$(6,017)	\$(39,657)	\$17,430
Total assets	1,102,786	933,015	690,171	663,875	496,726
Short-term notes payable and current portion of notes and other obligations	\$1,963	1,783	—	60	93
Long-term notes and other obligations, noncurrent	\$299,736	189,404	175,000	155,000	68,060
Stockholders' equity	\$604,551	\$567,075	\$393,671	\$364,553	\$377,348

(1) In 2003, 2002, 2001 and 2000, we recorded asset impairment charges of \$13.1 million (\$9.1 million after tax), \$2.2 million (\$1.5 million after tax), \$2.4 million (\$1.6 million after tax) and \$6.3 million (\$4.3 million after tax), respectively, related to the adjustment to estimated fair value of certain restaurant properties and assets. The Company considers the asset impairment charges as additional depreciation and amortization, although shown as a separate line item in the consolidated income statements.

(2) In 2003, we recognized a \$6.3 million income tax benefit for a reduction of the valuation allowance and deferred tax liabilities attributable to tax benefits deemed realizable and reduced accruals.

(3) In the second quarter of 2000, we recorded a \$2.0 million special charge to expense merger costs for our initial failed offer to acquire Rainforest Cafe. We incurred \$2.9 million in store closings and special charges during 1999, which comprised the net result of \$3.7 million in transaction costs as the result of a terminated merger agreement with another company during the first quarter of 1999, and the reversal of an accrual (income) of \$0.7 million related to favorable lease settlement terminations during the second quarter of 1999.

EBITDA is not generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") measurements and is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure because the Company believes that they are widely used measures of operating performance in the restaurant industry. EBITDA is not intended to be

viewed as a source of liquidity or as a cash flow measure as used in the statement of cash flows. EBITDA is simply shown above as it is a commonly used non-GAAP valuation statistic.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this report, we have made forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainty, including without limitation, our ability to continue our expansion strategy, our ability to make projected capital expenditures, as well as general market conditions, competition, and pricing. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding:

- future capital expenditures (including the amount and nature thereof);
- business strategy and measures to implement that strategy;
- competitive strengths;
- goals;
- expansion and growth of our business and operations;
- future commodity prices;
- availability of food products, materials and employees;
- consumer perceptions of food safety;
- changes in local, regional and national economic conditions;
- the effectiveness of our marketing efforts;
- changing demographics surrounding our restaurants;
- the effect of tax laws, and any changes therein;
- same store sales;
- earnings guidance;
- the seasonality of our business;
- weather acts of God;
- food, labor, fuel and utilities costs;
- plans;
- references to future success as well as other statements which include words such as "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend" and
- other similar expressions.

Although we believe that the assumptions underlying our forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements included in this report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

We own and operate full-service, casual dining restaurants. As of December 31, 2003, we operated 286 restaurants. In addition to these units, there were several limited menu restaurants and other properties and two restaurants that were closed temporarily for renovation.

During 2003, we completed a series of relatively small acquisitions, including: separate acquisitions of several well-known individual upscale Houston restaurants; Ocean Journey (a 12 acre aquarium complex in Denver, Colorado); the Holiday Inn on the Beach in Galveston, Texas; and the Galveston Flagship Hotel (subject to an existing lease), for an aggregate cash purchase price of all such acquisitions of approximately \$27.0 million, plus the assumption of \$11.4 million of non-recourse long-term note payable. These acquisitions include certain future commitments as described in Note 7, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Commitments and Contingencies in the paragraph titled "Building Commitments". The estimated cost of such future commitments are included in the Contractual Obligations table amounts under Other Long-Term Obligations, that is included within the discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources.

In February 2002, we acquired 15 seafood restaurants located primarily in Michigan and Florida in connection with the acquisition of C.A. Muer, Inc., (the "Muer Acquisition"). In August 2002, we purchased 27 Chart House seafood restaurants, located primarily on the East and West Coasts of the United States. These acquisitions included plans for the redevelopment of ten additional lower profitability restaurants, which were also then acquired, into Joe's Crab Shack restaurants, and the sale or disposal of approximately six additional acquired, but non-strategic locations. In October 2002, we purchased 27 Texas-based Saltgrass Steak House restaurants.

The Specialty Growth Division is primarily engaged in operating complementary entertainment and hospitality activities, such as miscellaneous beverage carts and various kiosks, amusement rides and games and some associated limited room and service hotel and motel type properties, generally at locations in conjunction with our core restaurant operations. The total assets, revenues, and operating profits of these complementary "specialty" business activities are considered not material to the overall business (yet complementary nevertheless) and below the threshold of a separate reportable business segment under SFAS No. 131.

The Company is in the business of operating restaurants and the above-mentioned complementary activities. The Company does not engage in real estate operations other than those associated with the ownership and operation / management of its business. The Company owns a fee interest (own the land and building) in a number of properties underlying its businesses, but it does not engage in real estate sales or real estate management in any significant fashion or format. The Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for the Company's operations, reviews and evaluates both core and non-core business activities and results, and determines financial and management resource allocations and investments for both business activities.

The restaurant industry is intensely competitive and is affected by changes in consumer tastes and by national, regional, and local economic conditions and demographic trends. The performance of individual restaurants may be affected by factors such as: traffic patterns, demographic considerations, marketing, weather conditions, and the type, number, and location of competing restaurants.

We have many well established competitors with greater financial resources, larger marketing and advertising budgets, and longer

■

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS
OF OPERATIONS

histories of operation than ours, including competitors already established in regions where we are planning to expand, as well as competitors planning to expand in the same regions. We face significant competition from mid-priced, full-service, casual dining restaurants offering or promoting seafood and other types and varieties of cuisine. Our competitors include national, regional, and local chains as well as local owner-operated restaurants. We also compete with other restaurants and retail establishments for restaurant sites. We intend to pursue an acquisition strategy.

Results of Operations

Restaurant Profitability

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship to total restaurant revenues of certain restaurant operating data for the periods indicated:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues	29.1	28.8	29.4
Restaurant labor	29.2	29.0	28.9
Other restaurant operating expenses	24.4	24.9	24.8
Restaurant level profit	17.3%	17.3%	16.9%

Year ended December 31, 2003 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2002

Revenues increased \$210,960,436, or 23.6%, from \$894,794,621 to \$1,105,755,057 for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the year ended December 31, 2002. The total increase/change in revenue is comprised of the following approximate amounts: 2003 restaurant openings – \$81 million; 2002 acquisitions incremental revenues for 2003 over 2002 partial year results – \$139 million; restaurant closings decrease to 2003 revenues – \$8 million; same store sales (locations open 2003 and 2002) – decrease \$2 million. The total number of units open as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 were 286 and 267, respectively.

As a primary result of increased revenues, cost of revenues increased \$63,838,636, or 24.7%, from \$257,944,741 to \$321,783,377 in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in the prior year. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003, increased to 29.1%, from 28.8% in 2002. The increase in cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects the higher cost of sales from the Saltgrass and other 2002 acquisitions, and higher product costs at the Company's seafood restaurants.

Restaurant labor expenses increased \$64,086,435, or 24.7%, from \$259,197,964 to \$323,284,399 in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in the prior year, principally as a result of increased revenues. Restaurant labor expenses as a percentage of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003, increased to 29.2% from 29.0% in 2002, principally due to inefficiencies attributable to a comparatively large number of new unit openings during the 2003 period.

Other restaurant operating expenses increased \$47,236,875, or 21.2%, from \$222,710,506 to \$269,947,381 in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in the prior year, principally as a result of increased revenues. Such expenses decreased as a percentage of revenues to 24.4% in 2003 from 24.9% in 2002, as a

primary result of lower rent expense from the acquired Saltgrass Steak House restaurants.

General and administrative expenses increased \$8,320,301, or 19.2%, from \$43,383,799 to \$51,704,100 in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in the prior year, and decreased as a percentage of revenues to 4.7% in 2003 from 4.8% in 2002. The dollar increase was a result of increased personnel and travel required to support our operations. Such expenses decreased as a percentage of revenues as a result of increased revenues from acquisitions and new restaurants thereby leveraging our corporate expenses.

Combined depreciation and amortization expense and asset impairment expense increased an aggregate of \$19,288,838, or 45.2%, from an aggregate of \$42,680,020 to \$61,968,858 in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase for 2003 was primarily due to the addition of new restaurants and equipment and restaurant acquisitions. Asset impairment expense of \$13,100,000 relating to six underperforming and three closed restaurants was included in the 2003 amount, and \$2,200,000 was included for 2002. Included in the 2003 amounts were four Landry's division, three Joe's Crab Shack, and two Crab House restaurants. The Company expects that asset impairment charges for 2004, if any, would be significantly less than amounts recorded in 2003.

The significant increase in impairment charges in fiscal 2003, resulted from 2003 sales declines in these restaurants, additional further deterioration in the specific restaurant's profitability, perceived 2003 deterioration of the market area and/or specific location, and management's 2003 downward revised outlook for further opportunity and/or improvement of forecasted sales and profitability trends for such specific property. Assets that were impaired are primarily leasehold improvements and to a lesser extent equipment. The following is a summary of related charges and expense:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Asset Impairment	\$13,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,394,000
Accrued Estimated Lease Termination Payments	1,300,000	—	—
Estimated Severance Costs	—	—	—
	\$14,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,394,000

Restaurant pre-opening expenses were \$8,650,178 for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to \$4,590,972 for the same period in the prior year. The increase for the 2003 period was attributable to an increase in units opened in 2003 as compared to 2002.

The increase in net interest expense in the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to the prior year, is primarily due to our higher borrowings. Other expense for 2003 is primarily expenses related to abandoned development projects. Other expense (income) for 2002 includes additional income of \$1,100,000 for a settlement from a vendor, and a gain of \$875,000 on investment assets held for sale reduced by a loss of \$1,500,000 on similar assets during the last six months of 2002.

Provision for income taxes decreased by \$7,162,860 to \$11,491,778 in the year ended December 31, 2003 from \$18,654,638 in 2002 primarily due to changes in our pre-tax income offset by a \$6,300,000 income

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS
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tax benefit gained from a reduction of the valuation allowance and deferred tax liabilities attributable to tax benefits deemed realizable and reduced accruals. The previously established valuation allowance was reduced at December 31, 2003, due to the strong 2003 and future forecasted profitability of the Rainforest Café restaurants, 2003 completion of a successful transition from a tax-loss incurring stand-alone public company to a highly profitable and taxable income producing wholly-owned subsidiary of Landry's, coupled with the approaching end of specific recognition limitations on allowable deductions and tax assets and the 2003 resolution of certain tax issues, which caused management to believe that a portion of the deferred tax assets previously reserved would more likely than not be realized and accruals reduced. Additional future evaluations may provide, in subsequent periods, the additional reduction of the remaining disclosed valuation allowance.

Year ended December 31, 2002 Compared to the Year ended December 31, 2001

Revenues increased \$148,152,334, or 19.8%, from \$746,642,287 to \$894,794,621 for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the year ended December 31, 2001. The increase in revenues was primarily attributable to revenues from new restaurant openings, a small same store sales increase for the Company's seafood restaurants, offset by a slight decline in Rainforest Cafe restaurant revenues, and the inclusion of 2002 revenues from the Muer (since February 2002), Chart House (since August 2002) and Saltgrass Steak House restaurants (since October 2002) acquisitions.

As a primary result of increased revenues, cost of revenues increased \$38,261,051, or 17.4%, from \$219,683,690 to \$257,944,741 in the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the prior year. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002 decreased to 28.8% from 29.4% in 2001. The decrease in cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects menu changes and lower product costs in 2002 as compared to 2001, partially offset by the inclusion of Saltgrass Steak House restaurants (since October 2002) with higher than Company average cost of sales margins.

Restaurant labor expenses increased \$43,535,944, or 20.2%, from \$215,662,020 to \$259,197,964 in the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the prior year. Restaurant labor expenses as a percentage of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002, increased to 29.0% from 28.9% in 2001, as a primary result of higher labor costs at the restaurants purchased in recent acquisitions, partially offset by increases in hourly labor productivity.

Other restaurant operating expenses increased \$37,524,400, or 20.3%, from \$185,186,106 to \$222,710,506 in the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the prior year, principally as a result of increased revenues. Such expenses increased as a percentage of revenues to 24.9% in 2002 from 24.8% in 2001, as a primary result of higher marketing and advertising expenses, partially offset by lower utility costs.

General and administrative expenses increased \$5,380,311, or 14.2%, from \$38,003,488 to \$43,383,799 in the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the prior year, and declined as a percentage of revenues to 4.8% in 2002 from 5.1% in 2001. The dollar increase resulted primarily from increased personnel to support our expanded operations. The decrease as a percentage of revenues is the primary result of increased

leverage from higher revenues increasing more than expenses.

Combined depreciation and amortization expense and asset impairment expense increased an aggregate of \$5,532,695, or 14.9%, from an aggregate of \$37,147,325 to \$42,680,020 in the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to the prior year. The dollar increase was primarily due to the addition of new restaurants and equipment and the restaurant acquisitions in 2002, and asset impairment charges of \$2,200,000 in 2002, compared to \$2,394,000 in 2001.

Restaurant pre-opening expenses were \$4,590,972 for the year ended December 31, 2002, compared to \$2,598,293 for the same period in the prior year. The increase for the 2002 period was attributable to an increase in units opened in 2002 as compared to 2001.

The decrease in net interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to the prior year, is substantially due to reduced borrowings as a result from repayments using proceeds of a secondary stock offering we completed in April 2002. Also, the average borrowing rate declined by approximately 1.3 percentage points between December 31, 2001 to December 31, 2002. The change in other expense (income), includes additional income of \$1,100,000 from a settlement from a vendor and a gain of \$875,000 on investment assets held for sale reduced by a loss of \$1,500,000 on similar assets during the last six months of 2002.

Provision for income taxes increased by \$6,558,908 to \$18,654,638 in 2002 from \$12,095,730 in 2001 primarily due to changes in our pre-tax income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the year, the Company increased its total borrowing capacity to \$350 million through the closing of two separate financing agreements, which allow for increased financing permitted under the existing agreements. The terms of these agreements are outlined below. With the financing we intend to continue our planned growth. We plan to fund 2004 capital expenditures and any additional restaurant or business acquisitions out of proceeds from existing cash balances, 2003 tax refunds aggregating \$9 million, cash flow from operations and availability under our existing credit facilities. We expect to spend approximately \$100.0 million on capital expenditures in 2004, on opening approximately 20 restaurants, refurbishments of existing restaurants and other projects. As a result of our tax loss carryforwards and deferred tax assets, including amounts attributable to the acquisition of Rainforest Cafe, we expect our cash flow from operations to be subject to reduced federal income tax payments for the foreseeable future, which will therefore provide additional cash flow for funding our business activities and debt service. As of January 30, 2004, the Company had approximately \$38 million available under the existing credit facilities for expansion and working capital purposes.

In October 2003, the Company refinanced its bank credit facility by issuing long-term notes totaling \$150.0 million through a private placement of debt (the "Senior Notes") and amending and extending the existing bank credit facility to a four-year \$200.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Bank Credit Facility"). The Senior Notes mature in October 2009 through October 2013, and the Bank Credit Facility matures in October 2007. Interest on the Senior Notes is paid quarterly at an average rate of 5.95%. Interest on the Bank Credit Facility is payable monthly or quarterly at LIBOR or the bank's base rate plus a

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS
OF OPERATIONS

<i>Contractual Obligations (in thousands)</i>	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Operating Leases	\$44,927	\$85,468	\$72,038	\$279,319
Long-Term Debt	1,963	4,013	4,510	169,213
Unconditional Purchase Obligations	37,509	7,946	3,745	1,771
Other Long-Term Obligations	2,222	4,444	11,788	15,000
Total Cash Obligations	\$86,621	\$101,871	\$92,081	\$465,303
<i>Other Commercial Commitments (in thousands)</i>	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Line of Credit	—	—	\$122,000	—
Standby Letters of Credit	\$10,084	—	—	—
Total Commercial Commitments	\$10,084	—	\$122,000	—

financing spread. The Company's financing spread under the Bank Credit Facility is presently 1.875% for LIBOR borrowings. The Senior Notes and Bank Credit Facility are secured by stock of subsidiaries, and governed by certain financial covenants, including maximum leverage ratio, maximum indebtedness, net worth, and fixed charge ratio tests. The Bank Credit Facility additionally provides for limitations on annual capital expenditures to prescribed amounts, maximum annual cash dividends and limitations on repurchases of common stock. The Bank Credit Facility also provides the ability to add an additional \$25.0 million of capacity within the facility and other permitted indebtedness.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of ours assumed an \$11.4 million 9.39% non-recourse, long-term note payable (due May 2010) in connection with an asset purchase in March 2003. Principal and interest payments under this note aggregate \$102,000 monthly.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company repurchased \$8.4 million of common stock. In September 2003, the Company authorized an open market stock repurchase program for \$60.0 million. The Company expects to make opportunistic repurchases of its common stock.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company had contractual obligations as described below. These obligations are expected to be funded primarily through cash flow from operations, working capital and additional financing sources in the normal course of business operations.

From time to time, we review opportunities for restaurant acquisitions and investments in the hospitality, entertainment, amusement, food service and facilities management and other industries. Our exercise of any such investment opportunity may impact our development plans and capital expenditures. We believe that adequate sources of capital are available to fund our business activities through December 31, 2004.

As a primary result of establishing long-term borrowings, the Company will incur higher interest expense in the future. However, the Company has mitigated a portion of the higher immediate interest expense by entering into two fair value hedges aggregating notional amounts of \$75.0 million, whereby the Company swapped higher fixed interest rates of the Senior Notes for floating interest rates equal to three (3)-month LIBOR plus 1.71%.

Since April 2000, we have paid an annual \$0.10 per share dividend, declared and paid in quarterly amounts. The Company is currently reviewing its dividend policy to determine if the annual per share dividend will be increased in 2004.

Seasonality and Quarterly Results

Our business is seasonal in nature. Our reduced winter volumes cause revenues and, to a greater degree, operating profits to be lower in the first and fourth quarters than in other quarters. We have and continue to open restaurants in highly seasonal tourist markets. Joe's Crab Shack restaurants tend to experience even greater seasonality and sensitivity to weather than our other restaurant concepts. Periodically, our sales and profitability may be negatively affected by adverse weather. The timing of unit openings can and will affect quarterly results.

Critical Accounting Policies

Restaurant and other properties are reviewed on a property by property basis for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. The recoverability of properties that are to be held and used is measured by comparison of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset to the carrying amount of the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, an impairment charge is recorded in the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds their fair value. Properties to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value, reduced for estimated disposal costs, and are included in other current assets.

We operate approximately 300 properties and periodically we expect to experience unanticipated individual unit deterioration in revenues and profitability, either on a short-term and occasionally longer-term situation. When such occurs and we evaluate that the associated assets are impaired, then we will record an asset impairment expense in the quarter such evaluation is made. Due to our average restaurant net investment cost, generally excluding the owned land component, of approximately \$2 million, such amounts could be significant when and if they occur. However, such asset impairment expense is excluded from our credit covenant calculations, do not affect our financial liquidity, and are usually excluded from many valuation model calculations.

We follow the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS
OF OPERATIONS

options, and as such do not record compensation expense related to amounts outstanding.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. ("FIN") 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" in January 2003. This interpretation provides guidance on the identification of, and financial reporting for, variable interest entities. Variable interest entities are entities that lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or lack sufficient equity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. FIN 46 requires a company to consolidate a variable interest entity if that company is obligated to absorb the majority of the entity's expected losses or entitled to receive the majority of the entity's residual returns, or both. The Company does not believe that FIN 46 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure" in December 2002. SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require more prominent and frequent disclosures in financial statements about the effects of stock-based compensation. The transition guidance and annual disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The interim disclosure provisions were adopted for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Adoption of SFAS No. 148 did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" in November 2002. Interpretation No. 45 provides guidance on the recognition and disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, and are to be applied prospectively. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements for interim or

annual periods ended after December 15, 2002. The Company's adoption of Interpretation No. 45 in 2003 did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," in 2001. SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," and resolves significant implementation issues that had evolved since the issuance of SFAS No. 121. SFAS No. 144 also establishes a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale. SFAS No. 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and its provisions are generally to be applied prospectively. Adoption of SFAS No. 144, in 2002, did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," in June 2002. SFAS No. 146 provides guidance on the recognition and measurement of liabilities for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 146 in 2002 did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 150 in May 2003. SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 150 did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

Impact of Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a significant effect on our operations during the past several years. We believe we have historically been able to pass on increased costs through menu price increases, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future. Future increases in restaurant labor costs, including expected future increases in federal minimum wages, land and construction costs could adversely affect our profitability and ability to expand.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Landry's Restaurants, Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Landry's Restaurants, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. 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. The financial statements of Landry's Restaurants, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001, and for the year then ended were audited by other auditors who have ceased operations and whose report dated February 4, 2002, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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, the 2003 and 2002 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Landry's Restaurants, Inc. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP
Houston, Texas
February 11, 2004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To Landry's Restaurants, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Landry's Restaurants, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Landry's Restaurants, Inc., and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP
Houston, Texas
February 4, 2002

Note: The report of Arthur Andersen LLP presented below is a copy of a previously issued Arthur Andersen LLP report and said report has not been reissued by Arthur Andersen LLP nor has Arthur Andersen LLP provided a consent to the inclusion of its report.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002
Assets		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$35,211,319	\$13,878,199
Accounts receivable—trade and other	23,271,831	19,910,006
Inventories	47,772,298	40,879,375
Deferred taxes	6,858,350	6,227,519
Other current assets	7,490,383	11,774,016
Total current assets	120,604,181	92,669,115
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	965,574,991	830,930,131
GOODWILL	7,527,547	2,434,547
OTHER ASSETS, net	9,078,787	6,981,286
Total assets	\$1,102,785,506	\$933,015,079
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$82,894,048	\$71,748,874
Accrued liabilities	74,512,641	74,237,570
Income taxes payable	211,131	584,531
Current portion of long-term notes and other obligations	1,963,189	1,783,427
Total current liabilities	159,581,009	148,354,402
LONG-TERM NOTES, NET OF CURRENT PORTION	299,735,906	189,403,599
DEFERRED TAXES	23,395,713	11,540,594
OTHER LIABILITIES	15,522,129	16,641,047
Total liabilities	498,234,757	365,939,642
Commitments and Contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, 27,653,852 and 27,771,479 issued and outstanding, respectively	276,539	277,715
Additional paid-in capital	439,616,066	441,338,043
Deferred Compensation	(1,868,750)	—
Retained earnings	166,526,894	125,459,679
Total stockholders' equity	604,550,749	567,075,437
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,102,785,506	\$933,015,079

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001
REVENUES	\$1,105,755,057	\$894,794,621	\$746,642,287
Operating Costs and Expenses:			
Cost of revenues	321,783,377	257,944,741	219,683,690
Restaurant labor	323,284,399	259,197,964	215,662,020
Other restaurant operating expenses	269,947,381	222,710,506	185,186,106
General and administrative expenses	51,704,100	43,383,799	38,003,488
Depreciation and amortization	48,824,493	40,480,020	34,752,942
Asset Impairment expense	13,144,365	2,200,000	2,394,383
Restaurant pre-opening expenses	8,650,178	4,590,972	2,598,293
Total operating costs and expenses	1,037,338,293	830,508,002	698,280,922
OPERATING INCOME	68,416,764	64,286,619	48,361,365
Other Expense (Income):			
Interest expense, net	9,561,482	4,997,022	9,402,351
Other, net	1,462,450	(886,657)	(56,285)
	11,023,932	4,110,365	9,346,066
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	57,392,832	60,176,254	39,015,299
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	11,491,778	18,654,638	12,095,730
NET INCOME	\$45,901,054	\$41,521,616	\$26,919,569
Earnings per Share Information:			
BASIC			
Net income	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.24
Average number of common shares outstanding	27,600,000	25,900,000	21,750,000
DILUTED			
Net income	\$1.62	\$1.54	\$1.19
Average number of common and common share equivalents outstanding	28,325,000	26,900,000	22,535,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deferred Stock Compensation	Retained Earnings	Total
BALANCE, January 1, 2001	21,498,352	\$214,984	\$301,225,712	\$ —	\$63,111,962	\$364,552,658
Net income	—	—	—	—	26,919,569	26,919,569
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	(2,167,959)	(2,167,959)
Purchase of common stock held for treasury	(3,506)	(35)	(64,797)	—	(11,572)	(76,404)
Exercise of stock options and tax benefit	501,523	5,015	4,437,744	—	—	4,442,759
BALANCE, December 31, 2001	21,996,369	219,964	305,598,659	—	87,852,000	393,670,623
Net income	—	—	—	—	41,521,616	41,521,616
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	(2,500,387)	(2,500,387)
Issuance of common stock, net	5,297,500	52,975	132,524,341	—	—	132,577,316
Purchase of common stock held for treasury	(304,904)	(3,049)	(5,317,638)	—	(1,413,550)	(6,734,237)
Exercise of stock options and tax benefit	782,514	7,825	8,532,681	—	—	8,540,506
BALANCE, December 31, 2002	27,771,479	277,715	441,338,043	—	125,459,679	567,075,437
Net income	—	—	—	—	45,901,054	45,901,054
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	(2,768,997)	(2,768,997)
Purchase of common stock held for treasury	(468,823)	(4,688)	(6,347,881)	—	(2,064,842)	(8,417,411)
Exercise of stock options and tax benefit	251,196	2,512	2,676,904	—	—	2,679,416
Issuance of restricted stock	100,000	1,000	1,949,000	(1,950,000)	—	—
Amortization of deferred compensation	—	—	—	81,250	—	81,250
BALANCE, December 31, 2003	27,653,852	\$276,539	\$439,616,066	\$(1,868,750)	\$166,526,894	\$604,550,749

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
CASH FLOWS

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$45,901,054	\$41,521,616	\$26,919,569
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sales of assets	—	(154,957)	(565,822)
Depreciation and amortization	48,824,493	40,480,020	34,752,942
Asset impairment expense	13,144,365	2,200,000	2,394,383
Deferred taxes, net	11,224,288	6,807,586	9,678,776
Deferred rent and other charges (income)	(182,876)	541,874	(241,155)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,342,672)	(3,826,716)	(2,865,441)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(6,651,658)	(4,044,169)	1,189,511
(Increase) decrease in other assets	2,502,092	(6,709,943)	3,425,250
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,110,805	34,822,440	14,283,233
Total adjustments	75,628,837	70,116,135	62,051,677
Net cash provided by operating activities	121,529,891	111,637,751	88,971,246
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Property and equipment additions	(162,894,783)	(115,903,544)	(73,462,974)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	2,097,870	750,000
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(27,035,893)	(161,108,095)	(32,580,607)
Net cash used in investing activities	(189,930,676)	(274,913,769)	(105,293,581)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from sale of common stock	—	132,577,316	—
Purchases of common stock for treasury	(8,417,411)	(6,734,237)	(76,404)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,826,816	7,134,631	3,548,144
Borrowings (payments) under credit line, net	(49,000,000)	15,595,886	19,940,037
Borrowings (payments) on Senior Notes and other debt	148,093,497	—	—
Dividends paid	(2,768,997)	(2,500,387)	(2,167,959)
Net cash provided by financing activities	89,733,905	146,073,209	21,243,818
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	21,333,120	(17,202,809)	4,921,483
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	13,878,199	31,081,008	26,159,525
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$35,211,319	\$13,878,199	\$31,081,008
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$8,675,327	\$5,567,196	\$10,230,853
Income taxes	\$5,698,821	\$8,689,374	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Landry's Restaurants, Inc. (the "Company") owns and operates primarily restaurants under the trade names of Landry's Seafood House, Joe's Crab Shack, The Crab House, Charley's Crab, The Chart House and Saltgrass Steak House. In addition the Company owns and operates domestic and licenses international rainforest themed restaurants under the trade name Rainforest Cafe.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements include the consolidated accounts of Landry's Restaurants, Inc., a Delaware holding company and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries and partnership.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records revenue from the sale of food, beverage, alcohol, and retail as products are sold. Proceeds from the sale of gift cards are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue when redeemed by the holder.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is comprised primarily of amounts due from the Company's credit card processor and receivables from national storage and distribution companies with which we contract to provide services. Transactions between the Company and the national storage and distribution companies do not have an impact on our consolidated statements of income. In connection with these services, certain of our inventory items are conveyed to the storage and distribution companies at cost (including freight and holding charges but without any general overhead costs). These transactions do not impact the consolidated statements of income as there is no profit recognition and no revenue or expenses are recognized in the financial statements since they are without economic substance other than drayage. We reacquire these items, although not obligated to, when subsequently delivered to the restaurants at cost plus the distribution company's contractual mark-up. Also included in accounts receivable is income tax receivables of \$9.2 million and \$3.1 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories consist of food and beverages used in restaurant operations and complementary retail goods and are recorded at the lower of cost or market value as determined by the average cost for food and beverages and by the retail method on the first-in, first-out basis for retail goods. Inventories consisted of the following:

<i>December 31,</i>	2003	2002
Food and beverage	\$32,458,803	\$29,124,594
Retail goods	15,313,495	11,754,781
	\$47,772,298	\$40,879,375

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized while maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

The Company computes depreciation using the straight-line method. The estimated lives used in computing depreciation are generally as

follows: buildings and improvements—5 to 40 years; furniture, fixtures and equipment—5 to 15 years; and leasehold improvements—shorter of 30 years or lease term, including extensions where appropriate.

Interest is capitalized in connection with restaurant construction and development activities, and other real estate development projects. The capitalized interest is recorded as part of the asset to which it relates and is amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. During 2003, 2002 and 2001, the Company capitalized interest costs of approximately \$2,050,000, \$1,950,000 and \$2,437,000, respectively.

Restaurant and other properties are reviewed for impairment on a property by property basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. The recoverability of properties that are to be held and used is measured by comparison of the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset to the carrying amount of the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, an impairment charge is recorded in the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds their fair value. Properties to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value, reduced for estimated disposal costs, and are included in other current assets.

Pre-Opening Costs

Pre-opening costs are expensed as incurred and include the direct and incremental costs incurred in connection with the commencement of each restaurant's operations, which are substantially comprised of training-related costs.

Development Costs

Certain direct costs are capitalized in conjunction with site selection for planned future restaurants, acquiring restaurant properties and other real estate development projects. Direct and certain related indirect costs of the construction department, including interest, are capitalized in conjunction with construction and development projects. These costs are included in property and equipment in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized over the life of the related building and leasehold interest. Costs related to abandoned site selections, projects, and general site selection costs which cannot be identified with specific restaurants are charged to operations.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred during such year. Advertising expenses were \$34 million, \$32 million and \$22 million in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. Other intangible assets are amortized over the life of the related agreement. These amounts are included in goodwill and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, respectively.

Financial Instruments

The Company utilizes interest rate swap agreements to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. The Company's interest rate swap agreements qualify as fair value hedges. As such, the gains or losses on the swaps are offset by corresponding gains or losses on the related debt.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Earnings Per Share and Stock Option Accounting

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For purposes of this calculation, outstanding stock options are considered common stock equivalents using the treasury stock method, and are the only such equivalents outstanding.

The Company follows the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock options, and as such does not record compensation expense related to amounts outstanding.

Cash Flow Reporting

For purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Segment Reporting

As of December 31, 2003, the Company operated 286 casual full-service dining restaurants which are a part of a single operating segment. The restaurants operate principally in the United States and provide similar products to similar customers. The restaurants generally possess similar pricing structures resulting in the potential for similar long-term expected financial performance characteristics. Revenues are from the sale of food, beverages and complementary retail items.

The Specialty Growth Division is primarily engaged in operating complementary entertainment and hospitality activities, such as miscellaneous beverage carts and various kiosks, amusement rides and games and some associated limited room and service hotel and motel type properties, generally at locations in conjunction with our core restaurant operations. The total assets, revenues, and operating profits of these complementary "specialty" business activities are considered not material to the overall business (yet complementary nevertheless) and below the threshold of a separate reportable business segment under SFAS No. 131.

The Company is in the business of operating restaurants and the above-mentioned complementary activities. The Company does not engage in real estate operations other than those associated with the ownership and operation / management of its business. The Company owns a fee interest (own the land and building) in a number of properties underlying its businesses, but it does not engage in real estate sales or real estate management in any significant fashion or format. The Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for the Company's operations, reviews and evaluates both core and non-core business activities and results, and determines financial and management resource allocations and investments for both business activities.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the

reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates and services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. ("FIN") 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" in January 2003. This interpretation provides guidance on the identification of, and financial reporting for, variable interest entities. Variable interest entities are entities that lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or lack sufficient equity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. FIN 46 requires a company to consolidate a variable interest entity if that company is obligated to absorb the majority of the entity's expected losses or entitled to receive the majority of the entity's residual returns, or both. The Company does not believe that FIN 46 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

2. ACQUISITIONS

In February 2002, the Company acquired C.A. Muer, Inc., the owner and operator of 15 seafood restaurants ("Muer Acquisition"), in a stock purchase transaction for approximately \$28.5 million. In August 2002, the Company acquired, in an asset purchase transaction, 27 Chart House seafood restaurants located primarily on the East and West Coasts of the United States from Angelo and Maxie's, Inc. for approximately \$45.5 million, as well as assumption of selected trade payable related liabilities. Both of these acquisitions included plans for the redevelopment of 10 additional lower profitability restaurants, also then acquired, into Joe's Crab Shack restaurants, as well as the sale or disposal of six acquired but non-strategic locations. In October 2002, the Company acquired 27 Saltgrass Steak House restaurants in a stock purchase transaction for approximately \$73.0 million which included a \$20 million promissory note issued to the seller. The Saltgrass acquisition provides for future contingent payments based on the financial performance of the acquired restaurants and a limited number of future restaurants. As such contingency payments have not been earned, no amounts have been accrued. Any related incentive payment is expected to require financial performance of the acquired business to be well in excess of historical financial performance. The acquisitions noted above are accounted for under SFAS 141 and results of operations are included in the accompanying financial statements from the date of acquisition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed of the acquired businesses were recorded at estimated fair values using relevant comparables, appraisals, and records.

A summary of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions follows (in 000's):

	Muer	Chart House	Saltgrass
Estimated fair value of assets acquired	\$45,431	\$57,385	\$83,524
Liabilities assumed	<u>(16,883)</u>	<u>(5,945)</u>	<u>(10,063)</u>
Allocated purchase price	28,548	51,440	73,461
Less cash acquired and seller note	<u>(895)</u>	<u>(163)</u>	<u>(21,200)</u>
Net cash paid	\$27,653	\$51,277	\$52,261

As a result of the acquisitions, the Company has recorded acquisition integration costs for the estimated incremental costs to exit and

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consolidate activities at various locations, to involuntarily terminate employees, and for other costs to integrate operating locations and other activities of the acquired business with the Company. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States provide that these acquisition integration expenses, which are not associated with the generation of future revenues and have no future economic benefit, be reflected as assumed liabilities in the allocation of the purchase price. Acquisition integration for the 2002 acquisitions aggregated \$6.9 million of which most liabilities were paid in 2002.

During 2003, the Company made several individual property acquisitions that aggregated \$27 million, plus \$11.4 million of assumed debt, and included \$5.1 million of Goodwill additions.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

December 31,	2003	2002
Land	\$170,163,593	\$138,379,047
Buildings and improvements	222,903,558	195,445,593
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	234,372,485	179,119,008
Leasehold improvements	498,030,942	398,384,738
Construction in progress	64,349,939	86,968,286
	1,189,820,517	998,296,672
Less—accumulated depreciation	(224,245,526)	(167,366,541)
Property and equipment, net	\$965,574,991	\$830,930,131

The Company continually evaluates unfavorable cash flows, if any, related to underperforming restaurants. Periodically it is concluded that certain properties have become impaired based on the existing and anticipated future economic outlook for such properties in their respective market areas. As a result, the Company recorded asset impairment depreciation charges of approximately \$13,100,000, \$2,200,000, and \$2,394,000 in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, representing the difference between the estimated fair value and carrying value for those restaurant properties. Asset impairment expense of \$13,100,000 relating to six underperforming and three closed restaurants was included in the 2003 amount, and \$2,200,000 was included for 2002. Included in the 2003 amounts were four Landry's division, three Joe's Crab Shack, and two Crab House restaurants. The Company expects that asset impairment charges for 2004, if any, would be significantly less than amounts recorded in 2003.

The significant increase in impairment charges in fiscal 2003, resulted from 2003 sales declines in these restaurants, additional further deterioration in the specific restaurant's profitability, perceived 2003 deterioration of the market area and/or specific location, and management's 2003 downward revised outlook for further opportunity and/or improvement of forecasted sales and profitability trends for such specific property. Assets that were impaired are primarily leasehold improvements and to a lesser extent equipment. The following is a summary of related charges and expenses:

Year Ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001
Asset Impairment	\$13,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,394,000
Accrued Estimated Lease Termination Payments	1,300,000	—	—
Estimated Severance Costs	—	—	—
	\$14,400,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,394,000

The Company considers the asset impairment expense as additional depreciation and amortization, although shown as a separate line item in the Consolidated Income Statements. Estimated fair values of impaired properties are based on comparable valuations, cash flows and management judgement.

Other current assets are comprised of the following:

December 31,	2003	2002
Prepaid expenses	\$3,490,137	\$4,439,300
Assets held for sale (expected to be sold within one year)	3,384,925	3,585,925
Marketable securities	—	2,752,979
Deposits	615,321	995,812
	\$7,490,383	\$11,774,016

Other expense (income) for 2003 is primarily expenses related to abandoned development projects. Other income during 2002 includes additional income of \$1,100,000 from a settlement from a vendor and \$875,000 in unrealized gains on marketable securities classified as trading offset by a loss of \$1,500,000 on marketable securities and other assets held for sale.

4. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

December 31,	2003	2002
Payroll and related costs	\$15,533,279	\$14,708,991
Rent, insurance and taxes, other than payroll and income taxes	37,028,881	36,628,732
Deferred revenue (gift certificates)	10,455,869	9,085,304
Other	11,494,612	13,814,543
	\$74,512,641	\$74,237,570

5. DEBT

On October 1, 2003, the Company issued notes totaling \$150.0 million through a private placement of debt (the "Senior Notes"). Proceeds from the Senior Notes were used to pay down amounts outstanding under the bank promissory notes and the bank syndicate credit facility. The debt offering consisted of four equal series of notes in the amount of \$37.5 million, quarterly interest of 5.47%, 5.84%, 6.05% and 6.44%, with an average rate of 5.95%, and maturities on October 1, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013.

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Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002
\$200.0 million Bank syndicate credit facility, LIBOR + 1.875%, interest only, due October 2007	\$122,000,000	—
\$150.0 million Senior Notes, average 5.95%, interest only, maturities ranging from October 2009 to October 2013	150,000,000	—
\$20.0 million seller note, 5.5% interest, quarterly principal and interest payments of \$653,386, due 2009	18,055,321	19,621,614
\$220.0 million Bank syndicate credit facility, LIBOR + 2.5%, interest only, due July 2004	—	171,000,000
Non-recourse long-term note payable, 9.39% interest, principal and interest aggregate \$101,762 monthly, due May 2010	11,318,664	—
Other long-term notes payable with various interest rates, principal and interest paid monthly	325,110	565,412
Total Debt	301,699,095	191,187,026
Less current portion	(1,963,189)	(1,783,427)
Long-term portion	\$299,735,906	\$189,403,599

In connection with the Senior Notes, the Company entered into two interest swap agreements with the objective of reducing its exposure to interest rate risk and lowering interest expense. The agreements were effective beginning October 7, 2003 with maturity dates of six years and seven years for an aggregate notional amount of \$75 million and interest at LIBOR plus 1.71%. The Company's interest rate swap agreements qualify as fair value hedges and meet the criteria for the "short cut method" under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities."

On October 14, 2003, the Company entered into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Bank Credit Facility") whereby the existing bank credit facility was amended and extended to a four-year \$200.0 million revolving credit facility. The Bank Credit Facility provides the ability to add an additional \$25.0 million of capacity within the facility and other permitted indebtedness. Interest on the Bank Credit Facility is payable monthly or quarterly at LIBOR or the bank's base rate plus a financing spread. The Company's financing spread is presently 1.875% for LIBOR, and 0.375% for base rate borrowings, and may be decreased or increased by 25 basis points as the Company's leverage ratio decreases or increases over predetermined ratios. The Bank Credit Facility and Senior Notes are secured by stock of subsidiaries, governed by certain financial covenants, including maximum leverage ratio, maximum indebtedness, net worth, and fixed charge coverage ratio tests. The Bank Credit Facility additionally provides for limitations on annual capital expenditures to prescribed amounts, maximum annual cash dividends and limitations on repurchases of common stock. As of December 31, 2003, the Company had \$10,000,000 in trade letters of credit. As of January 30, 2004, the Company had approximately \$38 million available under the existing credit facilities for expansion and working capital purposes.

In connection with the Saltgrass Steak House acquisition in October 2002, the Company financed a portion of the acquisition with a \$20 million, 7 year, 5.5% note to the former owner of Saltgrass Steak House. Principal payments under the promissory note aggregate \$1,654,000 in 2004, \$1,747,000 in 2005, \$1,845,000 in 2006, \$1,949,000 in 2007, \$2,058,000 in 2008 and \$8,802,000 thereafter (through 2009).

The Company assumed an \$11.4 million, 9.39% non-recourse, long-term mortgage note payable, due May 2010, in connection with an asset purchase in March 2003. Principal and interest payments aggregate \$102,000 monthly.

Interest expense (income), net includes the following:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001
Interest expense	\$9,634,872	\$5,133,219	\$9,685,201
Interest income	(73,390)	(136,197)	(282,850)
	\$9,561,482	\$4,997,022	\$9,402,351

6. INCOME TAXES

An analysis of the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001 is as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Tax Provision:			
Current income taxes	\$267,491	\$9,939,230	\$3,266,954
Deferred income taxes	11,224,287	8,715,408	8,828,776
Total provision	\$11,491,778	\$18,654,638	\$12,095,730

The Company's effective tax rate, for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, & 2001, differs from the federal statutory rate as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
FICA tax credit	(9.1)	(6.6)	(7.3)
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit	4.1	1.2	0.6
Recognition of tax carryforward assets and other tax attributes	(9.7)	—	—
Other	(0.3)	1.4	2.7
	20.0%	31.0%	31.0%

The Company's actual cash payments for annual income taxes due are currently lower than the financial accrual rate due to significant differences between book and tax accounting and tax credit and loss carryforwards.

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Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31 are comprised of the following:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002
Deferred Income Taxes:		
Current assets—accruals and other	\$6,858,000	\$6,228,000
Non-current assets:		
AMT credit, FICA credit carryforwards, and other	\$27,122,000	\$21,128,000
Net operating loss carryforwards	28,951,000	28,633,000
Valuation allowance for carryforwards	(26,236,000)	(28,239,000)
Non-current deferred tax asset	29,837,000	21,522,000
Non-current liabilities — property and other	(53,232,000)	(33,063,000)
Net non-current tax asset (liability)	\$(23,395,000)	\$(11,541,000)
Total net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$(16,537,000)	\$(5,313,000)

At December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company had operating loss carryovers for Federal Income Tax purposes of \$77.0 million and \$73.3 million respectively, which expire in 2009 through 2023. These operating loss carryovers, and certain other deductible temporary differences, are related to the acquisitions of Rainforest Cafe and Saltgrass Steak House, and their utilization is subject to an annual limitation. Because of this limitation, the Company established a valuation allowance to the extent it is more likely than not that these tax benefits will not be realized. In 2003, a reduction of the valuation allowance and deferred tax liabilities aggregating \$6.3 million was recorded attributable to tax benefits deemed realizable and reduced accruals. The valuation allowance was reduced due to the strong 2003 and future forecasted profitability of the Rainforest Café restaurants, 2003 completion of a successful transition from a tax-loss incurring stand-alone public company to a highly profitable and taxable income producing wholly-owned subsidiary of Landry's, coupled with the approaching end specific recognition limitations on allowable deductions and tax assets and the 2003 resolution of certain tax issues, which caused management to believe that a portion of the deferred tax assets previously reserved would more likely than not be realized and accruals reduced.

The Company has general business tax credit carryovers and minimum tax credit carryovers of \$21.3 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The general business tax credit carryover includes \$1.5 million from Saltgrass which is fully reserved, and the minimum tax credit carryover includes \$2.4 million from Rainforest which is fully reserved. The general business credit carryovers expire in 2009 through 2023 while the minimum tax credit carryovers have no expiration date. The use of these credits is limited if the Company is subject to the alternative minimum tax. The Company believes it is more likely than not that it will generate sufficient income in future years to utilize the non-reserved credits.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has examined the Company's Federal Income Tax Returns and certain pre-acquisition returns for Rainforest Cafe for years 1997 through 2000. The fieldwork for the examination was completed without adjustment.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

The Company has entered into lease commitments for restaurant facilities as well as certain fixtures, equipment and leasehold improvements. Under most of the facility lease agreements, the Company pays taxes, insurance and maintenance costs in addition to the rent payments. Certain facility leases also provide for additional contingent rentals based on a percentage of sales in excess of a minimum amount. Rental expense under operating leases was approximately \$54.1 million, \$42.9 million and \$40.6 million, during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. Percentage rent included in rent expense was \$12.1 million, \$10.1 million, and \$10.3 million, for 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

In 2001, the Company entered into a \$15.3 million equipment operating lease agreement. The lease expires in 2011. The Company guarantees a minimum residual value related to the equipment of approximately 66% of the total amount funded under the agreement. The Company may purchase the leased equipment throughout the lease term for an amount equal to the unamortized lease balance. The Company believes that the equipment's fair value is sufficient that no amounts will be due under the residual value guarantee.

In 2002, the Company entered into a \$6.9 million equipment operating lease agreement. The lease expires in 2012. The Company guarantees a minimum residual value related to the equipment of approximately 66% of the total amount funded under the agreement. The Company may purchase the leased equipment throughout the lease term for an amount equal to the unamortized lease balance. The Company believes that the equipment's fair value is sufficient that no amounts will be due under the residual value guarantee.

In connection with substantially all of the Rainforest Cafe leases, amounts are provided for tenant inducements, rent abatements, and scheduled increases in rent. Such amounts are recorded as other long-term liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and amortized or accrued as an adjustment to rent expense, included in other restaurant operating expenses, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The aggregate amounts of minimum operating lease commitments maturing in each of the five years and thereafter subsequent to December 31, 2003, are as follows:

2004	\$44,927,000
2005	44,368,000
2006	41,100,000
2007	38,438,000
2008	33,600,000
Thereafter	<u>279,319,000</u>
Total minimum rentals	<u>\$481,752,000</u>

Building Commitments

As of December 31, 2003, the Company had future development, land purchases and construction commitments expected to be expended within the next twelve months of approximately \$17.2 million, including completion of construction on certain new restaurants. In 2001, the Company entered into an agreement to construct and operate a convention center in the City of Galveston,

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Texas. The Galveston convention center construction costs will be funded by governmental agency bonds issued by the City of Galveston and serviced by certain hotel occupancy taxes. In connection with the convention center development and related management contract, the Company is to guarantee certain construction cost overruns and operating losses, if any, subject to certain rights of reimbursement. Under the agreements, the Company will have the rights to one-half of any profits generated by the operation of the convention center.

In 2003, the Company purchased from the City of Galveston the Flagship Hotel and Pier, subject to an existing lease. Under this agreement, upon termination of the existing lease, the Company has committed to spend an additional \$15 million to transform the hotel and pier into a 19th century style Inn and entertainment complex complete with rides and carnival type games. The property is currently occupied by a tenant.

During November 2003, the Company purchased two casual Italian restaurants. Under the purchase agreement, the Company is committed to building an additional five casual Italian restaurants over the next 5 years, or make certain payments in lieu of development. In conjunction with the agreement to develop additional restaurants, the seller agrees to provide consulting services to ensure the consistency and the quality of the food and service are maintained through this transition period. The Company also has a commitment to build an additional 12 new Saltgrass restaurants within five years. To date, five restaurants have either opened or are under construction.

Loan Guarantee

Rainforest Cafe, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has guaranteed the borrowings of one of its foreign affiliates in which the Company owns a 20% interest. As a result of a settlement with the foreign affiliate during 2003, we remain subject to a pre-existing obligation as guarantor of the affiliate's loan up to \$1,400,000. However, Rainforest Cafe's proportional share of the remaining outstanding loan balance is approximately \$300,000.

Litigation and Claims

In January 2002, Rainforest Cafe, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, was sued by EklecCo, L.L.C., in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in Onondaga County. EklecCo is seeking damages and costs as a result of Rainforest Cafe's alleged breach of a restaurant lease entered into in 1996 for a Rainforest Cafe unit formerly located in the Palisades Mall. Rainforest Cafe believes that it has no liability for damages beyond the personal property located in the premises at the time it vacated the premises. Rainforest Cafe is defending this case vigorously. Because the case is in its early stages, the financial impact to the Company, if any, cannot be predicted.

On July 31, 2002, and subsequently amended, a purported collective action lawsuit against the Company entitled Meaghan Bollenberg, et. al. v. Landry's Restaurants, Inc. was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and subsequently moved to a Court in the Southern District of Texas. The lawsuit was filed by six plaintiffs who were servers on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated. The lawsuit alleges that the Company violated certain minimum wage laws under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and seeks damages and costs. The Company is vigorously defending this litigation. Because the case is in its early stages, the financial impact to the Company, if any, cannot be predicted.

Former shareholders of approximately 4.4 million shares of Rainforest Cafe, Inc. dissented to the merger between the Company and Rainforest Cafe, seeking an amount in excess of the \$3.25 per share paid in the merger. An appraisal proceeding was held before a Minnesota District Court Judge in early January 2003. The appraisal trial ended with a ruling in the Company's favor. In July 2003, the ruling was appealed by the dissenters. The appeal hearing was held and a ruling is expected by April 2004.

General Litigation

The Company is subject to other legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe that the outcome of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

In April 2002, the Company completed a public offering of 5,297,500 shares of the Company's common stock. Net proceeds of the offering to the Company were approximately \$132.6 million and were used to repay outstanding borrowings.

In October 2002, the Company's board of directors authorized a \$50.0 million open market stock buy back program. In September 2003, the Company authorized an additional open market stock repurchase program for \$60.0 million.

In connection with the Company's stock buy back programs, the Company repurchased into treasury approximately 469,000, 305,000 and 3,500 shares of common stock for approximately \$8.4 million, \$6.7 million and \$0.1 million, in 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively.

Commencing in 2000, the Company began to pay an annual \$0.10 per share dividend, declared and paid in quarterly installments of \$0.025 per share.

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A reconciliation of the amounts used to compute net income per common share—diluted is as follows:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001
Net Income	\$45,901,054	\$41,521,616	\$26,919,569
Weighted average common shares outstanding	27,600,000	25,900,000	21,750,000
Dilutive common stock equivalents—stock options	725,000	1,000,000	785,000
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding—diluted	28,325,000	26,900,000	22,535,000
Net income per share—diluted	<u>\$1.62</u>	<u>\$1.54</u>	<u>\$1.19</u>

Options to purchase approximately 200,000 shares in 2001 have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they were anti-dilutive.

The Company maintains two stock option plans, which were originally adopted in 1993, (the Stock Option Plans), as amended, pursuant to which options may be granted to eligible employees and non-employee directors of the Company or its subsidiaries for the purchase of an aggregate of 2,750,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The Stock Option Plans are administered by the Stock Option Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee), which determines at its discretion, the number of shares subject to each option granted and the related purchase price, vesting and option periods. The Committee may grant either non-qualified stock options or incentive stock options, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The Company also maintains the 1995 Flexible Incentive Plan, which was adopted in 1995, (Flex Plan), as amended, for key employees of the Company. Under the Flex Plan eligible employees

may receive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance awards, performance stock and other awards, as defined by the Board of Directors or an appointed committee. The aggregate number of shares of common stock which may be issued under the Flex Plan (or with respect to which awards may be granted) may not exceed 2,000,000 shares.

In June 2003, the Company established an equity incentive plan pursuant to which stock options or restricted stock of the Company may be granted to eligible employees of the Company for an aggregate of 700,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the number of shares, prices, and vesting schedule of individual grants. In addition, the Company will issue pursuant to an employment agreement, over its five year term, 500,000 shares of restricted stock, with a 10 year vest from grant date, and a minimum of 800,000 stock options. In August 2003, 100,000 restricted common shares were issued subject to vesting on the tenth anniversary. The unamortized balance of non-vested restricted common stock grants is reflected as deferred compensation included in stockholders' equity and the related expense is amortized over the vesting periods.

In March 2003, the Company established the 2002 Employee/Rainforest Conversion Plan pursuant to which stock options of the Company may be granted to employees, non-employee directors and consultants of the Company for up to an aggregate of 2,162,500 shares of Common Stock of the Company. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the number of shares, prices and vesting schedule of individual grants.

The table below illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if compensation costs for the Company had been determined using the alternative accounting method based on the fair value prescribed by SFAS No. 123.

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2003	2002	2001
Net income, as reported	45,900,000	\$41,500,000	\$26,900,000
Less: stock based compensation expense using fair value method, net of tax	(2,100,000)	(1,800,000)	(1,500,000)
Pro forma net income	\$43,800,000	\$39,700,000	\$25,400,000
Earnings per share			
Basic, as reported	\$1.66	\$1.60	\$1.24
Basic, pro forma	\$1.59	\$1.53	\$1.17
Diluted, as reported	\$1.62	\$1.54	\$1.19
Diluted, pro forma	\$1.55	\$1.48	\$1.13

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model; amortization over the respective vesting periods; expected lives of 6 years; expected stock price volatility of approximately 40% and an interest rate of approximately 6% in 2001, and 2.9% in 2002. The weighted average fair value per share of options granted during 2002 and 2001 was \$7.83, and \$5.82, respectively. Options for 16,000 shares were granted in 2003 and were not deemed material for the above calculations.

In connection with the acquisition of Rainforest Cafe, the Company issued approximately 500,000 vested stock options to employees of

Rainforest Cafe as replacement for existing options outstanding at the date of the merger, as required by the merger agreement. The fair value of these options was included in the purchase price of Rainforest Cafe.

At December 31, 2003, options for 2,410,874 shares were outstanding at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$20.60 per share. As of December 31, 2003 all options have been granted at the stock price on the grant date and are generally exercisable beginning one year from the date of grant with annual vesting periods over three to five years.

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Year Ended December 31,	2003		2002		2001	
	Shares	Average Exercise Price	Shares	Average Exercise Price	Shares	Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	2,694,470	\$11.57	3,040,926	\$9.93	3,169,803	\$9.92
Granted	16,000	\$20.26	464,135	\$17.71	623,500	\$9.83
Exercised	(251,196)	\$7.28	(782,514)	\$9.12	(501,523)	\$7.05
Terminated	(48,400)	\$14.36	(28,077)	\$13.55	(250,854)	\$10.67
Options outstanding, end of year	2,410,874	\$11.97	2,694,470	\$11.57	3,040,926	\$9.93
Options exercisable, end of year	1,902,274	\$11.82	1,726,368	\$10.33	1,831,694	\$10.99

The following table provides certain information with respect to stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Prices	Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life Outstanding
< \$9.00	994,360	\$7.59	6.3
\$9.00 - \$13.50	783,627	\$12.84	3.4
\$13.50 - \$20.25	622,887	\$17.73	8.0
> \$20.25	10,000	\$20.60	9.8
	2,410,874	\$11.97	5.8

The following table provides certain information with respect to stock options exercisable at December 31, 2003:

Range of Exercise Prices	Stock Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
< \$9.00	737,260	\$7.45
\$9.00 - \$13.50	778,627	\$12.84
\$13.50 - \$20.25	386,387	\$18.24
	1,902,274	\$11.82

9. CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS

In 1996, the Company entered into a Consulting Service Agreement (the "Agreement") with Fertitta Hospitality, LLC ("Fertitta Hospitality"), which is jointly owned by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and his wife. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company provided to Fertitta Hospitality management and administrative services. In 2003, a new agreement was signed ("Management Agreement"). Under the Agreement, the Company received a fee of \$2,500 per month plus the reimbursement of all out-of-pocket expenses and such additional compensation as agreed upon. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Company receives a monthly fee of \$7,500 plus reimbursement of expenses. The Management Agreement provides for a renewable three-year term.

In 1999, the Company entered into a ground lease with 610 Loop Venture, LLC, a company wholly owned by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, on land owned by the Company adjacent to the Company's corporate headquarters. Under the terms of the ground lease, 610 Loop Venture pays the Company base rent of \$12,000 per month plus pro-rata real property taxes and insurance. 610 Loop Venture also has the option to purchase certain property based upon a contractual agreement.

In 2002, the Company entered into an \$8,000 per month, 20 year, with option renewals, ground lease agreement with Fertitta Hospitality for a new Rainforest Cafe on prime waterfront land in Galveston, Texas. The annual rent is equal to the greater of the base rent or

percentage rent up to six percent, plus taxes and insurance. In 2003, the Company paid base and percentage rent aggregating \$602,000.

As permitted by the employment contract between the Company and the Chief Executive Officer, charitable contributions were made by the Company to a charitable Foundation that the Chief Executive Officer served as Trustee in the amount of \$170,000 and \$197,720 in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The contribution was made in addition to the normal salary and bonus permitted under the employment contract.

The Company, on a routine basis, holds or hosts promotional events, training seminars and conferences for its personnel. In connection therewith, the Company incurred in 2003 and 2002 expenses in the amount of \$138,000 and \$229,746, respectively, at resort hotel properties owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and managed by the Company.

The Company and Fertitta Hospitality jointly sponsored events and promotional activities in 2003 and 2002 which resulted in shared costs and use of Company personnel or Fertitta Hospitality employees and assets.

The foregoing agreements were entered into between related parties and were not the result of arm's-length negotiations. Accordingly, the terms of the transactions may have been more or less favorable to the Company than might have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of unaudited quarterly consolidated results of operations (in thousands, except per share data).

<i>Quarter Ended:</i>	2003	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenues		\$249,582	\$299,890	\$302,162	\$254,121
Cost of Revenues		\$73,322	\$87,447	\$88,168	\$72,846
Operating income		\$13,979	\$27,150	\$29,546	\$(2,258)
Net income		\$8,121	\$16,906	\$18,382	\$2,492
Net income per share (basic)		\$0.29	\$0.61	\$0.67	\$0.09
Net income per share (diluted)		\$0.29	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.09

<i>Quarter Ended:</i>	2002	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Revenues		\$192,170	\$231,938	\$241,072	\$229,615
Cost of Revenues		\$55,401	\$66,443	\$68,995	\$67,106
Operating income		\$10,888	\$21,115	\$23,354	\$8,930
Net income		\$6,183	\$15,045	\$15,717	\$4,577
Net income per share (basic)		\$0.28	\$0.58	\$0.57	\$0.17
Net income per share (diluted)		\$0.27	\$0.56	\$0.55	\$0.16

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Stock Information

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LNY".

Corporate Offices

Landry's Restaurants, Inc.
1510 West Loop South
Houston, Texas 77027
Phone: (713) 850-1010
Fax: (713) 386-7707
www.landrysrestaurants.com

The Company

Landry's Restaurants, Inc., headquartered in Houston, Texas, owns and operates full-service casual dining restaurants under the names of Joe's Crab Shack, Rainforest Cafe, Landry's Seafood House, Willie G's Seafood & Steak House, Saltgrass Steak House, Chart House, Charley's Crab, Kemah Boardwalk, The Crab House, Aquarium, Cadillac Mexican Restaurant and others in 36 states and five international countries. The Company operates a total of 286 full-service restaurants with approximately 25,000 employees.

Transfer Agent

American Stock Transfer
New York, New York

10K Availability

The Company will furnish to any stockholder, without charge, a copy of the Company's annual report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K for 2002 upon written request from the stockholder addressed to:

MR. PAUL S. WEST
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
Landry's Restaurants, Inc.
1510 West Loop South
Houston, Texas 77027

In Memorium

James E. Masucci
Served on the Board 1993 - 2003

