

Seven Arts Pictures PLC  
Form F-1/A  
April 05, 2011

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2011

File No. 333-168118

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

Amendment No. 6  
FORM F-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
UNDER  
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SEVEN ARTS PICTURES PLC  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

England (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	7812 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	[Not Applicable] (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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## CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to Be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Share(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee (3)
Ordinary Shares	4,600,000 (2)	U.S.\$01.00	\$4,600,000	US [ ]
Underwriter Warrants		--	--	--
Shares Underlying the Underwriters Warrants	150,000	U.S.\$1.25	\$375,000	US[ ]
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,750,000</b>		<b>U.S.\$4,975,000</b>	<b>U.S.\$668.50</b>

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457 under the Securities Act.

(2) Includes 600,000 ordinary shares related to the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters' representative. Pursuant to Rule 416, there are also being registered such indeterminate number of additional ordinary shares as may be issued under the warrants to the underwriters' representative to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

(3) In accordance with Rule 457(p), \$1,037.48 of the currently due registration fee has been offset by registration fees previously paid with respect to unsold shares under prior registration statements filed -by the Registrant, including a Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 333-158562) filed on April 14, 2009 and a Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 333-158669) filed on April 24, 2009.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated April 5, 2011.

SEVEN ARTS PICTURES PLC

This is a firm commitment public offering of 4,000,000 shares of ordinary shares. We have granted [--], the underwriters' representative, an option to purchase up to 600,000 additional ordinary shares to cover over-allotments. We have also granted the underwriters' representative warrants to purchase up to [---] of our ordinary shares.

Our ordinary shares are quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "SAPX." On March [ ], 2011, the last reported market price of our ordinary shares was \_\_\_\_\_ per share.

	Public offering price	Underwriting discount and commissions (1)	Proceeds to us, before expenses (2)
Per Share	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$-

(1) Does not include a non-accountable expense allowance equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of this offering payable to [--], the underwriters' representative.

(2) We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, excluding the underwriters' discount and non-accountable expense allowance, will be approximately \$175,000.

The shares issuable upon exercise of the underwriter over-allotment option and the warrants are identical to those offered to the public by this prospectus and have been registered under the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Investing in our securities involves certain risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 7 of this prospectus for a discussion of information that should be considered in connection with an investment in our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver our shares to purchasers in the offering on or about March [ ], 2011.

[--]

The date of this prospectus is March [ ], 2011

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference to this prospectus in deciding whether to purchase our shares. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Under no circumstances should the delivery to you of this prospectus or any sale made pursuant to this prospectus create any implication that the information contained in this prospectus is correct as of any time after the date of this prospectus. To the extent that any facts or events arising after the date of this prospectus, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information presented in this prospectus, this prospectus will be updated to the extent required by law.

We obtained statistical data, market data and other industry data and forecasts used throughout this prospectus from market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Industry publications generally state that they obtain their information from sources that they believe to be reliable, but they do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the information. Nevertheless, we are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the historical information presented in this prospectus, as of the date of the prospectus.

## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this prospectus but may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. Accordingly, we encourage you to read carefully this entire prospectus. In this prospectus, the words “Seven Arts”, “Company”, “we”, “our”, “ours” and “us” refer to Seven Arts Pictures PLC and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires. All references in this prospectus to the number of ordinary shares to be issued by us in the offering exclude any ordinary shares acquired by underwriters pursuant to their over-allotment option or underwriters’ warrants included elsewhere in this prospectus. The financial statements and all other financial data included herein are presented in U.S. dollars (\$). In this prospectus the word “Group” refers to Seven Arts Pictures Plc and its subsidiaries listed in Corporate Organization in this section.

### Our Company

We are an independent motion picture production company engaged in developing, financing, producing and licensing theatrical motion pictures with budgets in the range of \$2 million to \$15 million for exhibition in domestic (i.e., the United States and Canada) and foreign theatrical markets and for subsequent post-theatrical worldwide release in other forms of media, including DVD, home video, pay-per-view, and free television. We endeavor to release many of our motion pictures into wide-theatrical exhibition initially; however, certain of our motion pictures will either receive only a limited theatrical release, or may even be released directly to post theatrical markets, primarily DVD. Those pictures that receive either a limited theatrical release or a post theatrical release typically benefit from lower prints and advertising (“P & A”) costs and, in turn, may enjoy greater gross profit margins.

Our recent domestic theatrical releases include Deal (April 2008), Noise (May 2008) and Autopsy (January 2009) and Night of the Demons (October 2010), all of which received limited US theatrical releases. We have completed the production of and expect to release for domestic theatrical exhibition two additional motion pictures in the summer of 2011, notably The Pool Boys and Nine Miles Down. We currently have six motion pictures in development that we anticipate will be released within the next two to three years (i.e., 2011 – 2013) Catwalk, Waxwork, Mortal Armor: The Legend of Galahad, Romeo Spy, The Winter Queen and Neuromancer. We may supplement these motion pictures releases with certain lower cost pictures not yet fully developed, as well as with selected third party acquisitions.

We currently control copyright interests directly or through affiliates for 21 completed motion pictures. An additional twelve motion pictures for which we own distribution rights are now controlled by Arrowhead Target Fund Ltd., a former hedge fund investor, which receives all of the revenues from these pictures until recoupment of current indebtedness. A substantial portion of our library revenues are derived from only a few of our library titles. Through a combination of new productions and selected acquisitions, we plan to increase our film library to 50 to 75 pictures over the next five years, but there can be no assurance or guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Our recent business model has focused on distribution in the post-theatrical markets for lower-cost, "genre" motion pictures. These pictures have enjoyed only a very limited theatrical release. While we expect to continue to make such pictures, our goal is to obtain a wider theatrical release for the majority of the pictures we intend to release over the next two to three years.

We recorded total revenues of \$6,417,000 and a net loss of \$476,000 during our fiscal year ended June 31, 2010 compared to total revenues of \$10,232,000 and a profit after taxes of \$4,737,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

As is described in "Use of Proceeds", a significant portion of our proceeds from this offering will be used to pay indebtedness owed by affiliated parties, as well as by us.

As of July 1, 2010, the Group agreed in an Asset Transfer Agreement of that date to transfer the assets of Seven Arts Pictures Plc. ("PLC") (including ownership of all subsidiaries) to Seven Arts Entertainment Inc. ("SAE"), a newly formed Nevada corporation (which became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group effective January 27, 2011), in exchange for assumption by SAE of certain indebtedness and for one share of common stock of SAE for each ordinary share of PLC to be distributed subject to a future Registration Statement to be filed by the Group. This transfer was agreed to by shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting on June 11, 2010. The purpose of this transfer was to eliminate the Group's status as a foreign private issuer which Management hopes to be effective as of April 30, 2011 and to assume compliance with all obligations of a domestic issuer under all applicable state and Federal securities laws. The Group's intention is to redomesticate our business with no change in the economic interests of shareholders.

#### Our Business Strategy

Our current business strategy is:

- To finance, produce and distribute two to four motion pictures in-house per year with budgets between \$2 million and \$15 million each. As previously stated, we expect that certain of these pictures will receive only a limited theatrical release, while others will be released more widely.
- To supplement our core strategy by producing an occasional higher cost motion picture (production budgets of \$30 - \$50 million). We will, in all likelihood seek to co-produce such projects with a major studio to guarantee a studio-wide release and obtain a commitment to cover a portion or all of P&A costs.
- To opportunistically acquire distribution rights to an additional two to five motion pictures produced by others, each year, for distribution in theatrical, video and television markets, as an agent, for a 15%-20% fee.
- To maximize our current use of tax-preferred financing structures around the world to fund our motion picture productions.



- To continue to reduce our financial risk on motion pictures we produce by licensing certain rights to distributors prior to and during production, although we recognize that, particularly in the last two years, the licensing market has become more difficult to access as a film financing device.
- To enter into partnerships with theatrical and video distributors, to gain more control over and increase our share of revenue from the distribution of our motion pictures.
- To scale our business over time by modestly increasing the number of pictures we develop and produce in-house as well as by more aggressively seeking to acquire for distribution motion pictures produced by third parties.

We believe that this is a particularly opportune time to be producing and distributing moderately priced motion pictures as, according to their public announcements, the major studios plan to reduce the number of pictures that they finance and distribute, to concentrate instead resources on a limited number of high-priced, “franchise” productions. In addition, we believe that certain of the most successful independent motion picture companies have either been acquired or are focusing on higher budget films. We believe that these factors will make available exceptional levels of both talent and projects for lower budget motion pictures and independent film companies such as Seven Arts.

We do not yet have firm commitment for the financing and production of the six motion picture projects described above in Our Company. We have no assurance that we will be able to finance production of these motion pictures but expect to do so within the next 18 months. We are currently negotiating financing and distribution arrangements for each project but none are complete.

#### Our Competitive Strength

We believe our competitive strengths are:

- The experience of our management and our relationships with independent motion picture distributors.
- Our relationships with “key talent” and with independent motion picture distributors around the world.
- Our expertise in structuring tax-preferred financings in jurisdictions where such are made available. “Tax preferred financings” include refundable or transferable income tax credits available by statute in territories including Louisiana, the United Kingdom, Canada and Hungary, as well as other general tax benefits associated with motion pictures production or distribution in these nations or states.

#### Potential Conflicts of Interest

Our Chief Executive Officer, Peter Hoffman, controls several companies that are not part of the Group but from which we obtain or transfer distribution rights or other assets related to our business and which control production of our motion pictures. Our agreements with Mr. Hoffman and the companies controlled by him provide that all revenues related to our business payable to Mr. Hoffman or any of these companies is due to us, except Mr. Hoffman’s salary, bonus and stock ownership as described herein. See Risk Factors – Relating to Our Business and Certain Related Transactions. Our interests may conflict with those of our Chief Executive Officer in that our satisfaction of certain indebtedness may release Mr. Hoffman’s guarantee and pledge of stock to indebtedness, payment of general operating expenses and production costs of motion pictures controlled by us may reduce Mr. Hoffman’s affiliates’ liability for these expenses.

#### Potential Benefits To Affiliates

Certain of our affiliates, controlled by Mr. Hoffman are entitled to be reimbursed by us for general overhead incurred by each to conduct business for us in amounts approved by us and then to be reimbursed for certain third party costs on motion pictures controlled by us and to be indemnified for loss costs or damages arising from the conduct of business on our behalf if approved by us. We anticipate upon completion of our re-domicile in Nevada, such reimbursement will terminate.

In addition, we license distribution rights to pictures controlled by us to our affiliate, Seven Arts Pictures Louisiana LLC ("SAPLA") which performs distribution services for our motion pictures. All fees payable to SAPLA are subject to the agreements with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliates described above. See Risk Factors- Relating to Our Business and Certain Related Transaction. Finally upon commencement of business of our production and post-production facility in New Orleans, Louisiana, SAPLA and an affiliate, Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment Louisiana LLC ("SAFE LA") will be the lessee of those facilities and under the Inter-Group Agreement all profits of SAFE LA if any will be returned to us under the agreements with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliates. See Certain Related Transactions for further detail and discussion of all transactions with affiliates.

We have and exercise the right to control through our management all material decisions of all affiliates controlled by Mr. Hoffman to the extent such decisions have any material effect on our business or our results of operations.

#### Corporate Information

Seven Arts is a corporation organized under the laws of England and Wales. Our principal executive offices are located at 38 Hertford Street, London, UK W1J 7SG. Our telephone number is 44 (203) 006 8222. The US offices of our affiliate (Seven Arts Pictures Inc.) are located at 6121 Sunset Blvd., Suite 512, Los Angeles, CA 90028. Our US telephone number is (323) 634 0990.

### Loan Agreements

As set forth below in “Management’s Description and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Benefits of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources”, the Company has negotiated arrangements with the following lenders for the following approximate amounts to extend the due date for payment:

Lender	Amount
Palm Finance Corp	\$ 10,500,000
Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund	\$ 650,000
Blue Rider Financial Llp	\$ 1,350,000

### Corporate Organization

The following is the corporate organization chart of Seven Arts and its subsidiaries as of March 2, 2011:

THE OFFERING

Securities Offered 4,000,000 shares of ordinary shares, (or 4,600,000 if the underwriters' representative exercises its over-allotment option in full)

Ordinary Shares

Number of ordinary shares outstanding before this offering 10,589,100 ordinary shares

Number of ordinary shares outstanding after this offering(1) 11,381,640 ordinary shares

Use of Proceeds We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering to repay all, or a portion of, indebtedness owed by affiliated parties of approximately \$2,150,000. The remaining net proceeds will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

NASDAQ Capital Market SAPX

Lock-Up Agreements All of our officers and directors have agreed that, for a period of six months following completion of this offering, they will be subject to a lock-up agreement prohibiting any sales or hedging transactions of our securities owned by them. See "Lock-Up" on page 88.

Risk Factors The securities offered by this prospectus are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, and investors purchasing securities should not purchase the securities unless they can afford the loss of their entire investment. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 7.

(1) Excludes 2,033,000 shares of common stock to be returned to us in connection with the repayment of loans from the proceeds of this offering. See "Use of Proceeds." Also excludes any shares of common stock to be issued if the underwriter representative exercises its over-allotment option in full.

## SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following sets forth a summary of consolidated profit and loss and balance sheet statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2008 and for the three month period ended June 30, 2008, prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All of the foregoing have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. In 2008, we adopted a fiscal year-end of June 30, and in 2009 we elected to report under IFRS. The summary consolidated historical financial and operating information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and the other financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The historical results included below and elsewhere in this prospectus are not indicative of our future performance.

Summary Financial Data  
(in \$ 000’s, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008
Summary Profit and Loss Statements (1)				
Total Revenues (2)	\$6,417	\$10,232	\$3,266	\$ 2,793
Gross Profit/(Loss)	\$4,018	\$5,569	\$(822 )	\$ 1,491
Net Profit/(Loss)	\$(476 )	\$4,737 (3)	\$(4,557 )	\$ 357
Weighted Average Ordinary Shares used in earnings/(loss) per share calculation:				
Basic (in ,000’s)	7,014.0	6,051.5	4,676.3	4,870.8
Diluted (in ,000’s)	7,014.0	8,146.9	4,676.3	8,255.9
Earnings (loss) Per Share – Basic	\$(0.07 )	\$0.78	\$(0.97 )	\$ 0.07
Earnings (loss) Per Share – Diluted	\$(0.07 )	\$0.58	\$(0.97 )	\$ 0.04
<b>Summary Balance Sheet</b>				
Total Loans	\$18,301	\$17,828	\$261,656 (5)	\$ 248,716 (5)
Total Assets	\$28,625	\$27,387	\$302,388 (5)	\$ 400,853 (5)
Shareholders’ Equity (6,7)	\$2,200	\$1,717	\$410	\$ 832

(1) We changed our fiscal year-end from March 31 to June 30 during the period ending June 30, 2008.

(2) Revenues in the most recent period included \$2,650,794 in net fee income derived from a structured film and distribution cost financing with UK investors and additional producer fee of \$1,792,125 associated with films produced in Louisiana.

(3) Net Profit includes other income of \$5,601,683 recorded in the period ending June 30, 2009 reflecting cancellation of indebtedness arising from the decision of a lender to Seven Arts Future Flow 1 ("SFF"), a limited liability Group owned by SAP Inc., to take control of twelve motion pictures owned by SFF and pledged to secure an \$8,300,000 loan to Arrowhead Target Fund Ltd. ("Arrowhead") Since we no longer control the licensing of these motion pictures, we have removed all investment in and receivables relating to the pictures pledged to Arrowhead as assets, and have removed all limited recourse indebtedness and accrued interest related to the Arrowhead loan as liabilities from our balance sheet, resulting in a net gain in the above amount. (See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results and Operation - Legal Proceedings)

(4) The attached audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009 and March 31, 2008, and the three month period ended June 30, 2008, prepared under IFRS show income per share figures calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding in each period. A 5-for-1 reverse stock split occurred on December 31, 2008. The income per share figures in the table above have been adjusted from the figures shown in prior financial statements to show the effect of the 5-for-1 reverse stock split as if it had occurred on the first day of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

(5) In May 2008, we completed a transaction with Zeus Partners LLP that raised capital for investment into the production and distribution costs of our existing and future motion picture productions and acquisitions. The total investment raised was approximately \$268,000,000. \$10,917,087 of the \$16,002,766 that we retained in net proceeds from the transaction was accounted for as a reduction in the carrying value of our film costs on the balance sheet, while the balance of \$5,085,679 was recorded as fee income in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

(6) Convertible Debentures with no redemption date owned by Langley Park Investment Trust PLC ("Langley") are treated as Shareholders' Equity under IFRS and as Shareholders' Funds under UK GAAP. As of June 30, 2010, the value of such debentures outstanding was approximately \$3,432,000, as it was in all periods, Langley converted 1,250,000 of the 3,000,000 Debentures into 1,000,000 ordinary shares on March 15, 2007.

(7) Convertible Preference Shares owned by Armadillo Investment Plc until November 2008, and then by the Group's Employee Benefit Trust ("EBT"), are treated as Shareholders' Equity under IFRS and as Shareholders' Funds under UK GAAP. As of June 30 2010, all preference shares had been converted to ordinary shares. As of June 30, 2009, the value of the 500,000 preference shares that had not been converted amounted to \$1,539,800. For all previous periods the 3,000,000 preference shares were valued at \$5,669,000. EBT converted 2,500,000 of the preference shares into 2,000,000 ordinary shares on November 20, 2008 and the remaining 500,000 preference shares into 400,000 ordinary shares on May 25, 2010.

## RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this report, before making an investment decision with regard to our securities. The statements contained in or incorporated into this prospectus that are not historic facts are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by forward-looking statements. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. In that case, the trading price of our ordinary shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

### Risks Relating to Our Business

Our success depends on certain key employees.

Our success depends to a significant extent on the performance of a number of senior management and other key employees, including production and creative personnel. We particularly depend upon our Chief Executive Officer, Peter Hoffman, whose employment agreement grants him the right, as long as he is employed by us, to approve or control all artistic and business decisions regarding motion pictures that we acquire, produce or distribute. As a result, our success depends to a significant extent on Mr. Hoffman's creative and business decisions regarding the motion pictures we acquire, produce and distribute.

We do not have any "key person" insurance on the lives of any of our officers or directors. We have entered into employment agreements with our top executive officers. These agreements entitle us to possible injunctive relief for breach of the agreements, but do not include any "non-compete" covenants. These agreements cannot assure us of the continued services of such employees. In addition, competition for the limited number of business, production and creative personnel necessary to create and distribute our entertainment content is intense and may grow in the future. Our inability to retain or successfully replace where necessary members of our senior management and other key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our interests may conflict with those of our Chief Executive Officer.

We have entered into a series of agreements with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliated companies that may result in our interests differing from theirs (see "Certain Related Transactions"). One of these agreements concerns a financing arrangement that we entered into with Cheyne Specialty Finance Fund L.P. ("Cheyne") for the production of our movies, which may be secured with (i) six of our motion pictures and (ii) 1,607,000 of our ordinary shares beneficially owned by Mr. Hoffman through Seven Arts Pictures Inc ("SAP"). Upon repayment of the \$6,500,000 the senior debt ("Cheyne Loan") was acquired by SAFE Ltd. in April 2008, Mr. Hoffman believes that the 1,607,000 pledged shares were released and the pledged shares were not passed on to the \$1,000,000 subordinated noteholder, Arrowhead Consulting Group Limited. Our satisfaction of our debts to Cheyne may provide divergent benefits to us and to Mr. Hoffman, in that Mr. Hoffman claims a full release from this possible pledge of our ordinary shares owned by SAP, which as such does not benefit us. Other agreements that we have entered into with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliates that may result in conflicts of interest include his employment agreement and an Intercompany Agreement, which provides that SAP will own limited liability companies in the United States, with all distribution rights and profits thereof for our account and provide other services for our account and according to which SAP has assigned to us any results and proceeds arising from services performed by SAP on our behalf. See "Certain Related Transactions."

We have several transactions with affiliates controlled by our Chief Executive Officer which may provide benefits to him.

Certain of our affiliates, controlled by Mr. Hoffman are entitled to be reimbursed by us for general overhead incurred by each to conduct business for us in amounts approved by us and then to be reimbursed for certain third party costs on motion pictures controlled by us and to be indemnified for loss costs or damages arising from the conduct of business on our behalf if approved by us.

In addition, we license distribution rights to pictures controlled by us to our affiliate, Seven Arts Pictures Louisiana LLC (“SAPLA”) which performs distribution services for our motion pictures. All fees payable to SAPLA are subject to the agreements with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliates described above. See Risk Factors- Relating to Our Business and Certain Related Transactions. Upon commencement of business of SAPLA’s production and post-production facility in New Orleans, Louisiana, SAPLA and an affiliate, Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment LLC (“SAFE LA”) will be the lessee of those facilities and under the related party agreement all profits of SAFE LA if any will be returned to the Group under the agreements with Mr. Hoffman and his affiliates. See Certain Related Transactions for further detail and discussion of all transactions with affiliates.

We have and exercise the right to control through our management all material decisions of all affiliates controlled by Mr. Hoffman to the extent such decisions have any material effect on our results of operations.

Our failure to repay obligations under the Arrowhead Loan and Cheyne Loan has resulted in the loss of control of assets that we pledged and could result in the loss of our Chief Executive Officer’s beneficial interest in our ordinary shares and ownership of these assets.

Seven Arts Future Flow I (“SFF”), a limited liability company owned by SAP, one of our affiliates and a company controlled by Mr. Hoffman, obtained financing from the Arrowhead Target Fund, Ltd. (“Arrowhead”) of approximately \$8,300,000 (the “Arrowhead Loan”). We secured the Arrowhead Loan by transfer to SFF of our rights to twelve motion pictures that generated revenues of \$820,026 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009; \$2,739,800 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and \$544,478 in the three month period ended June 30, 2008. The Arrowhead Loan had been recorded in our audited financial statements as an \$8,300,000 liability as of June 30, 2008. Although the loan is secured by certain assets of SFF, the Company is not required to repay the Arrowhead Loan from any of our other assets or revenues. We made certain representation regarding ownership of these twelve motion pictures and agreed to continue to license these twelve motion pictures, collect money received therefrom and to deposit such collections in a designated bank account.

The Arrowhead Loan was due on February 15, 2009, and SFF did not pay the outstanding principal and interest due thereon. Arrowhead had the right to foreclose on the pledged film assets, but has not done so. SFF has, however, received a default notice to that effect, and, as a result, Arrowhead is now collecting directly all sums receivable from us with respect to these motion pictures, and has appointed a new servicing agent for these motion pictures, with the result that we no longer control the licensing of these motion pictures. Failure to repay or refinance the Arrowhead Loan could result in a material disposition of assets through the loss of our rights to twelve motion pictures and related loss of revenues in amounts that are difficult to predict. Arrowhead continues to have the right to foreclose on the twelve motion pictures, which are Asylum, The Hustler, I’ll Sleep When I’m Dead, Johnny Mnemonic, Never Talk to Strangers, No Good Deed, Popstar, Red Riding Hood, Shattered Image, A Shot At Glory, Stander, and Supercross.

As a result of the foregoing, we have removed all investment in and receivables relating to the twelve motion pictures pledged to Arrowhead as assets and have removed all limited recourse indebtedness related to these motion pictures as liabilities from our consolidated balance sheet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.



Arrowhead has made a claim against us by reason of certain monies our affiliates have collected from distribution of these motion pictures and not paid to Arrowhead based on our interpretation of the transactional contracts. We have fully reserved in the attached consolidated financial statements the amount that management believes is our potential liability regarding these collections. Arrowhead has now commenced an action against us, Mr. Hoffman and certain of our affiliates seeking approximately \$1,200,000 related to revenues returned by us under our interpretation of the transaction contracts for what we have reserved and are seeking an additional \$7,100,000 representing claims for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract and misrepresentation, for what we have not reserved. We believe we have no obligation to guarantee SFF's financial performance under the loan agreement and Arrowhead has not made that assertion in this proceeding. We cannot at this time predict the ultimate outcome of this claim, if any, and it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results and Operation – Legal Proceedings.

We also obtained financing of an aggregate of approximately \$7,500,000 from Arrowhead Consulting Group LLC ("ACG") for \$1,000,000 and Cheyne Specialty Finance Fund, Ltd ("Cheyne") for \$6,500,000 ("Cheyne Loan") at a rate of interest of 19% and 18% per annum, respectively. SAP, one of our affiliates, which is controlled by Mr. Hoffman, our Chief Executive Officer, secured the ACG Loan and the Cheyne Loan with 1,607,000 of our ordinary shares beneficially owned by Mr. Hoffman (representing approximately 23% of our outstanding shares), and we secured the ACG Loan and the Cheyne Loan with liens on six motion pictures that generated revenues of approximately \$2,326,078, over the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2008 and the three month period ended June 30, 2008, plus a second position security interest in the motion pictures pledged under the Arrowhead Loan. The Cheyne Loan matured on September 30, 2007. A subsidiary of ours acquired the debt from then due to Cheyne, a sum of approximately \$6,500,000, on or about April 2008, and received an assignment from Cheyne of their senior secured position on the film assets, including Cheyne's subordination agreement with ACG. Management believes that the 1,607,000 pledged shares were released and the pledged shares were not passed on to the \$1,000,000 subordinated noteholders, ACG.

ACG has demanded payment of the ACG Loan of \$1,000,000 and has filed suit therefore. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results and Operations – Legal Proceedings. Failure to prevail in this litigation or to repay or refinance the ACG Loan could result in the loss of our rights to six motion pictures. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer, through his interest in SAP, could lose his equity position in our company. We have fully accrued for the liability plus the related interest.

We face substantial capital requirements and financial risks.

Our business requires substantial investments of capital. The production, acquisition and distribution of motion pictures require a significant amount of capital. A significant amount of time may elapse between our expenditure of funds and the receipt of commercial revenues or tax credits derived from the production of our motion pictures. This time lapse requires us to fund a significant portion of our capital requirements from various financing sources. We cannot be certain that we can continue to successfully implement these financing arrangements or that we will not be subject to substantial financial risks relating to the production, acquisition, completion and release of future motion pictures. We currently employ a variety of structuring techniques, including debt or equity financing, in efforts to achieve our investment objectives. We cannot be certain that we will be able to negotiate structures that accomplish our objectives. We intend to increase (through internal growth or acquisition) our production slate or our production budgets, and, if we do, we will be required to increase overhead and/or make larger up-front payments to talent and, consequently, bear greater financial risks. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The costs of producing and marketing feature films have steadily increased and may further increase in the future, making it more difficult for a film to generate a profit. The costs of producing and marketing feature films have generally increased in recent years. These costs may continue to increase in the future, which may make it more difficult for our films to generate a profit or compete against other films. Historically, production costs and marketing costs have risen at a higher rate than increases in either the number of domestic admissions to movie theaters or admission ticket prices. A continuation of this trend would leave us more dependent on other media, such as home video, television, international markets and new media for revenue, which may not be sufficient to offset an increase in the cost of motion picture production. If we cannot successfully exploit these other media, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Budget overruns may adversely affect our business. Our business model requires that we be efficient in the production of our motion pictures. Actual motion picture production costs often exceed their budgets, sometimes significantly. The production, completion and distribution of motion pictures are subject to a number of uncertainties, including delays and increased expenditures due to creative differences among key cast members and other key creative personnel or other disruptions or events beyond our control. Risks such as death or disability of star performers, technical complications with special effects or other aspects of production, shortages of necessary equipment, damage to film negatives, master tapes and recordings or adverse weather conditions may cause cost overruns and delay or frustrate completion of a production. If a motion picture incurs substantial budget overruns, we may have to seek additional financing from outside sources to complete production, which may not be available on suitable terms. We cannot assure you that such financing on terms acceptable to us will be available, and the lack of such financing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, if a motion picture production incurs substantial budget overruns, we cannot assure you that we will recoup these costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Increased costs incurred with respect to a particular film may result in any such film not being ready for release at the intended time and the postponement to a potentially less favorable time, all of which could cause a decline in box office performance, and, thus, the overall financial success of such film. Budget overruns could also prevent a picture from being completed or released. Although none of these events has occurred to us to date, any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

A substantial number of our motion pictures did not generate enough revenue to satisfy financing obligations related to those motion pictures, and our future motion pictures may not generate enough revenue to satisfy obligations entered into to finance their production.

We have obtained financing for most of our motion pictures and secured those financings with the assets from those and other motion pictures. If we are unable to generate sufficient revenues to repay those obligations under the terms of the financings, we lose those motion picture assets and any future revenues that we could derive from those assets. As noted, the revenues of the 12 and 6 motion pictures securing the Arrowhead Loan and the ACG Loan, respectively, have not met our estimates, and, as a result, we have not been able to repay those loans in the periods set out in those loans. If we are unable to amend the terms of those loans or satisfy them otherwise, we could lose those motion picture assets.

Additionally, our net revenues from a certain tax advantaged transaction after accounting for expenses for that transaction were not sufficient to enable us to satisfy a £1,000,000 convertible debenture loan from Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund ("Trafalgar") that came due on June 30, 2009, which we had expected to repay from that funding source even though that funding source was not pledged to repay the Trafalgar loan. As a result, we defaulted on a payment of £1,000,000 plus interest to Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund in June 2009.

On September 2, 2009 the Group repaid Trafalgar \$1,000,000 (about £698,934) as a partial payment against this loan, with the remaining balance subject to repayment in cash or convertible to the ordinary shares of the Group at the conversion terms as agreed between Trafalgar and the Group. On June 22, 2010 an amended agreement was entered into with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to December 31, 2010, and the Group agreed to issue 340,000 ordinary shares to settle a portion of the debt. Trafalgar agreed to reduce the loan amount from the proceeds it received from selling the 340,000 ordinary shares. The transaction was consummated subsequent to the date of the financial statements and all 340,000 had been sold through the market by December 31, 2010. Subsequent to June 30, 2010, a further amended agreement was entered into with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to March 31, 2011, and the Group agreed to issue 425,000 ordinary shares to settle a portion of the debt (see subsequent events note 22). Trafalgar agreed to reduce the loan amount from the proceeds it received from selling the 425,000 ordinary shares. The balance outstanding on the loan after sale of these

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425,000 shares is expected to be approximately \$225,000. The per-share value is determined as the amount recovered by Trafalgar on sale thereof in the market and Trafalgar may “put” these shares to us at £1.00 per share on April 30, 2011 if not sold. We intend to pay the balance of the sum due to Trafalgar by similar conversion of our shares. As of February 24 2011, we believe that Trafalgar now only own 425,000 shares.

We entered into two senior financing loan and security agreements with Palm Finance Corp (“Palm”) to finance the production costs of The Pool Boys, Autopsy and Nine Miles Down dated May 7, 2007 and December 17, 2007. These loans are secured by the revenues to be collected from these motion pictures. The revenues so far collected have been insufficient to repay the majority of these loans, primarily as result of management’s decision to delay the release of these films. We have entered into a forbearance agreement with Palm extending the due date of these loans to December 31, 2011. The original principal amounts of the Palm loan for The Pool Boys and Autopsy are \$ 5,250,000 including a \$500,000 interest reserve, and for Nine Miles Down was \$4,000,000 including a \$750,000 interest reserve.

On August 27, 2007, we borrowed \$1,650,000 from Blue Rider Financial (“Blue Rider”) to pay for the domestic prints and advertising costs for the motion picture Deal (“Blue Rider Loan”) and arranged that the revenues due from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. (“MGM”) to us for the distribution of that motion picture be assigned to Blue Rider Financial as partial security for that loan. To date the revenues paid to us from MGM have not yet been sufficient to repay the Blue Rider Loan. We have therefore entered into an accommodation agreement with Blue Rider to redeem the loan due for \$2,200,000, less approximately \$850,000 of collections that have been received by Blue Rider to date from MGM. We expect this indebtedness will be repaid from proceeds due from MGM on or before December 31, 2011.

We cannot assure you that a failure to repay these obligations will not make the terms of future financings more onerous or prohibitive. We also cannot assure you that our estimates of revenues from motion pictures securing any other current or future financings will be accurate, and that we will be able to satisfy those financings with the revenues from the motion pictures securing those financings. The loss of motion picture or other assets as a result of any such default would adversely affect our business.

Our revenues and results of operations may fluctuate significantly.

Revenues and results of operations are difficult to predict and depend on a variety of factors. Our revenues and results of operations depend significantly upon the performance of the motion pictures that we license for distribution, which we cannot predict with certainty. Accordingly, our revenues and results of operations may fluctuate significantly from period to period, and the results of any one period may not be indicative of the results for any future periods. Furthermore, largely as a result of these predictive difficulties, we may not be able to achieve analysts’ projected earnings. Revisions to projected earnings could cause investors to lose confidence in us, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our business, our financial condition and the market value of our securities.

Accounting practices used in our industry may accentuate fluctuations in operating results. In addition to the cyclical nature of the entertainment industry, industry accounting practices may accentuate fluctuations in our operating results. While such fluctuations have not occurred to date, we may in the future experience such fluctuations due to industry-wide accounting practices. In accordance with IFRS and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and industry practice, we amortize film and television programming costs using the “individual-film-forecast” method, whereby these costs are amortized and participations and residuals costs are accrued in the proportion that current year’s revenue bears to management’s estimate of ultimate revenue at the beginning of the current year expected to be recognized from the exploitation, exhibition or sale of the films. The great majority of a film's costs (80% or more) are generally amortized within three years of the picture's initial release.

Ultimate revenue includes estimates over a period not to exceed ten years following the date of initial release. Film costs are stated at the lower of amortized cost or the film's estimated fair value. Individual film costs are reviewed on a title-by-title basis, when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the fair value of a film is less than its unamortized cost. The fair value of the film is determined using management's future revenue and cost estimates and a discounted cash flow approach. Additional amortization is recorded in the amount by which the unamortized costs exceed the estimated fair value of the film. Estimates of future revenue involve measurement uncertainty and it is therefore possible that reductions in the carrying value of investment in films may be required as a consequence of changes in management's future revenue estimates.

We depend on a limited number of projects, and the loss or failure of a major project could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our revenue is generated from a limited number of films, principally Autopsy, Nine Miles Down, Deal, Noise, Drunkboat, and Night of the Demons. Films that we develop, finance, or license for distribution vary due to the opportunities available to us and to targeted audience response, both of which are unpredictable and subject to change. The loss or failure of a major project could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition as well as on the market price of our securities. We cannot assure you that any project we undertake or participate in will be successful.

We rely upon pre-sales, advances and guarantees.

We attempt to minimize some of the financial risks normally associated with motion picture production by obtaining, at various stages prior to release of our motion pictures, advances and guarantees from distributors in exchange for distribution rights to such pictures in particular territories. Advances and guarantees paid by a distributor for distribution rights to a film generally represent a minimum purchase price for such rights. While advances and guarantees reduce some of the financial risk of our motion pictures, they do not assure the profitability of our motion pictures or our Company's operations and, it may also result in our receiving lower revenues with respect to successful films. We believe that international "pre-sales" have become increasingly difficult to obtain resulting in fewer "pre-sales" with lower minimum guarantees, and this situation may continue for the indefinite future. As the international marketplace demands increasingly costly motion pictures, we cannot be certain that the amount of advances and guarantees which we anticipate generating on a given film project will exceed our cost of producing such motion picture.

In today's rapidly changing and competitive marketplace for motion pictures, it is possible that the amount of such advances and guarantees alone, after payment of our operating expenses, even if greater than our direct cost of producing a specific film, will not be sufficient to provide us with a significant return on our invested capital. Should we incur higher than expected overhead or production expenses, that amount may not be sufficient to provide a return of all or substantially all of our invested capital. To the extent that we do not produce one or more films that generate overages for us, there may be a material adverse effect upon our Company and the potential for returns on, and even the return of, our capital.

We rely on tax preference and tax credit transactions for a substantial portion of our revenues and recovery of film costs.

We have received substantial monies as revenues and recovery of investments in motion picture production and distribution costs from tax preference and tax credit transactions in the United States and other countries, which transactions have provided between 25% to 50% of film production costs on our pictures (approximately \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000 per film). We cannot be certain that such revenues and cost recoveries will be available to us in future periods. These benefits accrue pursuant principally by means of statutes in Louisiana, the United Kingdom, Canada and Hungary, which could be repealed or amended based on general income tax considerations or political changes. We are aware of no such changes proposed or threatened at the present time.

We have a limited operating history.

Our predecessor was formed in 1992, and later transferred all its motion picture assets to SAP in October, 2002. SAP acquired control of our company in September 2004 by a transfer of all its motion picture rights to Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment Limited, our wholly owned subsidiary. Although our predecessors have a more extensive operating history, our company began operations in its current form and business strategy in October 2004. As a result, investors will have only a limited period of motion picture operations to evaluate our performance.

We currently lack a credit facility.

We do not have any credit facility with respect to financing production of our motion pictures. We have primarily depended upon financing arrangements tied to specific motion pictures for the funding of our productions. Given the tightening of credit markets, we are seeking to establish a credit facility to provide us with more flexibility in the funding of our productions or operations. We cannot assure you that we can secure a credit facility or that, if we secure a credit facility, the terms will be favorable to us. Without a credit facility, we will not have the same flexibility with our financing arrangements as some of our competitors and will need to continue to rely upon financing arrangements tied to specific motion pictures for the funding of our productions.

We face risks from doing business internationally.

We distribute motion pictures outside the United States through third-party licensees and derive revenues from these sources. As a result, our business is subject to certain risks inherent in international business, many of which are beyond our control. These risks include:

- laws and policies affecting trade, investment and taxes, including laws and policies relating to the repatriation of funds and withholding taxes, and changes in these laws,
  - changes in local regulatory requirements, including restrictions on content,
    - differing cultural tastes and attitudes,
      - differing degrees of protection for intellectual property,
- financial instability and increased market concentration of buyers in foreign television markets, including in European pay television markets,
  - the instability of foreign economies and governments and
    - war and acts of terrorism.

Events or developments related to these and other risks associated with international trade could adversely affect our revenues from non-U.S. sources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing our operations could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our operations are subject to substantial government regulation, particularly regulations governing the use of tax credits granted during film production in Louisiana, the United Kingdom, Canada and Hungary. We receive a substantial portion of the financing for our motion picture production from tax credits and other tax-preferred financings. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing these tax credits or other aspects of our business, including intellectual property and censorship laws, could increase our costs of operations, reduce our revenues, jeopardize the ownership of certain assets or increase the cost of financing our motion pictures. Tax regulations, intellectual property laws or other rules and regulations affecting our business may be changed in a manner which may adversely affect us and our ability to operate our business plan.



The production of a larger budget motion picture may adversely affect our operating results.

Historically, we have primarily produced motion pictures with budgets of between \$2 million and \$15 million. We may occasionally produce a motion picture with a larger budget of between \$30 million and \$50 million. To produce such a motion picture, we believe that we will need to co-produce such motion pictures with major studios and ensure a studio-wide release and a commitment to cover P&A costs or with one or more other independent production companies. To date, we have not produced or co-produced a motion picture with a budget in that range. We cannot assure you that we can successfully produce and distribute motion pictures in that budgetary range, that we can find a major studio to co-produce such motion pictures or that we can secure a studio-wide release or a commitment from a studio to cover P&A costs.

#### Risks Relating to Our Industry

Our success depends on external factors in the motion picture industry.

Our success depends on the commercial success of motion pictures, which is unpredictable. Operating in the motion picture industry involves a substantial degree of risk. Each motion picture is an individual artistic work, and inherently unpredictable audience reactions primarily determine commercial success. Generally, the popularity of our motion pictures depends on many factors, including public reception, the formats of their initial releases, for example, theatrical or direct-to-video, the actors and other key talent, their genre and their specific subject matter. The commercial success of our motion pictures also depends upon the quality and acceptance of motion pictures that our competitors release into the marketplace at or near the same time, critical reviews, the availability of alternative forms of entertainment and leisure activities, general economic conditions and other tangible and intangible factors, many of which we do not control and all of which may change. We cannot predict the future effects of these factors with certainty, any of which factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, because a motion picture's performance in ancillary markets, such as home video and pay and free television, is often directly related to its box office performance or television ratings, poor box office results or poor television ratings may negatively affect future revenue streams. Our success will depend on the experience and judgment of our management to select and develop new investment and production opportunities. We cannot assure you that our motion pictures will obtain favorable reviews or ratings, or that our motion pictures will perform well at the box office or in ancillary markets. The failure to achieve any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in the United States, global or regional economic conditions could adversely affect the profitability of our business. The current severe decrease in economic activity in the United States or in other regions of the world in which we do business could adversely affect demand for our films, thus reducing our revenue and earnings. A decline in economic conditions could reduce performance of our theatrical, television and home entertainment releases. In addition, an increase in consumer costs generally, or consumer costs in a particular sector of the entertainment industry, could result in a shift in consumer demand away from the entertainment we offer, which could also adversely affect our revenues and, at the same time, increase our costs.

Distributors' failure to promote our programs may adversely affect our business. Licensed distributors' decisions regarding the timing of release and promotional support of our motion pictures and related products are important in determining the success of these pictures and products. We do not control the timing and manner in which our licensed distributors distribute our motion pictures. Any decision by those distributors not to distribute or promote one of our motion pictures or related products or to promote our competitors' motion pictures or related products to a greater extent than they promote ours could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We could be adversely affected by strikes, potential strikes or other union job actions. We directly or indirectly depend upon highly specialized union members who are essential to the production of motion pictures. A strike by, or a lockout of, one or more of the unions that provide personnel essential to the production of motion pictures could delay or halt our ongoing production activities. In November 2007, the members of the Writer's Guild of America went on strike, and a new agreement was not approved until February 2008. Additionally, the Directors Guild of America and Screen Actors Guild ("SAG") collective bargaining agreements expired in 2008. An agreement has now been reached with the Directors Guild and SAG. A SAG or other union strike or action, depending on the length of time, could cause a delay or interruption in our production and release of new motion pictures, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Almost all financing of the production of motion pictures by independent production companies involves third parties providing film production completion bonds to guarantee the repayment of the financings upon the abandonment of production if certain conditions are met. Such film completion bonds do not provide for the repayment of the financing if a production is abandoned due to a strike. Without such waivers and in view of a potential strike, there may be dramatically less financing of the production of motion pictures by independent production companies as it will be difficult or impossible to obtain a film production completion bond, and it may be too risky to start films where production could be interrupted by a strike.

We face substantial competition in all aspects of our business.

We are smaller and less diversified than many of our competitors. As an independent distributor and producer, we constantly compete with major U.S. and international studios and independent producers and distributors. Most of the major U.S. studios are part of large diversified corporate groups with a variety of other operations, including television networks and cable channels, which can provide both the means of distributing their products and stable sources of earnings that may allow them better to offset fluctuations in the financial performance of their motion picture operations. In addition, the major studios and larger independent producers and distributors have more resources with which to compete for ideas, storylines and scripts created by third parties as well as for actors, directors and other personnel required for production. The resources of the major studios and larger independent producers and distributors may also give them an advantage in acquiring other businesses or assets, including film libraries, that we might also be interested in acquiring. Our inability to compete successfully could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The motion picture industry is highly competitive and at times may create an oversupply of motion pictures in the market. The number of motion pictures released by our competitors may create an oversupply of product in the market, reduce our share of box office receipts and make it more difficult for our films to succeed commercially. Oversupply may become most pronounced during peak release times, such as school holidays and national holidays, when theater attendance is expected to be highest. For this reason, and because of our more limited production and advertising budgets, generally provided by third party distributors, we typically do not release our films during peak release times, which may also reduce our potential revenues for a particular release. Moreover, we cannot guarantee that we can release all of our films when they are otherwise scheduled. In addition to production or other delays that might cause us to alter our release schedule, a change in the schedule of a major studio may force us to alter the release date of a film because we cannot always compete with a major studio's larger promotion campaign. Any such change could adversely impact a film's financial performance. In addition, if we cannot change our schedule after such a change by a major studio because we are too close to the release date, the major studio's release and its typically larger promotion budget may adversely impact the financial performance of our film. The foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The limited supply of motion picture screens compounds this product oversupply problem. Currently, a substantial majority of the motion picture screens in the United States typically are committed at any one time to only ten to fifteen films distributed nationally by major studio distributors. In addition, as a result of changes in the theatrical exhibition industry, including reorganizations and consolidations and the fact that major studio releases occupy more screens, the number of screens available to us when we want to release a picture may decrease. If the number of motion picture screens decreases, box office receipts, and the correlating future revenue streams, such as from home video and pay and free television, of our motion pictures may also decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

DVD sales have been declining, which may adversely affect our growth prospects and results of operations.

Several factors, including weakening economic conditions, the deteriorating financial condition of major retailers, the maturation of the DVD format, increasing competition for consumer discretionary spending and leisure time, piracy and increased competition for retailer shelf space, are contributing to an industry-wide decline in DVD sales both domestically and internationally. The high definition format war between the HD DVD and Blu-ray formats ended in February 2008 with Toshiba Corporation's announcement of its decision to discontinue its HD DVD businesses; however, reduced consumer discretionary spending in a challenging economic environment, may slow widespread adoption of the Blu-ray format or lead consumers to forego adopting a high definition DVD format altogether, which would adversely affect DVD sales. DVD sales also may be negatively affected as consumers increasingly shift from consuming physical entertainment products to digital forms of entertainment. The motion picture industry faces a challenge in managing the transition from physical to electronic formats in a manner that continues to support the current DVD business and its relationships with large retail customers and yet meets the growing consumer demand for delivery of motion pictures in a variety of electronic formats. We cannot assure you that home video wholesale prices can be maintained at current levels, due to aggressive retail pricing, digital competition and other factors. In addition, in the event of a protracted economic downturn, reduced consumer discretionary spending could lead to further declines in DVD sales. A decline in DVD sales may have a disproportionate effect on us and our results of operations as a number of our releases only have a limited theatrical release or are released direct-to-DVD.

We must successfully respond to rapid technological changes and alternative forms of delivery or storage to remain competitive.

Advances in technologies or alternative methods of product delivery or storage or certain changes in consumer behavior driven by these or other technologies and methods of delivery and storage could have a negative effect on our business. Examples of such advances in technologies include video-on-demand, new video formats and downloading and streaming from the internet. An increase in video-on-demand could decrease home video rentals. Similarly, further increases in the use of portable digital devices that allow users to view content of their own choosing while avoiding traditional commercial advertisements could adversely affect our revenues. Other larger entertainment distribution companies will have larger budgets to exploit these growing trends. We cannot predict how we will financially participate in the exploitation of our motion pictures through these emerging technologies or whether we have the right to do so for certain of our library titles. If we cannot successfully exploit these and other emerging technologies, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Protecting and defending against intellectual property claims may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our ability to compete depends, in part, upon successful protection of our intellectual property. We do not have the financial resources to protect our rights to the same extent as major studios. We are not a member of the Motion Picture Association of America (“MPAA”) as are the major studios and as a result we cannot rely on MPAA resources to prevent piracy and copyright infringements. We attempt to protect proprietary and intellectual property rights to our productions through available copyright and trademark laws and licensing and distribution arrangements with reputable international companies in specific territories and media for limited durations. Despite these precautions, existing copyright and trademark laws afford only limited practical protection in certain countries. We also distribute our products in other countries in which there is no copyright or trademark protection. As a result, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy and distribute our productions or certain portions or applications of our intended productions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Litigation may also be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that infringement or invalidity claims will not materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Regardless of the validity or the success of the assertion of these claims, we could incur significant costs and diversion of resources in enforcing our intellectual property rights or in defending against such claims, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Others may assert intellectual property infringement claims against us.

One of the risks of the film production business is the possibility that others may claim that our productions and production techniques misappropriate or infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties with respect to their previously developed films, stories, characters, other entertainment or intellectual property. We may receive in the future claims of infringement or misappropriation of other parties' proprietary rights, although we have had to date been served with only one such claim which was settled on favorable terms. Any such assertions or claims may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Irrespective of the validity or the successful assertion of such claims, we could incur significant costs and diversion of resources in defending against them, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. If any claims or actions are asserted against us, we may seek to settle such claim by obtaining a license from the plaintiff covering the disputed intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you, however, that under such circumstances a license, or any other form of settlement, would be available on reasonable terms or at all.

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

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

- defamation,
- invasion of privacy,
- negligence,
- copyright or trademark infringement (as discussed above), and
- other claims based on the nature and content of the materials distributed.

These types of claims have been brought, sometimes successfully, against producers and licensors of media content. Any imposition of liability that is not covered by insurance or is in excess of insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Piracy of motion pictures, including digital and internet piracy, may reduce the gross receipts from the exploitation of our films.

Motion picture piracy is extensive in many parts of the world and is made easier by technological advances and the conversion of motion pictures into digital formats. This trend facilitates the creation, transmission and sharing of high quality unauthorized copies of motion pictures in theatrical release, on videotapes and DVDs, from pay-per-view through set top boxes and other devices and through unlicensed broadcasts on free television and the internet. The proliferation of unauthorized copies of these products has had and will likely continue to have an adverse effect on our business, because these unauthorized pirated copies reduce the revenue we receive from our products. Additionally, to contain this problem, we may have to implement elaborate and costly security and anti-piracy measures, which could result in significant expenses and losses of revenue. We cannot assure you that even the highest levels of security and anti-piracy measures will prevent piracy.

In particular, unauthorized copying and piracy are prevalent in countries outside of the United States, Canada and Western Europe, whose legal systems may make it difficult for us to enforce our intellectual property rights. While the U.S. government has publicly considered implementing trade sanctions against specific countries that, in its opinion, do not make appropriate efforts to prevent copyright infringements of U.S. produced motion pictures, we cannot assure you that any such sanctions will be enacted or, if enacted, will be effective. In addition, if enacted, such sanctions could impact the amount of revenue that we realize from the international exploitation of motion pictures. If no embargoes or sanctions are enacted, or if other measures are not taken, we may lose revenue as a result of motion picture piracy.

There is a potential for disputes and litigation in the motion picture business.

There are risks of disputes and litigation with financiers, competitors, putative rights owners, unions, producers and other talent, and with distributors. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in the event of any disputes or litigation. We have failed to prevail in an arbitration regarding 9 ½ Weeks II, which could result in payment by us of as much as \$900,000 of which \$800,000 was provided for by June 30, 2010 with the balance guaranteed to be paid by our affiliate. This arbitration result was made by default in a proceeding involving a motion picture not produced by us and related to legal fees assessed against us. The difference in our accrual and the accruals claimed by the claimant in their proceeding related to interest accrued on the arbitration award prior to the date we were held responsible for the award.

#### Risks Relating to this Offering and Our Shares

We have not paid dividends to date and do not intend to pay any dividends in the near future.

We have never paid dividends on our ordinary shares and presently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operations of our business. You may never receive any dividends on our shares.

If you purchase ordinary shares, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution from the price you pay.

The offering price of our ordinary shares will be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our outstanding ordinary shares immediately after the offering. If you purchase ordinary shares in this offering, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value per ordinary share from the price you pay. At an offering price of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per ordinary share, you will experience a net asset value dilution per ordinary share of \$\_\_\_\_\_ in comparison to our net asset value per share at June 30, 2009 of \$\_\_\_\_\_.



The exercise of stock options, the conversion of redeemable debentures, or preference shares or the later sales of our ordinary shares may further dilute your shares of ordinary shares.

We have 217,500 stock options that have not been exercised, issued redeemable debentures convertible into a maximum of 1,400,000 shares. The due balance remaining on the Trafalgar debenture is convertible into approximately 225,000 shares at the current trading price of our ordinary shares, representing payment of the remaining balances of the Trafalgar debentures at the median price on the date of this prospectus (after issuance of 425,000 shares in February 2011). The balance of the Trafalgar debenture may be paid in cash but, if not, can be converted at the volume weighted average price of our ordinary shares on the date of conversion.

Our Board of Directors is authorized to sell additional ordinary shares or securities convertible into ordinary shares, if in their discretion they determine that such action would be beneficial to us. Any such issuance below the offering price of the ordinary shares in this prospectus would dilute the interest of persons acquiring shares of common stock in this offering.

Our articles of association provide indemnification for officers, directors and employees.

Our governing instruments provide that officers, directors, employees and other agents and their affiliates shall only be liable to our Company for losses, judgments, liabilities and expenses that result from the negligence, misconduct, fraud or other breach of fiduciary obligations. Thus certain alleged errors or omissions might not be actionable by us. The governing instruments also provide that, under the broadest circumstances allowed under law, we must indemnify our officers, directors, employees and other agents and their affiliates for losses, judgments, liabilities, expenses and amounts paid in settlement of any claims sustained by them in connection with our Company, including liabilities under applicable securities laws.

The trustees of the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust may exercise its discretion to our detriment.

The trustees of the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust own approximately 1,333,333 of our shares of common stock as at January 2011 and have the power to dispose of those shares for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the Employee Benefit Trust. Exercise of such power to sell our shares could adversely affect the market for our shares on NASDAQ or could result in acquisition of such shares by third parties, who may seek control of our assets.

As we are a "foreign private issuer," you may not receive corporate and company information and disclosure that you are accustomed to receiving or in a manner in which you are accustomed to receiving it.

We are a foreign private issuer, and the rules governing the information that we disclose differ from those governing U.S. corporations pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We are not required to file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or provide current reports on Form 8-K disclosing significant events within four days of their occurrence. In addition, we are exempt from the Section 14 proxy rules, and proxy statements that we distribute will not be subject to review by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Our exemption from Section 16 rules regarding sales of ordinary shares by insiders means that you will have less data in this regard than shareholders of U.S. companies that are subject to the Securities Exchange Act. As a result, you may not have all the data that you are accustomed to having when making investment decisions. We intend to redomicile in the state of Nevada and to become a United States issuer and reporting company for all purposes upon the effectiveness of a Registration Statement for the distribution of shares of Seven Arts Entertainment Inc., the new Nevada holding company to our shareholders.





Our share price may be volatile, and you may not be able to sell your ordinary shares at or above the public offering price.

The stock market in general, and the market for motion picture stocks in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares, irrespective of our actual operating performance. Additional factors which could influence the market price of our ordinary shares include statements and claims made by us and other participants in our industry and public officials. The public offering price for the ordinary shares may not be above that which will subsequently prevail in the market.

If large amounts of our shares held by existing shareholders are sold in the future, the market price of our ordinary shares could decline.

The market price of our ordinary shares could fall substantially if our existing shareholders or existing creditors who levy on or convert into one ordinary share sell large amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market following this offering. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, could also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities if we need to do so in the future to address then-existing financing needs. U.S. federal securities laws requiring the registration or exemption from registration in connection with the sale of securities limit the number of ordinary shares available for sale in the public market. In addition, lock-up agreements that restrict us, our directors and officers and certain of our existing shareholders from selling or otherwise disposing of any ordinary shares for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus without the prior written consent of the underwriters' representative also restrict sales of our ordinary shares. The underwriters' representative may, however, in its sole discretion and without notice, release all or any portion of the ordinary shares from the restrictions in the lock-up agreements.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our operations or our performance. Words such as “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify the forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that such expectations will prove to have been correct. These statements involve known and unknown risks and are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates which are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although we have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results, such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or other future events, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, or the documents to which we refer you in this prospectus, to reflect any change in our expectations with respect to such statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate the gross proceeds from the offering, prior to deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and the estimated offering expenses payable by us, will be approximately \$[---] million (approximately \$[---] if the representative's warrants are exercised in full). This estimate is based on an assumed offering price of \$[---] per share. A \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed offering price of \$[---] per share would increase or decrease the gross proceeds to us from this offering by \$[---] million.

Based on an assumed offering price of \$[---] per share, we estimate that we will receive net proceeds of \$[---] from the sale of [---] shares being offered at an assumed public offering price of \$[---] per share, after deducting \$[---] for underwriting discounts and commissions and our underwriters' non-accountable expense allowance and estimated expenses of approximately \$[---], which includes legal, accounting, printing costs and various fees associated with the registration and listing of our shares. If the underwriters exercise their right to purchase an additional [---] shares of common stock from the selling shareholder to cover over-allotments, we will not receive any additional proceeds, and if the underwriters' representative exercises its warrants to purchase [---] shares of common stock, we will receive an additional \$[---] after deducting estimated expenses.

Assuming no exercise of the representative's warrants, we intend to use the net proceeds of the offering as follows:

	Application of Net Proceeds	Percentage of Net Proceeds
Reduction of Indebtedness	\$ -	%
Working capital	\$ -	%
Total	\$ -	100 %

The amounts actually spent by us for any specific purpose may vary significantly. Accordingly, our management has broad discretion to allocate the net proceeds. Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds of this offering in short-term, interest-bearing, investment-grade securities.

We intend to use \$2,150,000 of the net proceeds to reduce indebtedness by:

- Advancing approximately \$1,450,000 or £1,000,000 to the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust (the "EBT"). See Management Compensation Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust for a description of the EBT. EBT will in turn repay the indebtedness owed by the EBT to Armadillo Investments Limited ("Armadillo") in this amount. We guaranteed this indebtedness when it was incurred by EBT. This indebtedness was incurred to acquire convertible preferred stock owned by Armadillo, all of our preferred stock, which has now been converted to our common stock. Upon our advance of \$1,450,000 to the EBT, the EBT will return to us 1,333,000 shares of our common stock, reducing the dilution of our common stock by this offering. In February 2011 the Group issued 750,000 shares to New Moon LLC who pledged these shares to Armadillo who in turn extended the repayment period of the £1,000,000 to June 30, 2011. We will advance this amount to EBT from the proceeds of this offering and EBT will in turn pay this amount to Armadillo, thereby fully settling the amounts due.
- Paying \$700,000 in settlement to ApolloMedia in order to obtain the return to us of 700,000 shares of common stock, reducing the dilution of our common stock by the offering. This settlement was of a dispute relating to sums due to ApolloMedia with regard to the motion picture Stander. This amount is owed by SAP, an affiliate company controlled by our Chief Executive Officer, Peter Hoffman, and does not appear on our balance sheet as an obligation of ours. See "Certain Related Transactions" for a discussion of the settlement with ApolloMedia.

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None of this indebtedness was incurred after June 1, 2009. The interest rate payable on this indebtedness and maturity dates are as follows:

Debt	Interest Rate	Maturity
ApolloMedia*	NA	Now due
Employee Benefit Trust*	10%	Now due

\*These represent obligations of our shareholders Seven Arts Pictures Inc. and the EBT, respectively.

## CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010 both on a current basis and on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give effect to the sale of 10,872,300 ordinary shares in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per share, which is the midpoint of our expected offering range, after deducting the estimated underwriting discount and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us and application of net proceeds.

You should read this table together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2010	As Adjusted(1)
Indebtedness:			
Bank and other production loans	\$ 16,766,689	\$ 17,388,000	[-- ]
Corporate Loans (2)	\$ 1,384,591	\$ 950,000	[-- ]
Shareholders' Equity (3)	\$ 2,200,474	\$ 2,200,474	[-- ]
1. Retained Earnings	\$(21,413,746 )	\$(21,413,746 )	
2. Langley Debenture	\$ 3,432,450	\$ 3,432,450	
3. Paid-in Capital	\$ 9,248,415	\$ 9,248,415	
4. Convertible Debenture/Loans		\$ 470,000	
Ordinary Shares			
Total Shares Issued and Outstanding (4)	7,477,300	8,841,300	
Total Shares Authorized	102,636,800	102,636,800	

(1) The "as adjusted" column does not assume the exercise of any of the representative's warrants. A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed offering price of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per share would increase (decrease) by approximately \$\_\_\_\_\_ million the as adjusted shareholder funds. Equity, assuming that the number of shares offered by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions payable to the underwriters and the estimated offering expenses payable by us.

(2) A portion of the loan due to Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund was advanced by us to the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust ("EBT") for the partial acquisition of the Preference Shares owned by Armadillo Investments plc ("Armadillo"). The loan to Trafalgar came due on June 30, 2009 and we have made a partial payment of \$1,000,000 on September 2, 2009. On June 22, 2010 we entered into an amended agreement with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to December 31, 2010 and the issuance of 340,000 shares in July 2010. This agreement has been further extended, in January 2011, to March 31, 2011 for the issuance of another 425,000 shares against the loan principal.

(3) As of June 30, 2010, Shareholders' Equity includes the balance of the Langley Convertible Subordinated Debenture which has no redemption date. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation – Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a discussion of the Langley Convertible Subordinated Debenture.

(4) Includes 400,000 ordinary shares issued to the EBT in exchange for 500,000 preference shares and 340,000 ordinary shares issued to Trafalgar as a result of a partial conversion of its remaining debenture, both occurring in May of 2010.

(5) This “as adjusted” data assumes the return to us of 700,000 ordinary shares issued to SAP and thereafter pledged to ApolloMedia upon repayment of indebtedness and the return to us of 1,333,000 of our ordinary shares pledged to Armadillo. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Certain Transactions” below for a description of the ApolloMedia transaction.

The significant changes in our Capitalization since the fiscal year end June 30, 2010 are as follows:

In August and December 2010, we issued \$470,000 of convertible debt to four investors in return for cash and shares of our common stock. We have not cancelled these shares of common stock and will do so on repayment or conversion of the convertible debt.

As of June 30, 2010, we had a net tangible book value of \$\_\_\_\_ or \$\_\_\_\_ per share, based on shares outstanding on June 30, 2010 of 7,447,300, which represents all shares issued by us on or before that date, but does not assume conversion of any convertible debentures or exercise of any stock options. Net tangible book value represents our total tangible assets (including investment in film rights and materials as per note 2 below), less all liabilities, and net tangible book value per ordinary share represents the net tangible book value divided by the number of ordinary shares outstanding. Without taking into account any changes in such net tangible book value after June 30, 2010, other than to give effect to our sale of 9,000,000 ordinary shares offered hereby, the pro forma net tangible book value per share at June 30, 2010 would have been \$\_\_\_\_. This amount represents an immediate increase in tangible net book value of \$\_\_\_\_ per share to our current shareholders and an immediate dilution in net book value of \$\_\_\_\_ per share to new investors purchasing shares in this offering as illustrated in the following table:

Public offering price per share (1)	\$
Net tangible book value per ordinary share before the offering (2)	\$
Increase in tangible net book value per ordinary share attributable to new investors (after deduction of the estimated underwriting discount and other offering expenses)	\$
Pro forma net tangible book value per ordinary share after the offering (3)	\$
Dilution per share to new investors (determined by subtracting the adjusted net tangible book value after the offering from the amount of cash paid by a new investor for one ordinary share)	\$

(1) We use an offering price of \$\_\_\_\_ per share, which is the high point of our offering range, to give the most dilutive effect to the offering.

(2) Investment in film rights and materials are sometimes considered intangible assets for accounting purposes. However, our directors believe that these rights can be sold separately from our business and that the recovery of the book value of these assets is not subject to significant uncertainty or illiquidity. As a result, the investment in film rights and materials are considered tangible assets for dilution purposes which is consistent with IFRS.

(3) Does not include 450,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of the representative's warrants.

The following table sets forth, on a pro forma basis as of June 30, 2010, the average price per share paid by the new investors, assuming in the case of new investors a public offering price of \$\_\_\_\_, before deductions of the underwriting discount and other offering expenses:

	Shares Purchased	Percent	Total Consideration Amount (in 000's)	Percent	Average Price Per Share (1)
New Investors (2)	4,000,000	27.6	% \$ --		% \$ --
Total	11,381,640	100	% \$ --	100	% \$ --

(1) We use an offering price of \$\_\_\_\_ per share in order give the most dilutive effect to the offering.

(2) Does not include 600,000 ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the representative's warrants.





## SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following sets forth a summary of our consolidated profit and loss and balance sheet information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010 and the three month period ended June 30, 2008, all of which have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. In 2009 we elected to report our results of operations and other financial information under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and all of the following financial information is presented under IFRS. In 2008, we adopted a fiscal year-end of June 30. The summary consolidated historical financial and operating information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and the other financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The historical results included below and elsewhere in this prospectus are not necessarily indicative of our future performance.

## Selected Financial Data

(in \$ 000’s, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008
Summary Profit and Loss Data (1)				
Total Revenues (2)	\$6,417	(2) \$10,232	\$3,266	\$2,793
Cost of Sales	\$(2,399 )	\$(4,663 )	\$(4,088 )	\$(1,302 )
Gross Profit	\$4,018	\$5,569	\$(822 )	\$1,491
Other operating expenses	\$(2,939 )	\$(4,125 )	\$(4,015 )	\$(711 )
Other Income	\$150	\$5,602 (3)	\$-	\$-
Net interest expense/income	\$(1,705 )	\$(2,308 )	\$(206 )	\$(423 )
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxes	\$(476 )	\$4,737	\$(5,044 )	\$357
Provision for Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$486	\$0
Net Profit/(Loss)	\$(476 )	\$4,737	\$(4,557 )	\$357
Weighted Average Primary Shares Outstanding (in ,000’s)	7,014.0	6,051.5	4,676.3	4,870.8
Weighted Average Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding (in ,000’s)	7,014.0	8,146.9	4,676.3	8,255.9
	\$(0.07 )	\$0.78	\$(0.97 )	\$0.07

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Weighted Average Earnings Per Share (cents)

(4)

Weighted Average Fully Diluted Earnings Per Share (cents) (4)

\$ (0.07 ) \$ 0.58 \$ (0.97 ) \$ 0.04

Weighted Average Fully Diluted Earnings Per Share (cents) (Proforma\*)

Balance Sheet Data

Total Debt \$ 18,301 \$ 17,828 \$ 261,656 (5) \$ 248,716 (5)

Total Assets \$ 28,625 \$ 27,387 \$ 302,388 (5) \$ 400,853 (5)

Shareholders' Equity (6,7) \$ 2,200 \$ 1,717 \$ 410 \$ 832

\* Proforma assuming completion of this offering but not exercise of the underwriter representative warrants or over allotment option.

- (1) We changed our fiscal year-end from March 31 to June 30 during the fiscal period ended June 30, 2008. The three month results compare the three months ended June 30, 2008.
- (2) Revenues in the most recent fiscal year included \$2,650,794 in net fee income derived from a structured film and distribution cost financing with UK investors and additional producer fees of \$1,792,125 associated with films produced in Louisiana. Revenues derived from the exploitation of motion pictures decreased from \$4,217,910 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 to \$1,974,516 in the most recent fiscal year.
- (3) Other income of \$5,601,683 recorded in the period ended June 30, 2009 reflects cancellation of indebtedness arising from the decision of a lender, Arrowhead Target Fund Ltd, to Seven Arts Future Flow 1 ("SFF"), a limited liability company owned by SAP Inc., to take control of twelve motion pictures owned by SFF and pledged to secure an \$8,300,000 loan to Arrowhead Target Fund Ltd. ("Arrowhead"). Since we no longer control the licensing of these motion pictures, we have removed all investment in and receivables relating to the pictures pledged to Arrowhead as assets, and have removed all limited recourse indebtedness and accrued interest related to the Arrowhead loan as liabilities from our balance sheet, resulting in a net gain in the above amount.
- (4) The attached audited Consolidated Financial Statements for each of the three years ended March 31, 2008, show income per share figures calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding in each period. A 5 for 1 reverse stock split occurred on December 31, 2008. The income per share figures in the table above have been adjusted to show the effect of the 5 for 1 reverse stock split as if it had occurred on the first day of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results and Operations – Legal Proceedings.
- (5) In May 2008, we completed a transaction with Zeus Partners LLP that raised capital for investment into the production and distribution costs of our existing and future motion picture productions and acquisitions. The total investment raised was approximately \$268,000,000. Approximately \$10,917,087 of the net proceeds from that transaction received by the Company were accounted for as a reduction in the carrying value of its film costs on the balance sheet, while the balance of approximately \$5,085,679 was recorded as fee income in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

Accounting for the Zeus investments has resulted in the recognition of substantial assets and liabilities arising from the related financing arrangements for the six months ended December 31, 2008, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and for the three months ended June 30, 2008. These assets and liabilities are essentially offsetting. The Zeus investments accounted for restricted cash on the balance sheet of \$198,405,009, \$112,394,240 and \$164,127,416 as of March 31, 2008, June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2008, respectively, the creation of receivables from investors of \$53,601,395, \$247,322,586 and \$0, the creation of deferred income of \$27,247,893, \$118,067,801 and \$5,085,679 and the creation of short term bank loans aggregating \$225,444,481, \$225,478,399 and

\$162,528,954. The debt associated with the Zeus transaction was retired with the restricted cash balances on May 19, 2009 and the remaining accounts relating to the Zeus investment were concurrently eliminated from our balance sheet as of that same date. Therefore, the impact of the Zeus investment has been entirely eliminated from the Company's balance sheet as of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

(6) Convertible Debentures owned by Langley Park Investment Trust PLC are treated as Shareholder's Equity under IFRS and as Shareholders' Funds under UK GAAP. As of June 30, 2010, the principal amount of such debentures outstanding was approximately \$3,432,000 as it was in all periods except March 31, 2006 when it was approximately \$5,204,000. Langley converted 1,250,000 of the 3,000,000 Debentures into 1,000,000 ordinary shares on March 15, 2007.

(7) Convertible Preference Shares owned by Armadillo Investment PLC until November 20, 2008, and then by the Company's Employee Benefit Trust, are treated as Shareholders' Equity under IFRS and as Shareholders' Funds under UK GAAP. As of June 30, 2009, the par value of the 500,000 preference shares that had not been converted amounted to \$1,539,800. For all previous periods the 3,000,000 preference shares were valued at \$5,669,000. The EBT converted 2,500,000 of the 3,000,000 Preference Shares into 2,000,000 ordinary shares on November 20, 2008 and the remaining 500,000 preference shares into 400,000 ordinary shares on May 25, 2010.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the preceding financial statements and footnotes thereto contained in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements, which are based on our assumptions about the future of our business. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements.

### Overview

We are an independent motion picture production company engaged in developing, financing, producing and licensing theatrical motion pictures with budgets in the range of \$2 million to \$15 million for exhibition in domestic (i.e. the United States and Canada) and foreign theatrical markets and for subsequent post-theatrical worldwide release in other forms of media, including DVD, home video, pay-per-view, and free television. Our pictures generally receive either a wide theatrical release (1,000 to 3,000 theaters in the United States) or only a limited theatrical release (50-300 theaters in the United States), or may even be released directly to post-theatrical markets, primarily DVD. Our pictures that receive limited theatrical release or post-theatrical release typically benefit from lower prints and advertising ("P & A") cost and, in turn, improved gross profit margins. We determine the size of a theatrical release in the United States based on distributor and our estimates of the commercial prospects of theatrical box office and our own evaluation of the level of expected theatrical release costs as opposed to our estimation of potential theatrical box office in the United States.

No one picture had a principal or controlling share of gross revenues or operating profits in these periods.

### Results of Operations

The principal factors that affected our results of operations have been the number of motion pictures delivered in a fiscal period, the distribution rights of motion pictures produced by others acquired in a fiscal period, the choice of motion pictures produced or acquired by us, management's and talents' execution of the screenplay and production plan for each picture, the distribution and market reactions to the motion pictures once completed, management's ability to obtain financing and to re-negotiate financing on beneficial terms, the performance of our third-party distributors and our ability to take advantage of tax-incentivized financing. These factors will continue to be, in our opinion, the principal factors affecting future results of operation and our future financial condition. No particular factor has had a primary or principal effect on our operations and financial condition in the periods discussed below.

Our revenues principally consist of amounts we receive from third-party distributors of its motion pictures. We recognize revenue from license fees as and when a motion picture is delivered to the territory to which the license relates if we have a contractual commitment and the term of license has begun or upon receipt of a statement or other reliable information from a distributor of the amounts due to us from distribution of that picture. A motion picture is "delivered" when we have completed all aspects of production and may make playable copies of the motion picture for exhibition in a medium of exhibition such as theatrical, video, or television distribution.

We also recognize revenue beyond an initial license fee from our share of gross receipts on motion pictures which we recognize as revenue when we are notified of the amounts that are due to us. In some fiscal periods, a significant portion of our revenue is derived from sources other than motion picture distribution, including the cancellation of debt and interest income on a financing transaction, but we have not derived any such income in the successive comparative financial periods described below.



We have also benefited significantly from our ability to raise third party film equity investments such as in tax advantaged transactions under which we transfer to third party investors tax benefits for motion picture production and distribution. These types of investments have enabled us to substantially reduce the cost basis of our motion pictures and even to record significant fee-related revenues, particularly in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010.

We may however lose ownership of and have lost control of certain of our motion pictures due to our inability to repay indebtedness for such monies such as the Arrowhead Loan and the Cheyne Loan as described in Risk Factors – Risks Related To Our Business – Our failure to repay obligations under the Arrowhead and Cheyne Loans has resulted in the loss of control of asset that we pledged.

#### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010 Compared To Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

Our total revenues decreased from \$10,232,223 for the fiscal year ended June 30 2009 to \$6,417,435 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. Revenues derived from the licensing and distribution of motion pictures decreased from \$4,217,910 in the previous fiscal year to \$1,974,516 in this fiscal year, principally reflecting the recording of certain initial guaranteed contracts on Night of the Demons, as well as ancillary revenues on Deal among others. The decrease in revenues from the licensing and distribution of motion pictures as compared to the year ended June 30, 2009 was due to the bigger release of Nine Miles Down and significant revenues from Deal and Noise during the year ended June 30, 2009.

Fee-related revenues in the fiscal year ended June 30 2010 derived from:

- (i) \$2,650,794 in net fee income derived from a structured film and distribution cost financing with UK investors and
- (ii) additional producer's fees of \$1,792,125 associated with several films produced in Louisiana whereas fee related revenues in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 derived from:
  - (i) \$5,085,679 of net fee income which was the balance left over from \$16,002,766 received from the Zeus transaction, a structured film and distribution cost financing with UK investors, the majority of which was applied as a reduction of the costs of the films in which they invested, and
  - (ii) \$928,634 of tax credit revenues deriving from our receipt of certain infrastructure tax credits from the State of Louisiana as a result of its construction of certain production and post-production facilities in that State.

Amortization of film costs was \$1,770,650 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, including an impairment charge of \$195,000. The amortization charge represents approximately 80% of the film revenues recognized from films currently in release.

Other cost of sales fell from \$2,103,391 in the prior year to \$628,326 in the current period and included certain distribution costs, producers' costs and other third party payments. This is relative to the corresponding reduction in revenue.

Consequently, the Group recorded a gross profit of \$4,018,459 in the twelve month period ended June 30, 2010 compared to a gross profit of \$ 5,568,900 in the twelve month period ended June 30, 2009.

General and administrative expenses amounted to \$2,619,205 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, compared to \$3,582,348 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Group significantly reduced operating expenses during 2010 due to lower revenue levels. External professional fees were significantly reduced by approximately \$313,000



including accountants, lawyers and tax advisors as more work was carried out in-house. In addition, there were significant salary reductions of approximately \$701,000 in 2010 as vacancies were not replaced. The Group also incurred approximately \$216,000 of share-based payment and \$250,000 bonus accrual during the year ended June 30, 2009 as compared to no such expenses for the year ended June 30, 2010. The reduction was offset by one-off costs relating to the public offering of \$566,000 which had been capitalized at June 30 2009 and expensed during the year ended June 30, 2010. Management reserved for doubtful accounts of \$319,345 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 compared to \$542,811 in 2009.

Net interest expense decreased from \$2,308,459 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 to \$1,705,561 in the most recent fiscal year, reflecting settlement agreements with senior lenders Palm Finance, 120db and Blue Rider on several of our movies plus a partial pay down of the Trafalgar loan during the year. We also wrote-off interest and charges that were previously charged to the Employee Benefit Trust of approximately \$178,000.

We only recorded \$150,000 in "other income" in this fiscal year reflecting forgiveness of debt from a settlement agreement reached with Kismet for producer's fees. This compares to \$5,601,683 in "other income" in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, reflecting the net gain realized from removing all investments in and receivables relating to the twelve motion pictures owned by Seven Arts Future Flow I, LLC ("SFF") which were pledged to secure an \$8,300,000 loan made by Arrowhead Target Fund, Ltd. ("Arrowhead") on a non recourse basis. Since Arrowhead made the decision to take control of the distribution of these pictures, we have removed both the debt and the related assets from our books, resulting in the gain booked as other income.

We recorded no tax provision in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, because we have an excess of tax-loss carry forwards against which we can offset any taxes that might be currently accruable.

As result of the aforementioned results, we recorded a net loss of \$475,651 in the period ended June 30, 2010 compared to a profit of \$4,736,965 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

#### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009 Compared To Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008

Our total revenues increased from \$3,265,808 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 to \$10,232,223 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, although revenues derived from the licensing of motion pictures only increased to \$4,217,910, principally reflecting the recording of certain initial guaranteed contracts on *Nine Miles Down*, as well as ancillary revenues on *Deal and Noise*, among others. Revenues derived from motion pictures released in prior periods amounted to \$4,217,910 in the period ended June 30, 2009 as compared to revenues derived from pictures released in the period ended March 31, 2008 of \$3,265,808. No new pictures were released in the fiscal year ended March, 31, 2008, although three pictures were released in the subsequent quarter ended June 30, 2008.

Fee-related revenues in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 derived from (i) \$5,085,679 of net fee income received from the Zeus transaction, a structured film and distribution cost financing with UK investors, the majority of which was applied as a reduction of the costs of the films in which they invested, and (ii) \$928,634 of tax credit revenues deriving from our receipt of certain infrastructure tax credits from the State of Louisiana as a result of its construction of certain production and post-production facilities in that State. No such fee-related revenues were received in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Amortization of film costs was \$2,559,932 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, or approximately 66% of the film revenues recognized from films currently in release and included increased amortization of \$550,000 taken on a previously released motion picture (*Captivity*) due to the distribution rights reverting to the producer.. All of our library pictures released before June 30, 2008 have now been written down to a zero carrying value. Other cost of sales of \$2,103,391 included certain distribution costs, producers' costs and other third part payments. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 we recorded amortization costs of \$490,239 and other costs of \$3,597,469, including \$1,370,000 expended on the domestic theatrical distribution of the motion picture *Deal*, and various other third party payments.

General and administrative expenses amounted to \$3,582,348 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$4,015,533 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Both of these numbers were primarily due to expenses incurred for third party professional consultants, including accountants, lawyers and tax advisors and also reflected significant reserves for litigation-related expenses. Management also set up a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$542,811 during

the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

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Net interest paid increased from \$206,086 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 to \$2,308,459 in the fiscal year ended to June 30, 2009, reflecting significantly higher interest on certain film related loans and corporate debts as well as penalty interest accruals on certain debts, not capitalized to film costs.

We recorded \$5,601,683 in “other income” in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, reflecting the net gain realized from removing all investments in and receivables relating to the twelve motion pictures owned by Seven Arts Future Flow I, LLC (“SFF”) which were pledged to secure an \$8,300,000 loan made by Arrowhead Target Fund, Ltd. (“Arrowhead”) on a non recourse basis. Since Arrowhead made the decision to take control of the distribution of these pictures, we have removed both the debt and the related assets from our books, resulting in the gain booked as other income.

We recorded no tax provision in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, because we have an excess of tax-loss carry forwards against which we can offset any taxes that might be currently accruable. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we reversed \$485,634 in deferred tax charges that had been previously provided for on account of the significant losses sustained in that year.

As result of the aforementioned results, we recorded net income of \$4,736,965 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 compared to a loss of (\$4,557,885) in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

#### Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

During the three months ended June 30, 2008, film revenues of \$2,792,836 were achieved on the following films, Asylum \$0.7 million, Autopsy \$0.9 million, I'll Sleep When I'm Dead and Knife Edge \$0.6 million. Amortization of \$781,030 and other costs of sales of \$520,541 was charged giving a gross profit of \$1,491,265. General and administrative expenses amounted to \$711,479. Net interest expense was \$423,165. Net profit before taxes of \$356,621 was achieved.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the year ended March 31, 2005, we issued (A) £3,000,000, of convertible debt to Langley Park Investment Trust PLC (“Langley”) in return for 3,000,000 ordinary shares in Langley valued at approximately \$5,204,000, and (B) approximately £3,000,000 of convertible redeemable preference shares to Armadillo Investments Plc (“Armadillo”) in return for 3,000,000 ordinary shares from Armadillo, valued at \$5,669,000. We received actual cash in fiscal year 2005 of approximately \$2,232,000 through the sale of ordinary shares of Armadillo Investments Plc (approximately \$1,302,000) and Langley Park Investment Trust PLC, (approximately \$930,000). The amounts that we received from the sale of a portion of our Armadillo shares and all of our Langley shares were substantially less than the stated value of the debenture and preference shares. Langley converted 1,250,000 of its convertible debenture (£1,250,000 or approximately \$1,875,000) into 1,000,000 ordinary shares on March 15, 2007. The remaining convertible debt due to Langley is £1,750,000 (or approximately \$2,500,000) as of the date of this prospectus. The convertible redeemable preference shares held by Armadillo were acquired by the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust (“Trust”) on October 30, 2008, and 2,500,000 of the preference shares were converted into 2,000,000 of our ordinary shares on November 20, 2008. The remaining 500,000 preference shares were converted into 400,000 ordinary shares on May 25, 2010. The convertible preference shares were originally issued at a value of £3,000,000 (approximately \$4,500,000). All the foregoing conversions were based on conversion at 25 pence (approximately \$0.375) for each ordinary share issued.

On October 30, 2008, the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust acquired 3,000,000 of our convertible Preference Shares from Armadillo Investments Plc (“Armadillo”) for £1,500,000, to be paid in three equal installments of £500,000 and the return to Armadillo of 1,600,000 ordinary shares of Armadillo, valued at £800,000, for an aggregate purchase price of £2,300,000. The purchase price was to be loaned to the EBT by us at a nominal interest rate and to date we have advanced £500,000 as the first of the installments, together with the 1,600,000 ordinary shares of Armadillo to

the EBT, which has paid them over to Armadillo. These 1,600,000 ordinary shares of Armadillo were all the remaining preferred shares of Armadillo owned by us. We have guaranteed the remaining £1,000,000 due to Armadillo, but have not made any further advances to EBT, so that it is in default on the second and third payments. We expect to pay the remaining amount due to Armadillo from the proceeds of this offering. As at June 30, 2010 the EBT owes us £1,181,724 (\$2,001,458) at the balance sheet date's exchange rate) and this amount has been booked as a contra asset under share premium, which is a deduction from shareholders' equity. The EBT will owe us an additional £1,000,000 when we have made good on our obligation.

Seven Arts Future Flow I (“SFF”), a limited liability company owned by SAP, one of our affiliates and a company that is owned by Peter Hoffman, our Chief Executive Officer, obtained financing of \$8,300,000 (the “Arrowhead Loan”) from Arrowhead Target Fund Ltd. (“Arrowhead”) in February 2006, at an interest rate of 15% per annum. Although the loan is secured by certain assets of Seven Arts Future Flows I, LLC, we are not required to repay the Arrowhead Loan from any of our other assets or revenues.

The specific film assets which secure the Arrowhead Loan were our distribution rights in the following motion pictures: Asylum, Stander, I’ll Sleep When I’m Dead, No Good Deed, Supercross, Popstar, Red Riding Hood, Johnny Mnemonic, Shattered Image, Never Talk to Strangers, The Hustle, and A Shot at Glory.

Our estimates of the amount of time it would take to repay the Arrowhead Loan from the proceeds of the film assets securing the loan have not been met. The Arrowhead Loan matured on February 15, 2009, and was then due in full. SFF received a default notice from Arrowhead to that effect, and as a result Arrowhead is now collecting directly all sums receivable by us with respect to these motion pictures and has appointed a new servicing agent for these motion pictures, with the result that we no longer control the licensing of these motion pictures. As a result of the foregoing, we have removed all investment and receivables related to the twelve motion pictures pledged to Arrowhead as assets and have removed all limited recourse indebtedness relating to these motion pictures as a liability.

Arrowhead has now commenced an action against us, Mr. Hoffman and certain of our affiliates seeking approximately \$1,200,000 related to revenues returned by us under our interpretation of the transaction contracts for what we have reserved and are seeking an additional \$7,100,000 representing claims for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract and misrepresentation for what we have not received. We believe we have no obligation to guarantee SFF’s financial performance under the loan agreement and Arrowhead has not made that assertion in this proceeding. We cannot at this time predict the ultimate outcome of this claim, if any, and it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Legal Proceedings.

We borrowed an aggregate of \$7,500,000 from (i) Arrowhead Consulting Group LLC (“ACG”) for \$1,000,000 (“ACG Loan”) and (ii) Cheyne Specialty Finance Fund L.P. (“Cheyne”) for \$6,500,000 (“Cheyne Loan”) in December 2006, secured by certain of our motion picture assets. The ACG Loan and Cheyne Loan bear interest at 19% and 18% per annum, respectively. The Cheyne Loan matured on September 30, 2007, and a subsidiary acquired the Cheyne Loan plus interest thereon, for payment of \$6,500,000 and obtained an assignment of their senior position and subordination agreement with Arrowhead. Our estimates of the amount of time it would take to repay the ACG Loan from the proceeds of the film assets securing the loan have not been met. In October 2008, we received a notice of default from ACG in connection with this loan. The ACG Loan is secured by Noise, Deal, Pool Hall Prophets, Boo, A Broken Life, and Mirror Wars and a second position security interest in the motion pictures listed above which are pledged to Arrowhead. ACG has now filed suit to collect the ACG Loan. See Legal Proceedings.

On October 15, 2008 the Group borrowed £1,000,000 from Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund (“Trafalgar”). A portion of this loan the Group advanced to the EBT for it to use as the first installment for the acquisition of all the Preference Shares owned by Armadillo. On September 2, 2009 the Group repaid Trafalgar \$1,000,000 (about £698,934) as a partial payment against this loan, with the remaining balance subject to repayment in cash or convertible to the ordinary shares of the Group at the conversion terms as agreed between Trafalgar and the Group. On June 22, 2010 an amended agreement was entered into with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to December 31, 2010, and the Group agreed to issue 340,000 ordinary shares to settle a portion of the debt. Trafalgar agreed to reduce the loan amount from the proceeds it received from selling the 340,000 ordinary shares. The transaction was consummated subsequent to the date of the financial statements. Subsequent to June 30, 2010, a further amended agreement was entered into with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to March 31, 2011, and the Group agreed to issue 425,000 ordinary shares to settle a portion of the debt (see subsequent events note 22). Trafalgar agreed to reduce the loan amount from the proceeds it receives from selling the 425,000 ordinary shares. The balance outstanding on the loan after sale of these 425,000 shares is expected to be approximately \$225,000. The per-share value is determined as the amount recovered by Trafalgar on sale thereof in the market and Trafalgar may “put” these shares to us at £1.00 per share on April 30, 2011 if not sold. We intend to pay the balance of the sum due to Trafalgar by similar conversion of our shares.

We entered into two senior financing loan and security agreements with Palm Finance Corp (“Palm”) to finance the production costs of The Pool Boys, Autopsy and Nine Miles Down dated May 7, 2007 and December 17, 2007. These loans are secured by the revenues to be collected from these motion pictures. The revenues so far collected have been insufficient to repay the majority of these loans, primarily as result of management’s decision to delay the release of these films. We have entered into an agreement with Palm extending the due date of these loans to December 31, 2011. The original principal amount of the Palm loan for The Pool Boys and Autopsy are \$5,250,000 including a \$500,000 interest reserve, and for Nine Miles Down was \$4,000,000 including a \$750,000 interest reserve.

We have also entered into a new financing agreement with Palm in November, 2010 to refinance the existing indebtedness secured by our production and post production facility in New Orleans, Louisiana under which Palm has acquired the existing credit facility of \$3,700,000 plus accrued interest of our affiliate SAPLA for \$1,000,000 and agreed to advance an additional \$1,800,000 to complete renovation and construction of this facility. Palm’s advance and interest at the rate of 15% per annum are due and payable within five years and are secured by the property at 807 Esplanade Avenue in New Orleans (“Property”) and Louisiana film infrastructure and historical rehabilitation credits, as well as Federal historical rehabilitation credits (“Credits”) associated with the Property. See Our Business – Production.

On August 27, 2007, we borrowed \$1,650,000 from Blue Rider Financial (“Blue Rider”) to pay for the domestic prints and advertising costs for the motion picture Deal (“Blue Rider Loan”) and arranged that the revenues due from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. (“MGM”) to us for the distribution of that motion picture be assigned to Blue Rider Financial as partial security for that loan. To date the revenues paid to us from MGM have not been sufficient to repay the Blue Rider Loan. We have therefore entered into an accommodation agreement with Blue Rider to redeem the loan due for \$2,200,000, less approximately \$850,000 of collections that have been received by Blue Rider to date from MGM. We expect this indebtedness will be repaid from proceeds due from MGM on or before December 31, 2011.

In August 2010 the Group issued convertible debentures for \$300,000 to be converted into the ordinary stock at the Group’s. The deal was extended in December 2010 to \$470,000 debentures with a par value of \$1.10/share (the market value of the stock on the date of issue). The conversion price is \$0.80/share with a conversion date 120 days after the issue date. Interest is chargeable at 15% per annum.

We issued \$150,000 of our convertible notes to Asher Enterprises which are due on or before March 2010 and \$50,000 of our convertible note which is due in June 2011 to Asher Enterprise Inc. These notes are convertible into

our ordinary shares at a discount to the volume weighted average price of our common shares on conversion. These convertible notes have now been converted.



We have entered into an agreement with BRG Investments, LLC (“BRG”), an affiliate of Fletcher Asset Management, for the investment by BRG of up to \$30,000,000 in preferred stock of Seven Arts and the formation of a joint venture (“Venture”) to, among other things, produce and distribute motion pictures and make investments. Under the terms of the agreement, and upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, BRG will contribute cash and other property valued at \$10,000,000 to the Venture and will transfer to Seven Arts interests initially representing 17.5% of the Venture. In exchange, Seven Arts will issue to BRG \$1,750,000 of its newly created Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (“Seven Arts Preferred”), convertible into common stock of Seven Arts at \$1.176 per share, subject to adjustments provided in the transaction’s documents. The Seven Arts Preferred will bear dividends at the rate of 12% per annum payable in additional Seven Arts common shares under specified conditions. BRG may elect to make additional capital available to the Venture. BRG may acquire up to an additional \$28,250,000 of convertible preferred stock of Seven Arts Entertainment Inc., (“SAE”), (a newly formed Nevada company and became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group effective January 27, 2011), for additional interests in the Venture. The Group may elect to pay cash for any tendered interest in the Venture in lieu of issuance of additional convertible preferred stock in SAE to acquire the additional interest in the venture. The conditions to closing of the initial acquisition of convertible preferred stock and the initial expected film investments include completion of the asset transfer agreement between SAE and PLC, which occurred on January 27, 2011, board approvals and continuing correctness of Seven Arts’ warranties.

The purpose of the Venture includes the production and distribution of motion pictures, which may include those developed by Seven Arts. The Venture designates four Seven Arts motion pictures as potential projects for the Venture, including Seven Arts’ current completed films, *The Pool Boys* and *Nine Miles Down*, and Seven Arts’ projects in development *Neuromancer* and *The Winter Queen*. Additionally, Seven Arts expects to handle the worldwide licensing of the Venture projects. All investment and other decisions on behalf of the Venture will be made by a Board of Managers designated by BRG.

Concurrently with the execution of the investment agreement, Fletcher International Ltd., an affiliate of BRG, has acquired approximately 440,000 ordinary shares of Seven Arts Pictures Plc at the five-day weighted average trading price on NASDAQ through December 30, 2010, or about \$0.83 per share. These shares were bought from the EBT and the funds the EBT received were paid back to the Group in part settlement of the Group loan to the EBT.

Management believes that, as a result of the proceeds derived from a proposed offering, the Fletcher deal and based on historical revenues generated from the licensing of the distribution rights on our motion pictures, we will have sufficient working capital to operate for the next twelve months. In particular,

- (a) the indebtedness to Palm will be satisfied by proceeds from the Fletcher deal,
- (b) the indebtedness to Trafalgar from future conversion of our ordinary shares and
- (c) the indebtedness to Blue Rider from the distribution revenues due from MGM on the motion picture Deal.

We currently borrow funds for the financing of each of our motion pictures from several banks and other production lenders. We are currently seeking a revolving credit facility for the financing of our future motion picture productions. Our cash flow is derived from license fees earned from the delivery and distribution of our motion pictures in the United States and territories around the world.

## Contractual Obligations (as of December 31, 2010)

The following table sets forth our obligations and commitments to makes future payments under contracts and other commitments.

	Payments Due By Period					Projected Annual Interest Payment
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years	
Bank and Other						
Production Loans (1)	\$ 17,538,000	\$ 17,538,000				
Post Production						
Facility Line of Credit						
(2)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000				
Armadillo Investments						
Plc/EBT (3)	\$ 1,672,500	\$ 1,672,500				
Trafalgar Capital						
Special Investment						
Fund (4)	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000				
Lion House	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000				
Sums Due To						
Producers (5)	\$ 500,537	\$ 500,537				
Langley Debenture (6)	\$ 3,432,500			\$ 3,432,500		
Convertible debentures	\$ 470,000	\$ 470,000				
Total	\$ 25,563,537	22,131,037		\$ 3,432,500		

- (1) The current and long-term bank and production loans include (i) approximately \$1,900,000 of the ACG Loan described in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above, (ii) approximately \$11,000,000 in special purpose financing arranged for six motion pictures produced by us, and (iii) \$4,500,000 owed to Palm Finance Company for production of the motion picture Nine Miles Down. The limited recourse Arrowhead Loan of \$8,300,000 and all assets pledged to secure this Arrowhead loan have been removed from our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2009.
- (2) Seven Arts Pictures Louisiana LLC ("SAPLA"), a subsidiary of SAP (one of our affiliates and a company controlled by Peter Hoffman, our Chief Executive Officer), entered into a Credit Agreement with Advantage Capital Community Development Fund, L.L.C. ("Ad Cap") dated October 11, 2007 for the acquisition and improvement of a production and post production facility located at 807 Esplanade Avenue in New Orleans, Louisiana. The aggregate borrowing amount under this facility was \$3,700,000, all of which was drawn down as of April 30, 2010. In November 2010 Palm Finance Inc ("Palm") acquired this facility for \$1,000,000 and agreed to extend a construction facility of \$1,850,000 to complete the facility. We expect this facility will be completed for a cost not to exceed \$1,850,000 on or before May 31, 2011. We have guaranteed the indebtedness to Palm and have not included it in our total indebtedness. We do not anticipate the use of any material amount of our working capital to complete and operate this facility, and we expect to realize substantial film production, film infrastructure, historic rehabilitation and other state and federal tax credits and other tax incentives from the acquisition, renovation, and operation of this property as a post production facility. Management believes that expenditures by SAPLA for this facility would generate approximately \$4,000,000 in Louisiana Film Infrastructure tax credits, approximately \$3,000,000 in Louisiana State Rehabilitation tax credits and \$3,000,000 in Federal Historic Preservation tax credits.

- (3) We have guaranteed an additional £1,115,000 (\$1,672,500) due from the EBT to Armadillo, including £115,000 of interest. This liability will be met by the EBT from the funds that we advance to it from the proceeds of a future offering. The second and third payments to Armadillo were due in April and October 2009, and the EBT did not make those payments. In February 2,011 750,000 new shares were pledged to Armadillo in repayment for them extending the repayment date of the £1,000,000 to June 30, 2011.
- (4) A portion of the loan due to Trafalgar Capital Special Investment Fund was advanced by us to the Seven Arts Employee Benefit Trust (“EBT”) for the partial acquisition of the Preference Shares owned by Armadillo Investments plc (“Armadillo”). The loan to Trafalgar came due on June 30, 2009 and we have made a partial payment of \$1,000,000 on September 2, 2009. On June 22, 2010 we entered into an amended agreement with Trafalgar for an extension of the due date of the convertible debentures to December 31, 2010 and the issuance of 340,000 shares in July 2010. This agreement has been further extended, in January 2011, to March 31, 2011 for the issuance of another 425,000 shares against the loan principal.
- (5) Includes estimated amounts due to producers of motion . These amounts are not included in Total Debt in the Summary and Selected Financial Data Tables. As of June 30, 2010 \$480,000 had been provided for.
- (6) Langley’s remaining Debentures have a face value of £1,750,000 (approximately \$3,432,500 at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the financing) and are convertible into an aggregate of 1,400,000 ordinary shares. There is no due date or required due date on our Debentures. The Debentures rank junior to all our indebtedness and senior only to our ordinary or preference shares and they are included as a part of Shareholders’ Equity as there was no stated redemption date.

## Legal Proceedings

Together with our subsidiary, Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment Limited ("SAFE") and SAP, one of our affiliates and a company controlled by Peter Hoffman, our Chief Executive Officer, we were the subject of an arbitration award of approximately \$775,000 against us for legal fees (and interest thereon) relating to a dispute regarding a participation in the motion picture entitled 9 1/2 Weeks II, which with interest is now an amount of approximately \$900,000. This award also terminated our distribution rights in this motion picture. The award was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. We have reserved \$800,000 for the eventual payment of this award with the balance guaranteed by SAP in the period ended June 30, 2009.

Together with SAFE and SAP, we are plaintiffs in an action against Fireworks Entertainment and certain of its affiliates ("Fireworks"), as well as ContentFilm plc, for copyright infringement ("Copyright Action") relating to the following motion pictures: Rules of Engagement, Onegin, The Believer, Who Is Cletis Tout and American Rhapsody. We believe that we are the assignee of copyright interests in each of these motion pictures. Fireworks and ContentFilm have repudiated any and all agreements with our predecessors regarding these motion pictures. The Copyright Action was stayed by the United States District Court in Los Angeles, California by reason of a prior action filed by CineVisions and its successor (themselves predecessors of the Company) for breach of contract against Fireworks in the courts of Ontario, Canada, ("Canadian Action") with respect to the motion pictures listed above (plus Interstate 60, Rat Race, and Hardball) that were produced, acquired, or funded by SAPL. The Federal District Court later dismissed the Copyright Action. CineVisions is currently pursuing the Canadian Action on our behalf. We believe that whether based on copyright infringement or contract, Fireworks has substantial liability to us or our predecessors with respect to Fireworks' conversion of our and our predecessors' interest in the Fireworks Pictures, all of which were all produced or acquired by our predecessors. We record no value in our financial statements for our interests in the Fireworks Pictures, other than immaterial amounts of legal fees. Should we not prevail, we may have a liability for our own or Fireworks' legal fees and would lose the interest we claim in the Fireworks Pictures. We may not prevail in the Fireworks litigation. Loss of this litigation where we are a plaintiff will cause no liability to us other than possible payment of up to \$200,000 in legal fees to defendants.

We prevailed in a motion for summary adjudication on February 10, 2011 in the Canadian Action and will recover attorney fees previously deposited with the Canadian courts. As a result the Group now has a declaration by the Canadian court that the CanWest defendants infringed copyrighted works owned by us. We will now pursue Contentfilm to recover these copyrighted works and substantial damages for use of the copyrighted works after their purported acquisition from CanWest. The Group may incur up to \$200,000 in legal expenses to pursue this claim but expects to recover those fees from Contentfilm.

We have obtained a final judgment from the Queen's Bench in England for approximately \$300,000 converted by a Hungarian co-producer on the motion picture Nine Miles Down which we are seeking to collect through enforcement by Hungarian courts. The incorrectly appropriated fees have been included in the film assets in prior years. Capitalised film costs will be reduced upon collection of these fees.

We and several affiliates were named as defendants in an action by Arrowhead Capital Partners Ltd filed in the Supreme Court of New York County of New York State purportedly served on us on May 24, 2010, seeking to collect \$1,000,000 plus interest (the "ACG Loan") due to Arrowhead Consulting group LLC ("ACG") as well as foreclosure on the collateral granted as part of the Cheyne Loan described above in Liquidity and Capital Resources. The ACG Loan is fully subordinated to repayment of the Cheyne Loan, which has not been repaid, and a subsidiary of ours has been assigned all Cheyne's rights under the subordination provision of the Cheyne Loan. As a result we do not believe that ACG has the right to maintain this action to collect any monies or to foreclose on any collateral pursuant to the Cheyne Loan. We intend to vigorously defend against this action, but have nevertheless accrued for both loan and accrued interest as of June 30, 2010.

We and several affiliates including our Chief Executive Officer were named as defendants in an action by Arrowhead Target Fund, Ltd. filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on September 8, 2010, seeking to collect approximately \$1,200,000 of monies collected on twelve motion pictures pledged to Arrowhead by our affiliate Seven Arts Pictures Future Flows 1, LLC (“SFF”) and not paid to Arrowhead and another \$7,100,000 for alleged breach of fiduciary duty and misrepresentation. SFF has answered this action but Arrowhead has not claimed against it on the promissory note executed by SFF or sought foreclosure on the twelve motion pictures owned by it. We and our affiliate have objected to jurisdiction of the New York Supreme Court and expect this item to be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. We believe there is no basis for any material claim against us by Arrowhead based on fiduciary duty, misrepresentation or breach of contract beyond amounts we have reserved on our financial statements.

One of our affiliates has filed an action against Zeus Partners Limited and two of its executives for indemnity in relation to Value Added Tax due with respect to the Zeus Transaction described in Summary Financial Information note 5 above. The purpose of this action is to protect our rights with respect to any potential liability to us with respect to Value Added Tax arising out of the Zeus Transaction. This action was disallowed by the Court through a technicality therefore subsequent to June 30, 2010, the SAFCO's themselves have now filed the same action against Zeus Partners Limited and two of its executives.

One of our affiliates was the defendant in an action brought by a former consultant in a local court in the United Kingdom for £15,000 (\$22,500) based on services allegedly rendered. We believe this claim is baseless and intend to rigorously defend against this action.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On a regular basis, management evaluates our estimates and assumptions and bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

#### Basis of accounting:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), the Companies Act 2006 of England and Wales and Article 4 of the International Accounting Standard ("IAS") Regulations. In addition, we also complied with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

We produce and acquire motion pictures for distribution in theatres, in home entertainment and/or for television exploitation. We operate in one principal business segment as a motion picture producer and distributor. Whether considered individually or in combination, our business as both a motion picture producer and distributor, do not constitute separate segments under SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information which is IFRS No. 8. We believe that all our businesses are functionally and financially similar.

IFRS does not specifically address amortization of film costs, or participations and residuals. As a result, companies reporting under IFRS record these costs using principles similar to those provided by US GAAP. In accordance with SOP 00-2: Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films, an entity is required to amortize film costs and to accrue participation costs using the individual-film-forecast method. The method amortizes film costs as the ratio of current period actual revenue to estimated remaining unrecognized ultimate revenue (as of the beginning of the current fiscal year). At each reporting date, the estimated remaining unrecognized ultimate revenue is updated with any changes being charged to the income statement in the fiscal year of revision.

We had also engaged in various transactions under which we have received cash proceeds from the transfer of tax credits or other tax benefits associated with its motion picture productions. Any such proceeds are generally treated as a reduction in the production costs of the applicable motion picture.

- a) To the extent such tax benefit proceeds would exceed the capitalized cost of the film or represent fee income not applied to production cost, such proceeds are accounted for as producers' fees income where relevant producers contracts are in place.

- b) To the extent that we were to receive benefits from tax advantaged investments relating to
- a. a picture that has not commenced production by a particular date and that investment is forfeited such that we has no further obligations to the investor.
  - b. third party productions taken on by us as sales agent/distributor then such benefits are also recorded as producer fees income.

Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements of the “Group” included the financial statements of Seven Arts Pictures Plc (“SAP Plc”), and its subsidiaries, Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment Limited (“SAFE Ltd”), Seven Arts Filmed Entertainment (UK) Limited, Cinematic Finance Limited and Cinematic Finance (Equicap) Ltd. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

We changed its fiscal year end from March 31 to June 30 during the period ended June 30, 2008. Accordingly we have included a three month stub period ended June 30, 2008 in its consolidated financial statements.

We consolidates the revenues and expenses of Seven Arts Pictures Louisiana LLC (“SAPLA”), a related party company solely as such relate to film distribution revenues and fee related revenues controlled by us and payable to us. We do not control SAPLA and is not responsible for the losses or indebtedness of SAPLA, except with respect to a guarantee of one loan for a post-production facility.

We engage in transactions with affiliates under which the affiliates produce and deliver motion pictures to us and in the case of SAPLA are also constructing a production facility for such productions. None of these affiliates are variable interest entities or special purpose entities required to be consolidated in accordance with SIC-12, Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities issued by the IASB.

## Total Revenues

Revenues earned by us can be classified into two categories:

- 1) Film revenues: earned from the exploitation of our new productions, back catalogue and third party productions taken on as sales agent.
- 2) Fee-related revenues: Producer's fees income earned by the Group on productions controlled by us is earned when we are entitled to receive under a binding agreement a fixed sum irrespective of the distribution revenue from that picture.

## Film Revenues

Our specific film revenue recognition policies recognize revenue from a sale (minimum guarantee – non refundable advances) or licensing arrangement (royalty agreement) of a film when all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Persuasive evidence of a sale or licensing arrangement with a customer exists.
- b. The film is complete and, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, has been delivered or is available for immediate and unconditional delivery (i.e. the “notice of delivery”(NOD)) has been sent and there is a master negative available for the customer).
- c. The license period of the arrangement has begun and the customer can begin its exploitation, exhibition, or sale.
- d. The arrangement fee is fixed or determinable.
- e. Collection of the arrangement fee is reasonably assured.

A written agreement with clients (purchase order, letter, contract, etc.,) indicating the film name, territory and period is required for the recognition of revenue. Revenue is recognized when the performance criteria in the contracts have been met. The customer generally confirms agreement by their signature on the contract:

- Minimum guarantee revenue (i.e. non-refundable advances) is recognized as and when the film is available for delivery to the respective territories. Cash deposits received on the signing of the contracts are recorded as deferred income until the film is available for delivery (as above) at which point the deposit revenue is recognized. We do not recognize any revenues relating to minimum guarantee on any motion picture or amortization expenses on that picture until United States theatrical release if we have agreed with the licensees that delivery or payment of minimum guarantee will be delayed for any material period of time to permit such a theatrical release.
- Royalty revenue which equates to an agreed share of gross receipts of films is recognized as income as and when we are notified of the amounts by the customers through their royalty reports.

## Fee-related revenues

Many countries make tax credits available to encourage film production in the territory. We benefit from tax credits in

- a) the UK and several other European territories for their European productions
- b) Canada for their Canadian productions



c) Louisiana for their US productions

d) Tax preferred financing deals

In the majority of circumstances these tax credits are treated as a reduction in the capitalized costs of the film assets they are financing. However, to the extent such tax benefit proceeds would

a) exceed the capitalized cost of the film or

b) represent fee income not applied to production cost, such proceeds are accounted for as producers' fees income where relevant producers contracts are in place.

In addition, to the extent that we receive benefits from tax advantaged investments relating to

a) a picture that has not commenced production by the investment agreement closing date that investment is forfeited such that we have no further obligations to the investor

b) third party productions taken on by us as sales agent/distributor then such benefits are also recorded as producer fees income

One of the risks for the investor associated with these tax advantaged investments is that a particular picture will not start production within the investment agreement period therefore giving an asset value of \$Nil to their slate of investments. The contract with us will generally state that there is no recourse to us and associated companies as this is one of the many risks of the film industry that the investors are made aware of on signing the investment agreements. Therefore, when a picture has not commenced production by the investment agreement closing date that investment is forfeited and we have no further obligations to the investors. These financing schemes are part of our general operations in its role of producer.

**Film Costs:** Film costs include the unamortized costs of completed films which have been produced by us or for which we have acquired distribution rights, libraries acquired as part of acquisitions of companies and films in progress and in development.

For films we produce, capitalized costs include all direct production and financing costs, capitalized interest and production overhead. Directly attributable interest is capitalized as part of intangible fixed assets and is based on interest charged as a result of obtaining bank and other borrowings to finance these assets. Costs of acquiring and producing films are amortized using the individual-film-forecast method, whereby these costs are amortized and participations and residuals costs are accrued in the proportion that current year's revenue bears to management's estimate of ultimate revenue at the beginning of the current year expected to be recognized from the exploitation, exhibition or sale of the films. The great majority of a film's costs (80% or more) are generally amortized within three years of the picture's initial release.

Ultimate revenue includes estimates over a period not to exceed ten years following the date of initial release. Film costs are stated at the lower of amortized cost or estimated fair value. Individual film costs are reviewed on a title-by-title basis, when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the fair value of a film is less than its unamortized cost. The fair value of the film is determined using management's future revenue and cost estimates and a discounted cash flow approach. Additional amortization is recorded in the amount by which the unamortized costs exceed the estimated fair value of the film. Estimates of future revenue involve measurement uncertainty and it is therefore possible that reductions in the carrying value of investment in films may be required as a consequence of changes in management's future revenue estimates.

Films in progress include the accumulated costs of productions in films which have not yet been completed.

Films in development include costs of acquiring film rights to books, stage plays or original screenplays and costs to adapt such projects. Such costs are capitalized and, upon commencement of production, are transferred to production costs. Projects in development are written off at the earlier of the date they are determined not to be recoverable or when abandoned, or three years from the date of the initial investment.

**Accounts Receivables:** Receivables are recognized at the initial amount of the invoice. As a result of the nature of our activities, accounts receivables are generally of a short-term nature. However, any receivable whose recovery date was distant would be measured at its present value. We do not charge interest on late payment of trade receivables and loans.

Reserve for doubtful accounts represent a provision charged to reflect management's best estimate of the likelihood that certain of our accounts receivable may not ultimately be collected. This provision is based on historical experience and relevant facts and information regarding collectability at the time and will be adjusted up or down over time with the benefit of actual results.

Any receivable outstanding is only written off after management has deemed the receivable to be uncollectible, under the terms of the agreement and or based on the financial conditions of the customers at each reporting period. We

determines our allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time receivables are past due, our previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to us, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole.

Substantially all of the trade receivables at face value as reflected in the consolidated financial statements are pledged as security for borrowings by us.

**Accounts Payables:** All operating trade payables (including notes payable and accrued supplier invoices) relate to the purchase of goods and services including those related to media space purchases as an agent. These payables are due within and or less than one year. However any payable whose due date was more than one year would be measured at its present value. The Group did not have any such payables during the periods presented.

**Income taxes:** Income taxes are accounted for by providing for the relevant tax charge as an asset or liability. The financial accounting and reporting for income taxes allows recognition and measurement of deferred assets based upon the likelihood of realization of tax benefits in future years.

Deferred taxes are provided for the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Valuation allowances are established when management determines that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The financial effect of changes in tax laws or rates is accounted for in the period of enactment.

We are not part of any consolidation return filed in the United States.

**Fair value of financial instruments:** The carrying amount of cash, trade accounts receivable, other accounts receivable, receivables due from and payable to related parties, trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and accrued expenses, as well as short-term debt, approximate their corresponding estimated fair values due to the short-term maturity and revolving nature of these financial assets and liabilities. Cash equivalents are recognized at fair value considering quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments. Long-term debt is based on estimated market prices for similar instruments, considering interest rates currently available in connection with bank loans with similar terms and due dates.

**Share based payments:** The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of options is recognized as an expense in accordance with IFRS 2. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options determined at the grant date, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets) by use of an option-pricing model. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. This estimate is revised at each balance sheet date and the difference is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

#### Inflation

Management believes that inflation has not had a material effect on our operations to date.

#### Related Party Transactions

For a description of our related party transactions see the section of this report entitled “Related Party Transactions.”

## MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

The United States motion picture industry encompasses the production and theatrical exhibition of feature-length motion pictures and the subsequent distribution of such pictures in home video, digital media, television and other ancillary markets.

The industry is dominated by the major film studios, including Paramount Pictures, Universal Pictures, Warner Bros., Twentieth Century Fox, Sony Pictures Entertainment (including Columbia Pictures), and The Walt Disney Company. These studios have historically produced and distributed the majority of theatrical motion pictures released annually in the United States. The six “majors” generally self-finance some or all of their film production and have domestic or worldwide distribution organizations. Major studios typically release films with direct production costs ranging from \$10 million to \$100 million or more, and provide a continual source of motion pictures to the domestic theatrical exhibitors.

For over a decade, “independent” motion picture production companies such as Summit Entertainment, LLC, The Weinstein Company and many smaller production companies, like ours, have played an important role in the production and distribution of motion pictures for the worldwide feature film market. While the independents may generally have more flexibility and less corporate restraints than the major studios, they also operate at a certain disadvantage to major studios in that independents generally:

- do not self-finance their productions and must spend time and resources securing financing and incur interest and other expense in connection with such financings,

- have far more limited distribution capabilities than the major studios making a wider release in any format more difficult,

- do not self-distribute and, as a result, must share revenues derived from their motion pictures with distributors,

- face greater competition from other independents due to an increase in the production of independent motion pictures,

- annually produce less films and, as a result, are not able to spread the risk of any of their films underperforming among a larger pool of releases, and

- produce fewer motion pictures at substantially lower average production costs than major studios and generate significantly lower per-film revenue and profits.

Many independent motion picture companies have failed and ceased operations in recent years. Recent examples of failed independent motion companies include Miramax Pictures, New Line Entertainment, Carolco Pictures, Orion Pictures, Weintraub Entertainment, DeLaurentiis Entertainment Group, Hemdale, IRS Media, IRS Releasing and Prism Entertainment. Other independent motion picture companies have recently substantially curtailed their motion picture production activities due to poor results, including Savoy Pictures, The Samuel Goldwyn Company and Cinergi Pictures. Numerous smaller independent film production and/or distribution companies have failed to achieve their business objectives.



## Motion Picture Development

Motion picture production begins with the development of a screenplay derived from an original idea conceived or acquired by the producer or with the adaptation of a popular novel or other type of media acquired by a writer or a producer.

During the development phase, the studio engages writers to draft and revise the screenplay and begins to obtain tentative commitments from a director and principal cast. A proposed production schedule and budget may also be prepared during this phase.

Upon completing the screenplay, if deemed good enough to produce, agreements with principal talent are negotiated and the film is “green lit” based on a viable production budget and estimate of ultimate profitability. At this stage, the film enters the pre-production phase. During pre-production, the production company: (i) employs creative personnel as needed; (ii) creates scene plans and the filming schedule; (iii) finalizes a detailed production budget; (iv) establishes filming locations, secures necessary studio facilities, completes required set design and construction; and (v) prepares for the start of principal photography.

Principal photography is the actual filming of the screenplay and may take from four to twelve weeks or more, depending upon such factors as budget, location, and the complexities in the screenplay. Following completion of principal photography, post-production work begins. The film is edited, visual effects are added, and voice and music soundtracks are synchronized with the picture. This results in the completion of the film negative that is duplicated to create the release prints for shipment to theatrical exhibitors. Since independent production companies are not able to absorb the costs of abandoned productions to the same extent as studios can, they are less likely to abandon green lit motion pictures. The consequence of abandoning a production has a greater negative effect on that independent’s results of operations.

## Production Costs, Financing, Co-Financing and Participations

In 2009, the production cost of a motion picture produced by a major studio for worldwide distribution averaged approximately \$65 million (MPAA 2009 Theatrical Market Statistics) as compared to the production costs of a motion picture produced by us in the range of \$2 million to \$15 million. Direct production costs, sometimes referred to as “negative costs,” consist of acquiring and/or developing the screenplay, film studio rental, cinematography, post-production costs and the compensation of creative talent and other production personnel. Distribution expenses, which consist primarily of the costs of advertising and release prints, or P&A, are not included in direct production costs.

The major studios generally fund production costs from cash flow from their motion picture and related activities or, in some cases, from unrelated businesses, and through co-financing activities. Substantial overhead costs, consisting largely of salaries and related costs of the development, production, distribution and marketing staff and physical facilities maintained by the major studios, also must be funded.

The independent production company normally finances production of the motion picture pursuant to financing arrangements with banks or other lenders in which the lender is granted a security interest in both the film and the independent production company's rights under its arrangement with the studio or independent distributor. In today's rapidly changing and competitive marketplace for motion pictures and with the current tightening of the credit markets, independent production companies have been utilizing additional forms of funding to finance their motion pictures, including "tax-preferred" financing (e.g., tax credits, sale/lease back transactions and direct subsidies), "mezzanine" or "gap" funds (which are senior to equity), government subsidies and the sale of equity. To minimize some of the financial risks normally associated with financing motion picture production, independent production companies often obtain, at various stages prior to the release of a motion picture, advances and guarantees from distributors in exchange for distribution rights to such pictures in particular territories. We believe that international "pre-sales" have become increasingly difficult to obtain resulting in fewer "pre-sales" with lower minimum guarantees, and this situation may continue for the indefinite future.

In recent years, studios have established co-production relationships on selected films. Under this arrangement, two studios agree to co-fund, co-produce and co-distribute a specific film, dividing film profit (or losses) earned from their respective distribution responsibilities. Co-productions typically reflect a studio's desire to mitigate risk on high cost films or to access specific material or talent. We intend to produce occasional larger budget motion pictures and will seek to co-produce any such motion pictures either with a major studio or with one or more other independents.

Both major studios and independents generally incur various third-party participations in connection with the distribution of a motion picture. These participations are contractual rights of actors, directors, screenwriters, or producers, entitling them to share in net revenue or profits from a particular motion picture. Each participation is different and terms are defined in the agreements governing the participation. Except for the most sought-after talent, participations are generally payable only after revenue collected exceeds all distribution and marketing fees and expenses, direct production costs and financing costs.

#### Motion Picture Distribution and Acquisition

Motion picture distribution encompasses the exploitation of films in theaters and in post-theatrical markets such as home video, pay-per-view, pay television, broadcast television and other markets.

Motion pictures are generally made available for distribution in markets subsequent to domestic theatrical release as follows:



	Months After Initial U.S. Theatrical Release	Approximate Release Period
International Theatrical	0-6 months	0-12 months
Domestic home video	4-6 months	---
Domestic pay-per-view/video-on-demand	4-6 months	3 months
International home video	6-12 months	---
Domestic pay TV	10-18 months	12-21 months
International television	18-24 months	3-12 years
Domestic network or Basic cable	30-36 months	24-36 months
Domestic syndication	48-70 months	3-15 years

Those of our motion pictures which receive a theatrical release are generally released in the DVD market four to six months after their theatrical release. We are aware that given the rapidly changing nature of the entertainment industry, these time frames for subsequent releases may soon change. Some in the industry believe that increased piracy, demand for pay-for-view, and changes in international markets are creating pressure to reduce these time frames. If these time frames shrink, there will be less time to generate revenues from motion pictures in each of those markets.

## Forms of Distribution

### Theatrical Distribution

Theatrical distribution of a motion picture involves the licensing of the motion picture to theaters, the manufacture and transportation of release prints or digital hard drives to theaters, and the promotion of the picture through advertising and publicity campaigns. The size and success of the promotional advertising campaign can materially affect the revenues realized from the theatrical release of a motion picture. The costs incurred in connection with the distribution of a motion picture can vary significantly, depending on the number of screens on which the motion picture is to be exhibited and the competition among distributors for theaters during certain seasons.

The distributor and theatrical exhibitor generally enter into an arrangement providing for the exhibitor's payment to the distributor of a percentage of the box office receipts for the exhibition period. The distributor's percentage of box office receipts generally ranges from an effective rate of 35% to over 50%, depending upon the success of the motion picture at the box office. The distributor's percentage of box office receipts generally decreases the longer a film plays in a theater. Distributors carefully monitor theater gross receipts to ensure that the exhibitor promptly pays all amounts due.

Many independent production companies will enter into "rent-a-system" arrangements under which a major studio will provide them with distribution services for a percentage distribution fee. These types of arrangements may be entered into before, during or after production of a particular motion picture. While rent-a-system arrangements can allow for a greater release, the costs of such an arrangement can be greater and the margins smaller than in the absence of such an arrangement. Under rent-a-system arrangements, the independent film company generally is responsible for half to all of P&A costs and the effective rate of the distributor's percentage of box office receipts is generally less than in the absence of such an arrangement. Although we prefer to handle our arrangements directly with distributors so that we negotiate terms directly and avoid sharing revenues from these motion pictures with a studio, we entered into a rent-a-system arrangement for the first time with our motion pictures Noise and Deal and may continue to do so with future motion pictures.



Historically, films have typically been released theatrically in international territories between one and three months after initial domestic release. In recent years, studios have begun to capitalize on global media saturation and are releasing films in many of the larger international territories within the first month following domestic release. International release patterns depend on local holidays and school schedules as well as the timing of competitive releases. Generally, our motion pictures have had an earlier release into international markets.

The majority of international theatrical revenue on all motion pictures is earned from Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Spain and Australia. Live action films are generally dubbed in French, German, Spanish and Italian and subtitled for the smaller territories. Animated films are dubbed in as many as 25 or more languages.

#### Home Entertainment

The home entertainment distribution business involves the promotion and sale and/or license of DVDs, and more recently Blu-ray Discs (see below). Traditionally, such sales or rentals for private viewing occurred at local, regional and national video retailers (e.g., video specialty stores, convenience stores, record stores and other outlets). More recent forms of motion picture sales and rentals for private viewing, provided by companies like Netflix and Blockbuster, allow subscribers to rent or purchase motion pictures by mail or by direct download onto their computers or televisions.

In order to leverage the advertising and publicity costs associated with theatrical distribution, feature films are generally released in the home video market four to six months after their initial theatrical release. Our motion pictures that receive a theatrical release are generally released in the DVD market within this time frame.

DVD's of feature films may be sold or licensed to domestic wholesalers and retailers for either a sales price or a percentage share of the rental revenue ("revenue sharing"). Selected titles, including certain direct-to-video programs, are priced significantly lower to encourage direct purchase by consumers. Direct sale to consumers is referred to as the "priced-for-sale" or "sell-through" market. Generally, after the rental market, DVD's are re-released on the sell-through market at reduced "sell-through pricing." Weakening economic conditions, the deteriorating financial condition of major retailers, the maturation of the DVD format, increasing competition for consumer discretionary spending and leisure time, piracy and increased competition for retailer shelf space, are contributing to an industry-wide decline in DVD sales both domestically and internationally.

While traditional retail, particularly the big box stores such as Wal-Mart, Target, Best Buy and Costco dominate the "sell through" market, Netflix and other non-traditional forms of video distribution are increasing their market share, and represent an increasing and important source of revenue.

## Blu-ray

In January 2008, Toshiba withdrew from the HD-DVD player manufacturing business, thus ending its format competition in high definition video with Blu-ray. According to the Digital Entertainment Group (“DEG”) a Los Angeles-based, industry-funded nonprofit corporation that advocates and promotes the many consumer benefits associated with various home entertainment products, including both physical and digital media on a variety of platforms, 2009 sales of Blu-ray Disc playback devices – including set-top box and game consoles – sold through 17.3 million units since launch. Some 4.5 million devices sold in the fourth quarter alone, bringing total units sold to nearly 8 million in 2009. The DEG also announced that Blu-ray Disc hardware sales experienced remarkable growth, with set-tops up an astounding 125% versus first quarter 2009.

The DEG estimates that more than 71 million HDTV sets have been sold to consumers, bringing the number of HDTV households to nearly 48 million. The DEG further estimates that 33% percent of these households have more than one HDTV. An HDTV provides the ideal medium for consumers to enjoy Blu-ray players and achieve the best HD experience.

Blu-ray disc players are available at more than 10,000 storefronts and are marketed by all of the leading manufacturers. There are nearly 80 different Blu-ray playback devices available. The DEG also announced that Blu-ray Disc hardware sales experienced remarkable growth in first quarter of 2010, with set-tops up an astounding 125 percent versus first quarter 2009.

As a part of the earnings conference call for the fourth quarter of 2009, Netflix CEO Reed Hastings announced: "Now over 10% of our subscribers are Blu-ray enabled." In other words, over 1.2 million Netflix subscribers now pay the \$1-\$9 Blu-ray access charge over their monthly subscription rate. This represents over 70% growth year-on-year, despite the 20% rate increase during 2009.

While the motion picture industry as a whole faced tough comparisons to the first quarter of 2009, the home entertainment category performed extremely well in March 2010 compared to March 2009, with consumer spending on home entertainment up two percent for the month, consumer spending on sell-through up four percent, consumer spending on digital up 35 percent, and Blu-ray Disc software sales up a staggering 124 percent. The DEG also noted that the Easter holiday often sees a spike in gift buying, which helped to fuel March sales.

## Pay-Per-View, Video-On-Demand

Pay-per-view (“PPV”) television allows cable and satellite television subscribers to purchase individual programs, including recently released motion pictures and live sporting, music or other events, on a “per use” basis. The subscriber fees are typically divided among the program distributor, the pay-per-view operator and the cable system operator.

An evolved form of PPV technology is video-on-demand (“VOD”). This method of content delivery allows consumers to view a film or television program whenever they choose, “on demand”. VOD use and revenue is expected to increase due to increased VOD subscriber penetration and the availability of more programming. We typically tie any PPV or VOD distribution arrangements into distribution arrangements that we make for pay television.

## Pay TV

Pay Television allows subscribers to view premium channels such as HBO, Showtime, and Starz/Encore that are offered by cable and satellite system operators for a monthly subscription fee. The pay television networks acquire a substantial portion of their programming from the major studios. Most studios have negotiated output agreements with the major subscription pay services whereby the service provider must license for distribution all qualifying film product from the studio for a guaranteed fee typically dependent on domestic theatrical performance. Unless a major studio distributes its motion pictures and decides to include that motion picture in its output arrangements, most independents directly negotiate with pay television networks by individual title, a process that often leads to deal terms that are not as appealing as those offered to major studios with output deals. The initial pay television window for theatrical product generally follows home video availability and precedes broadcast (free) television. We believe that our motion pictures are well suited for pay television.

## Broadcast and Basic Cable Television

Broadcast television allows viewers to receive, without charge, programming broadcast over the air by major networks (ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox), more recently formed networks (CW Network), independent television stations and cable and satellite networks. In certain areas, viewers may receive the same programming via cable transmission for which subscribers pay a basic cable television fee. Broadcasters or cable systems pay fees to distributors for the right to air programming a specified number of times.

Television networks, television stations, and cable and satellite networks generally license films and film packages (consisting of theatrically released feature films and made-for-television movies) pursuant to agreements with distributors or syndicators that allow a fixed number of telecasts over a prescribed period of time for a specified cash license fee or for barter of advertising time.

Pay and cable television services usually license pictures for initial exhibition commencing approximately 10 to 18 months after initial domestic theatrical release or six months after domestic home video release. Although many of our motion pictures are better suited for pay television, we have reached distribution with basic cable television for some of our recent releases.

## New Media

While internet and new media have been slow to develop, there are increasing indications that the delivery of motion pictures via the Internet and other non-traditional distribution systems will begin to generate meaningful revenues. Netflix currently represents a non-trivial portion of total DVD revenues. Verizon's FIOS and AT&T's U-Verse fiber optic distribution offerings have completed their test market phase and are being introduced across the country, with aggressive marketing in major metropolitan areas.

New distribution platforms and business models are being explored in the motion picture and other industries. Major cellular operators are exploring the delivery of content to cell-phones. Apple has expanded its iTunes and iPhone platforms to deliver movies via iTunes and will be releasing the iPad platform at the time of this offering. Consumers can now order movies through their Playstations and Xbox's. Cinema Now, Dell and HP are introducing programs which allow consumers to preload movies on their new computers. Amazon.com's digital service delivers movies, purchased on their Unbox website, directly to the Now Playing list on TIVO players. Similar services are being introduced by DirecTV and major cable operators. Hulu – a joint venture of Fox and NBC – is exploring ad-supported revenue models for the delivery of television programs and feature films.

#### Other Markets

There are multiple sources of revenues from non-theatrical distribution of motion pictures. The most common are distribution to hotels, airlines, schools, libraries, hospitals and the military. Soundtrack albums and licensing of rights to perform musical works from film music can be an additional source of ancillary income. Other revenues may be generated from the licensing of rights to manufacture and distribute games, toys and action figures, clothing and similar commercial articles derived from characters or other elements of a motion picture. To date, our motion pictures have not generated any significant revenue from these markets.

#### General Market Information

The principal motion picture industry association, the Motion Picture Association of America or MPAA, collects statistics on the size and composition of the theatrical, video, digital and television markets for the motion pictures distributed by its members, which are generally the six "major studio" distributors. Accordingly, the information compiled by the MPAA does not reflect information that includes motion pictures similar to those that we have produced if they were not distributed by a major studio and might not be relevant for the purposes of understanding the independent production company industry. Some of these statistics ("MPAA Data") may be found at [www.MPAA.org](http://www.MPAA.org). We did not compile the MPAA Data and take no responsibility for its accuracy, or the applicability of this MPAA Data to our business.

#### Theatrical

–Worldwide box office for all films reached \$29.9 billion in 2009, up 7.6% over 2008. International box office reached \$19.3 billion and accounted for 64% of the worldwide total.

International box office increased 6.3% in 2009. Asia Pacific saw the largest growth with 12.3% over the previous year.

–Domestic (i.e., US and Canadian) theatrical box office in dollars increased by 10.1% over 2008 to \$10.6 billion and by 20.3% over 2005 numbers. 3D pictures were a key contributor, accounting for \$1.1 billion, or 11% of box office.

Domestic theatrical admissions increased by 5.5% over 2008 to 1.4 billion, the first increase since 2002. Admissions per capita increased to 4.3, also the first significant increase since 2002.

The number of screens in the United States decreased to 39,717 from 40,077 in 2008, with a substantial increase to 7,736 (from 5,659) in screens projecting digital copies of film. The number of worldwide screens stayed relatively constant though the number of digital projections has increased by 86% to 8,669 which now accounts for 55% of all digital screens.

The Digital Entertainment Group (“DEG”) is a Los Angeles-based, industry-funded nonprofit corporation that advocates and promotes the many consumer benefits associated with various home entertainment products, including both physical and digital media on a variety of platforms. The DEG helps provide information and perspective about the home entertainment industry. Accordingly, the information compiled by the DEG reflects information that includes motion pictures similar to those that we have produced whether or not they were distributed by a major studio. The preponderance of their information is on and not be relevant for the purposes of understanding the independent production company industry. Some of these statistics (“DEG Data”) may be found at [www.degonline.org](http://www.degonline.org). We did not compile the DEG Data and take no responsibility for its accuracy, or the applicability of this DEG Data to our business.

#### DVD/Blu-Ray

The number of United States households owning a television which also own a DVD player in 2009 increased to 92 million (adjusted for households with more than one player). The DEG estimates that 67% of DVD owners have more than one player. The number of United States households owning a television which also own a Blu-Ray disk player jumped by 76% to 17.3 million..

Total DVD/Blu-Ray unit sales (including units shipped to rental outlets) in the United States decreased to \$8.7 billion, down 13% from 2008, but Blu-Ray sales. In management's opinion this downturn in the overall market can be attributable to a marked increase in the rentals from companies such as Netflix and Redbox.

Most Blu-ray Disc consumers are paying between \$20 and \$30 for titles, marking about a \$10 difference between the majority of standard-definition discs bought at \$10 to \$19.99 pricing, according to the NPD Group. Neither the DEG nor the MPAA issue statistics on the total size of the DVD market in the United States either for rental revenue from consumers, sales to consumers or revenues to distributors from rental and sales outlets. Management believes that the average wholesale price received by distributors is approximately 60% of retail revenues.

#### Television

Basic and pay cable television connections to all United States households with televisions (112.8 million) decreased to 34.4 million (basic cable) and 34.8 million (pay cable) from, respectively, 35.8 million and 35.6 million in 2006. However, satellite subscribers increased to 29.6 million households (2007) from 27.4 million households (2006).



## OUR BUSINESS

### Corporate History and Current Corporate Structure

In September 2004, one of our predecessor companies Seven Arts Pictures Limited (“SAPL”) and Seven Arts Pictures Inc (“SAP”) companies owned by Peter Hoffman, our Chief Executive Officer, transferred all beneficial and legal ownership to us of all of its interests in (i) 12 completed films, eight of which were co-produced through a joint venture between SAPL and Fireworks Pictures Inc., and four of which were produced by CineVisions, a predecessor of SAP, and (ii) the rights to certain development projects then owned by SAP, all for our common stock. The four motion pictures produced by CineVisions are now owned by our affiliate Seven Arts Future Flows 1, LLC except 9 ½ Weeks II for which we have lost all distribution rights. The remaining three films are: Johnny Mnemonic, Never Talk to Strangers, and Shattered Image. One development property transferred by SAP remains under active development by us; the motion picture rights to the published novel Neuromancer and screenplays based on that novel. SAP, its predecessor CineVisions, and SAPL were founded by our Chief Executive Officer and Director, Peter Hoffman, to produce and license for distribution independent motion pictures, as well as to provide consulting and financing services within the motion picture industry. SAP was incorporated on October 1, 2002 and assumed all the assets and liabilities of CineVisions, which had been incorporated in May, 1992.

On June 11, 2010, our shareholders approved the sale of all of our assets, underlying the ordinary shares of our subsidiaries to a newly formed Nevada corporation, Seven Arts Entertainment Inc. (“SAE”), which will be the new holding company for all operations described herein subject to a proposed registration.. Management believes that the registration of our membership on NASDAQ and issuance of ordinary shares of SAE is expected to be completed in early 2011. We do not believe that this reincorporation will have any material effect on the Group’s business or operation, except that all the assets and liabilities of Seven Arts Pictures Plc (including ownership of all subsidiaries) will be transferred to SAE, and shareholders of PLC will receive one share of common stock of SAE for each ordinary share of PLC they owned.

The principal rights of shareholders under the articles and bylaws of SAE and the articles of association of Seven Arts Pictures Plc. (“PLC”) are set forth below. The completion of the share exchange and asset transfer to SAE will not result in any change in the organization, management, directors, assets or liabilities of the Company.

In many respects, the rights of holders of SAE common stock under Chapter 78 of the Revised Nevada Statutes (“NRS”) will be similar to those of holder of ordinary shares of PLC under the United Kingdom Companies Act of 2006 (“UKCA”). Certain aspects of the rights of holders of the PLC ordinary shares and SAE common stock are discussed below. The following summary does not purport to be a complete statement of the rights of stockholders under NRS and the Nevada Articles, as amended, (“Nevada Articles”) and By-laws of SAE (“Nevada By-Laws”) (collectively “Nevada Charter”) as compared to the UKCA and the Articles of Association of PLC (“UK Articles”) and is qualified in its entirety by reference to both.

**Authorized Capital Stock.** The number of authorized ordinary shares of PLC was 102,636,800 par value of £0.25 and 6,000,000 convertible preferred shares of £1.00 and 13,184,000 deferred shares, par value of £0.45. The authorized common stock of SAE is 25,000,000 shares, 3,000,000 shares of Series A preferred stock and 24,700,000 unclassified shares of capital stock (upon filing the revised Certificate of Designation).

**Charter.** The UKCA and NRS law require the approval of at least the holders of a majority of all outstanding shares entitled to vote (with, in each case, each stockholder being entitled to one vote for each share so held) to approve a proposed amendment to the UK Articles or Nevada Articles. In addition, under the NRS any proposed amendment that would adversely alter or change any preference or any relative or other right given to any class or series of outstanding shares must be approved by the vote, in addition to the affirmative vote otherwise required, of the holders

of shares representing a majority of the voting power of each class or series adversely affected by the amendment regardless of limitations or restrictions on the voting power thereof, provided that such an amendment does not have to be approved by the vote of the holders of shares representing a majority of the voting power of each class or series whose preference or rights are adversely affected by the amendment if the Nevada Articles specifically deny the right to vote on such an amendment.

The Nevada Articles do not impose any requirements for shareholder approval of amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of SAE in excess of the approval of a majority of all outstanding shares entitled to vote.

Neither UKCA nor NRS requires stockholder approval for the board of directors of a corporation to fix the voting powers, designation, preferences, limitations, restrictions and rights of a class of stock provided that the corporation's charter documents grant such power to its board of directors

**Amendment to Bylaws.** Under the Articles, the board of directors has the authority to adopt, repeal, alter, amend or rescind the bylaws of the Company, subject to the power of stockholders to adopt, repeat, amend or rescind the bylaws. Under the NRS, unless otherwise prohibited by any bylaw adopted by the stockholders, the directors may adopt, amend or repeal any bylaw, including any bylaw adopted by the stockholders. The articles of incorporation may grant the authority to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws exclusively to the directors. The SAE bylaws will provide that the board of directors (but not the shareholders) has the authority to adopt, repeal, alter, amend or rescind the bylaws of the corporation.

**Stockholder Approval of Certain Business Combinations.** The NRS Section 78.411 to 78.444 provides certain protections to stockholders in connection with certain business combinations not included in the UKCA. We have elected to not be subject to these provisions described below.

Under Sections 78.411 to 78.444 business combinations with "interested shareholders are subject to a three year moratorium until certain conditions are met. An interested stockholder is defined as including a beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power. The three-year moratorium can be lifted only by advance approval by a corporation's board of directors. Finally, after the three-year period, combinations remain generally prohibited unless (i) they are approved by the board of directors or a majority of the outstanding voting power not beneficially owned by the interested party, as applicable or (ii) the interested stockholders satisfy certain fair value requirements.

Companies are entitled to opt-out of the business combination provisions of the NRS. The Nevada Articles provide that SAE has opted out of Sections 78.411 to 78.444 of the NRS and thus SAE will not be governed by Sections 78.411 to 78.444 of the NRS based by a determination by the board of directors of SAE that such regulation of business combinations is not in the best interests of shareholders to maximize the value of that shareholders' common stock.

**Classified Board of Directors.** The NRS and UKCA permit corporations to classify boards of directors provided that at least one-fourth of the directors are elected annually. The UK Articles contain the classification of the directors of PLC into three groups, each of which serves the three year and one of which stands for election each year. No such classification is included in the Nevada By-Laws

**Cumulative Voting.** Cumulative voting for directors entitled each stockholder to cast a number of directors to be elected and to cast all such votes for one nominee or distribute such votes among up to as many candidates as there are positions to be filled. Cumulative voting may enable a minority stockholder or group of stockholders to elect at least one representative to the board of directors where such stockholders would not be able to elect any directors without cumulative voting.

The NRS permit cumulative voting in the election of directors as long as certain procedures are followed, and the Articles of Incorporation specifically provide for cumulative voting.. The Articles of Incorporation for SAE do not provide for cumulative voting. Cumulative voting was not authorized by the Articles of PLC.

**Vacancies.** Under both the UKCA and the NRS, vacancies on the board of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation. Any director so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the director no longer on the board.

**Removal of Directors.** Under the UKCA and Articles of PLC, the holders of a majority of voting shares of each class entitled to voter at an election of directors may vote to remove any director or the entire board within without cause.

The NRS require at least two-thirds of the majority of voting shares or class entitled to vote at an election of directors to remove a director. The NRS does not make a distinction between removals for cause and removals without cause.

**Actions by Written Consent of Stockholders.** The UKCA and the NRS each provide that, unless otherwise provided in the Nevada Charter documents, any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting if the holders of outstanding stock having at least the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting consents to the action in writing.

**Stockholder Vote for Mergers and Other Corporate Transactions.** Unless the certificate or articles of incorporation specifies a higher percentage, both jurisdictions require authorization by a majority of outstanding shares entitled to vote, as well as approval by the board of directors with respect to the terms of a merger or a sale of substantially all of the assets of the corporation. The NRS does not require approval by the stockholders of a surviving corporation in a merger or consolidation if several qualifications are satisfied, including but not limited to the requirement that the number of voting shares outstanding immediately after the merger, plus the number of voting shares issued as a result of the merger, either by the conversion of securities issued pursuant to the merger or the exercise of rights and warrants issued pursuant to the merger, will not exceed by more than 20 percent the total number of voting shares of the surviving domestic corporation outstanding immediately before the merger..

Neither the Articles nor the Nevada Charter require a higher percentage to vote to approve certain corporate transactions.

**Stockholders' Dissenter Rights to Appraisal.** Under the NRS, dissenting stockholders of a corporation engaged in certain major corporate transactions are entitled to dissent from the transaction, and have appraisal rights to obtain fair value for their shares. Appraisal rights permit a stockholder to receive cash equal to a fair value of the stockholder's shares (as determined by agreement of the parties or by a court) in lieu of the consideration such stockholder would otherwise receive in any such transaction. Such rights are not available under the UKCA.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification Matters. The UKCA permit corporations to adopt provisions in their charter documents that eliminate or limit the personal liability of directors' corporation of their stockholders for monetary damages for breach of a director's fiduciary duty, subject to the differences discussed below.

In suits that are not brought by or in the right of the corporation, both jurisdictions permit a corporation to indemnify directors, officers, employees and agents for attorney's fees and other expenses, judgments and amounts paid in settlement. The person seeking indemnity may recover as long as he did not violate a fiduciary duty to the corporation, or acted in good faith and believed his actions were either in the best interests of or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. Similarly, with respect to criminal actions or proceedings, the person seeking indemnification must not have had any reason to believe this conduct was unlawful.

In derivative suits, a corporation in either jurisdiction may indemnify its agents for expenses that the person actually and reasonably incurred. A corporation may not indemnify a person if the person is adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom, to be liable to the corporation, unless a court otherwise orders.

Under the NRS, the corporation must indemnify a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation that has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding described above, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein. In such cases, the corporation must indemnify him or her against expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with the defense.

In all cases of mandatory or discretionary indemnification, Nevada law provides that the articles of incorporation, the bylaws or an agreement made by the corporation may provide that the expenses of officers and directors incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding must be paid by the corporation as they are incurred and in advance of the final disposition of the action, suit or proceeding, upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation.

Except where indemnification is mandatory or ordered by a court, no corporation may indemnify a party unless it makes a determination that indemnification is proper. Under the NRS and the UKCA, the corporation through its stockholders, directors or independent counsel must only determine that the indemnification is proper. Both jurisdictions preclude liability limitation for acts or omissions not in good faith or involving intentional misconduct. Neither the NRS nor the UKCA expressly preclude a corporation from limiting liability for a director's breach of the duty of loyalty or preclude a corporation from limiting liability for any transaction from which a director derives an improper personal benefit.

Under the NRS, a stockholder is entitled to dissent from, and obtain payment for the fair value of his shares in the event of consummation of, a plan of merger or plan of exchange in which the corporation is a party and any corporate action taken pursuant to a vote of the stockholders to the extent that the articles of incorporation, bylaws or a resolution of the board of directors provides that voting or nonvoting stockholders are entitled to dissent and obtain payment for their shares. The NRS provides exceptions to dissenter's rights. These exceptions include holders (i) of securities listed on a national securities exchange or designated as a national market system security on an interdealer quotation system by the NASD or (ii) of securities traded in an organized market and held by at least 2,000 stockholders of record, and a market value of at least \$20,000,000, exclusive of the value of such shares held by the corporation's subsidiaries, senior executives, directors and beneficial stockholders owning more than 10 percent of such shares, are generally not entitled to dissenter's rights. The Nevada Articles do not provide for any dissenter's rights in addition to those provided by the NRS.

**Stockholder Inspection Rights.** The NRS provide that any person who has been a stockholder of record of a corporation for at least six months immediately preceding his demand, or any person who owns or has been authorized by the holders of at least 5% of all outstanding shares, is entitled to demand inspection of and copy the stock ledger. Furthermore, any person owns or has been authorized by the holders of at least 15% of all of its outstanding shares, is entitled to demand inspection of and copy the books of account and financial records of a corporation and conduct an audit of such records. There are no comparable rights under the UKCA.

Production Activities of Our Predecessors

No production activities were undertaken by us until January 1, 2005 and all the production activities prior to that date were engaged in by our predecessors Cinevisions, SAPL and SAP. All our production activities after January 1, 2005 were under our direction. All the films discussed below were produced or co-produced by our predecessors and were distributed by our predecessors. The Hustle and A Shot at Glory were only distributed by our predecessors and were not produced by our predecessors.

Films Produced and Distributed from 1994-1998

Between 1996 and 1998, our predecessor CineVisions produced and licensed the distribution rights for Johnny Mnemonic, Never Talk To Strangers, 9 ½ Weeks II, and Shattered Image, which were assigned to us by SAP. CineVisions assigned all rights to distribute these films to SAP, which in turn all such rights to us. Subsequently, all rights to 9 ½ Weeks II were assigned by court order to a third-party in final judgment. We own the copyright to the other motion pictures either directly or through grants of all rights in perpetuity, through an affiliate.

Films Produced and Acquired by SAPL and Fireworks

In 1998, SAPL entered into a joint venture agreement for the production and distribution of motion pictures with Fireworks. Fireworks is a subsidiary of CanWest Global Entertainment, Inc., a large diversified Canadian media company. Pursuant to that joint venture, Fireworks and SAPL produced, acquired and distributed 11 motion pictures (the "Fireworks Pictures"), one of which was returned to the owner and two of which are among the motion pictures now owned by us, Shot at Glory and The Hustle. All SAP's interest in the Fireworks Pictures, were assigned to us in 2004 by SAP, which is the subject of the copyright infringement litigation as discussed in Managements Discussion And Analysis of Financial Condition And Results of Operation – Legal Proceedings.

Through SAPL, Mr. Hoffman produced and acquired Fireworks Rules of Engagement, Onegin, The Believer, Who Is Cletis Tout and American Rhapsody. These motion pictures are the subject of copyright infringement and contract claims that we, together with SAP and SAFE, have brought against Fireworks and Content Film. See management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Legal Proceeding. In particular, in these proceedings, we now claim based on assignment from SAP ownership of the following:

- A. All copyright and distribution rights to American Rhapsody and Who Is Cletis Tout.
- B. All international distribution rights to Onegin and The Believer.
- C. All distribution rights outside the United States and Canada to Rules of Engagement.

Films Co-Financed by SAPL

SAPL, co-financed three motion pictures in conjunction with Fireworks and Paramount. Of these motion pictures, we claim that one of them, Rules of Engagement, was transferred to us by SAP in 2004. As set out below, this motion picture is the subject of copyright infringement and contract claims that we, together with SAP and SAFE, have brought against Fireworks and Content Film. See Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Legal Proceedings.

Films Produced by Us

We have since January 1, 2005 produced the following motion pictures:

Title	Talent	Delivery Date	1st U.S. Release	Date Distribution Rights Terminate
American Summer aka	Director: J.B. Rogers	06/08	scheduled 3/11	n/a
The Pool Boys (CR) (All Territories)	Cast: Matthew Lillard Effren Ramirez			
Autopsy (CR) (All Territories)	Director: Adam Gierasch Cast: Robert Patrick	06/08	1/09	n/a
Deal (CR) (All Territories)	Writer: Gil Cates, Jr. & Marc Weinstock Director: Gil Cates, Jr. Cast: Burt Reynolds Bret Harrison Shannon Elizabeth Jennifer Tilly	03/07	04/08	n/a
Knife Edge (All Territories)	Director: Anthony Hickox Cast: Joan Plowright Natalie Press	06/08	03/10	3/23/2031



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Night of the Demons (CR)	Director:	Adam Gierasch	06/09	not yet scheduled	n/a
	Cast:	Shannon Elizabeth			
(All Territories)		Edward Furlong Diora Baird			
Nine Miles Down (CR)	Director:	Anthony Waller	06/09	not yet scheduled	n/a
	Cast:	Adrian Paul			
(All Territories)		Kate Nauta			
Noise aka The Rectifier (CR)	Writer/Director:	Henry Bean	03/07	05/08	n/a
	Cast:	Tim Robbins William Hurt			
(All Territories)		Bridget Moynahan William Baldwin			
Pool Hall Prophets aka	Writer/Director:	Keoni Waxman	09/05	12/05	n/a
Shooting Gallery (CR)	Cast:	Freddie Prinze, Jr.			
(All Territories)		Ving Rhames			

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Films Acquired by Us

We have acquired certain distribution rights to the following motion pictures since January 1, 2005

Title	Talent	Delivery Date	1st U.S. Release	Date Distribution Rights Terminate	
Back In The Day (All International Territories)	Writer:	Michael Raffanello	03/05	05/05	11/11/2019
	Director:	James Hunter			
	Cast:	Ving Rhames Ja Rule			
Boo (1) (All International Territories)	Writer/Director:	Anthony C. Ferrante	03/05	10/05	5/14/2008
	Cast:	Trish Cohen Happy Mahaney			
A Broken Life (All International Territories)	Writers:	Neil Coombs, Anna Lee & Grace Kosaka	06/08	09/08	10/26/2026
	Directors:	Neil Coombs			
	Cast:	Tom Sizemore Ving Rhames Grace Kosaka Saul Rubinek			
Captivity (All International Territories)	Writer:	Larry Cohen	03/06	07/07	5/10/2008
	Director:	Roland Joffe			
	Cast:	Elisha Cuthbert			
Cemetery Gates (1) (All International Territories)	Writer:	Brian Patrick O'Tolle	03/05	05/06	4/4/2020
	Director:	Roy Knyrim			
	Cast:	Reggie Bannister			
Drunkboat (All Territories)	Writer:	Bob Meyer & Randy Buescher	12/08	not yet scheduled	4/28/2011
	Director:	Bob Meyer			
	Cast:	John Malkovich John Goodman Dana Delaney			
Gettin' It (All Territories)	Writer/Director:	Nick Gaitatjis	12/06	08/07	4/4/2017
	Cast:	Jessica Canseco Patrick Censoplano Cheryl Dent Sandra Staggs			



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Hades aka	Director:	Gabriel Bologna	5/09	not yet scheduled	10/26/2027
The Black Waters of Echo Pond	Cast:	Robert Patrick			
(All International Territories)		Danielle Harris			
Men Don't Lie	Director:	Jane Spencer	not yet scheduled	not yet scheduled	
(All Territories)	Cast:	Michael Madsen			
		Elle Travis			
The Mesmerist	Writers:	Ron Marasco	06/02	09/02	n/a
(All International Territories)		& Michael Goorjian			
	Director:	Gil Cates, Jr.			
	Cast:	Neil Patrick Harris			
		Jessica Capshaw			
Mirror Wars	Writers:	Alex Kustanovich	11/06	07/07	2/3/2011
(All International Territories)		& Oleg Kapanets			
	Director:	Vasily Chiginsky			
	Cast:	Armand Assante			
		Malcolm McDowell			
		Rutger Hauer			
+ Popstar	Writer:	Timothy Barton	03/05	11/05	10/19/2014
(All International Territories)	Director:	Richard Gabai			
	Cast:	Aaron Carter			
		Alana Austin			
Radio Free Albemuth	Writer/Director:	John Alan Simon	6/10	NA	6/25
(International Territories)	Cast:	Alanis Morissette			
+ Red Riding Hood	Writer:	Timothy Dolan	03/06	06/06	5/2/2015
(All International Territories excl Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Latin American Satellite TV, Mexico, Middle East, Pan Asian Satellite TV, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia/Croatia, Thailand, Turkey)	Director:	Randall Kleiser			
	Cast:	Lainie Kazan			
		Morgan Thompson			
+ Supercross	Writer:	Ken Solarz	08/05	5/25/2019	
(All International Territories)	Director:	Steve Boyum			
	Cast:	Sophia Bush			
		Steve Howey			

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Cameron Richardson

The Wedding Chest	Writer:	Ekaterina Tirdatova	3/08	not yet scheduled	10/4/2021
(All International Territories excluding Russia, Germany and France)	Director:	Nurbek Egen			
	Cast:	Natasha Regnier			
		Bolot Tentimyshov			

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## Our Business Strategy

Our current business strategy is:

- To finance, produce and distribute two to four motion pictures in-house per year with budgets of between \$2 million and \$15 million each. As previously stated, certain of these pictures will receive only a limited theatrical release while others will be released more widely.
- To supplement our core strategy by producing an occasional higher cost motion picture (production budgets of \$30 - \$50 million). We will seek to co-produce such projects with a major studio to guarantee a studio-wide release and obtain a commitment to cover a portion or all of prints and advertising (“P&A”) costs.
- To opportunistically acquire distribution rights to an additional two to five motion pictures produced by others, each year, for distribution in theatrical, video and television markets, as an agent, for a 15%-20% fee.
- To maximize our current use of tax-preferred financing structures around the world to fund our motion picture productions.
- To continue to reduce our financial risk on motion pictures we produce in-house by licensing certain rights to distributors prior to and during production, although we recognize that, particularly in the last year, the licensing market has become more difficult to access as a film financing tool.
- To increase our share of distribution revenues by entering into partnerships with theatrical and video distributors, to gain more control over the distribution of our motion pictures and to obtain a greater share of the revenues from distribution of our motion pictures.
- To scale our business over time by modestly increasing the number of pictures we develop and produce in-house as well as by more aggressively seeking to acquire for distribution motion pictures produced by third parties.

We believe that this is a particularly opportune time to be producing and distributing moderately priced motion pictures as, according to their public announcements, the major studios plan on reducing the number of pictures that they finance and distribute, preferring instead to concentrate resources on a limited number of high-priced, “franchise” productions. In addition, we believe that certain of the most successful independent motion picture companies have either been acquired or are focusing on higher budget films. We believe that these factors will attract exceptional levels of both talent and projects for lower budget motion pictures and independent film companies such as Seven Arts.

We do not yet have firm commitment for the financing and production of the six motion picture projects described on page one of this prospectus. We have no assurance that we will be able to finance production of these motion pictures but expect to do so within the next 18 months. In each case are currently negotiating financing and distribution arrangements but none are complete.

#### Our Competitive Strength

Our competitive strengths include:

- The experience of our management and our relationships with independent motion picture distributors.
- Our relationships with “key talent” and with independent motion picture distributors around the world.
- Our expertise in structuring tax-preferred financings.

## Production

Since 1996, we and our predecessors have developed, financed, produced, and licensed 16 motion pictures, primarily with budgets in range of \$2 million to \$15 million, for domestic and international markets. Most of our pictures have either received only limited theatrical releases or were released directly to post-theatrical markets, primarily DVD. We may produce the occasional higher cost motion picture (production budgets of \$30 - \$50 million), and if we do so, we will most likely choose to co-produce any such project with a major studio if they guarantee a studio-wide release and provide a commitment to cover a portion or all of P&A costs or with one or more other independent production companies. The number of pictures that we are able to produce and the size of the budget of those films depend upon the funds available to us.

We receive between 50 and 100 submissions of potential film projects or completed films every year, which generally include a "package" of a screenplay and certain talent elements (e.g. producer, director and cast). In certain limited cases, we will arrange for the creation of a screenplay and the "packaging" of creative elements. We commission independent production budgets of certain projects to evaluate the project's suitability for production or distribution. The pictures we produce are selected according to several key criteria formulated to maximize the profit potential of our films, including the potential to license the worldwide distribution rights to the film for an amount greater than the projected production budget (e.g. a minimum profit margin of at least 20%), the potential for the film to be widely accepted as a "quality" or "good" film, whether the key creative talent, including directors and two most prominent cast members, are likely to be both responsible and artistically gifted in creating the motion picture. There are no "rules" or specific strategic limitations on our choice of motion pictures to produce. The decision to move forward with a project is our Chief Executive Officer's decision based on highly subjective factors. However, we believe that the vast experience of our management team is critical to this decision-making process. We will, however, only consider a motion picture with a production cost in excess of \$15,000,000 if we are able to manage the risks of production through "pre-sales" or equity contribution to production of that picture.

In 2007, Seven Arts Pictures Louisiana LLC ("SAP LA"), a subsidiary of SAP, acquired real property in New Orleans, Louisiana, which they are in the process of developing as a production and post production facility for motion pictures in Louisiana. Over the past five years, Louisiana has become a popular destination for the production of motion pictures due to very favorable tax incentives. Since 2005, we have produced five motion pictures under the Louisiana Motion Picture Incentive Act (the "Louisiana Incentives"), which provides substantial transferable tax credits for film production activities in Louisiana accredited to us whether we produce or acquire a motion picture. The Louisiana Incentives provide generally that the producer will receive both a 25% (now 30%) transferable investment tax credit on all film expenditures on Louisiana vendors and a 10% (now 5%) transferable labor tax credit on all expenditures for labor performed in Louisiana by Louisiana residents. We generally obtain loans during production of a motion picture in Louisiana secured by these tax credits after a "pre-certification" by the Louisiana Film Office that the applicable motion picture qualifies for the Louisiana Incentives. We are then able to transfer these tax credits at a discount to third parties upon completion of the motion picture, audit by independent accountants of the applicable expenditures and "certification" by the Louisiana Film Office of tax credits payable based on the audited expenditures. We use the proceeds from the transfer of the tax credits to third parties to repay the loan secured by the tax credits, at which time the lender releases its security interest in the tax credits.

We are able to obtain similar refundable (but not transferable) tax credits arising from film production expenditures in the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, Italy and Hungary which offer refundable tax credits for production expenditures in each of their territories.



We expect the post production facility in Louisiana will open for operation by June 30, 2011. When completed, we anticipate that this facility will be leased to our motion picture productions in Louisiana and to other motion picture productions produced by unrelated parties. In accordance with the Intercompany Agreements any and all such engagements with the Company will provide no profit to our affiliates and we will pay only out of pocket costs incurred by our affiliates with no mark-up. SAPLA secured a credit facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$3,700,000, which has been used to acquire and begin the improvements on the property. This credit facility carries an annual interest rate of 2% plus the Prime Rate as published in The Wall Street Journal. We have guaranteed the amounts that SAPLA borrows under this facility and no additional consideration is provided for this guarantee beyond the existing agreement between SAPLA and us.

We have also entered into a new financing agreement with Palm in November, 2010 to refinance the existing indebtedness secured by our production and post production facility in New Orleans, Louisiana under which Palm has acquired the existing credit facility of \$3,700,000 plus accrued interest of our affiliate SAPLA for \$1,000,000 and agreed to advance an additional \$1,800,000 to complete renovation and construction of this facility. Palm's advance and interest at the rate of 15% per annum are due and payable within five years and are secured by the property at 807 Esplanade Avenue in New Orleans ("Property") and Louisiana film infrastructure and historical rehabilitation credits, as well as Federal historical rehabilitation credits ("Credits") associated with the Property. See Our Business – Production.

We do not anticipate the use of any material amount of our working capital to complete and operate this facility, and we expect to realize substantial film production, film infrastructure, historic rehabilitation and other state and federal tax credits and other tax incentives from the acquisition, renovation, and operation of this property as a post production facility. In particular SAP LA anticipates approximately \$4,000,000 in Louisiana Film Infrastructure tax credits, \$3,000,000 in Louisiana State Rehabilitation tax credits and \$3,000,000 in Federal Historic Preservation tax credits will be available from expenditures in connection with our facility.

#### Licensing of Distribution Rights

We license distribution rights in our motion pictures in the United States and in most foreign territories prior to and during the production or upon the acquisition of rights to distribute a picture. We share in the commissions generated by the sales of the pictures. Sale of a license to distribute a motion picture prior to its delivery is termed a "pre-sale" and may occur at any time during the development and production process. In a typical license agreement, we license a picture to a distributor before it is produced or completed for an advance from the licensee, which advance is recoverable by the distributor from our share of the revenues generated by the distribution of the picture in the licensee's territory, after deduction of the distributor's expenses and distributor fee. The advance usually is in the form of a cash deposit plus a letter of credit or "bank letter" for the balance payable 10-20% on execution (i.e., the cash deposit) and the balance on delivery (i.e., the letter of credit or "bank letter"). The license grants the distributor the right to the post-theatrical release of the picture in all or certain media in their territory for a predetermined time period. After this time, the distribution rights revert back to us and we are then free to re-license the picture. The license specifies that the distributor is entitled to recoup its advance from the revenue generated by the release of the picture in all markets in its territory, as well as its release costs and distribution fees. After the distributor has recouped its advance, costs, and fees, any remaining revenue is shared with us according to a predetermined formula. This is known as an "overage" and can be a significant source of revenue for us from successful films. However, a film's poor reception in one market does not preclude it from achieving success in another market and generating significant additional revenue for us in the form of an "overage" in that territory. In all of our licensing arrangements, we retain ownership of our films and maintain our control of each copyright. We intend to continue the practice of retaining underlying rights to our film projects in order to continue to build our motion picture library to license or sell in the future.



## Finance

We create a separate finance plan for each motion picture we produce. Accordingly, the sources of the funds for production of each motion picture vary according to each finance plan. We utilize financing based on state and foreign country tax credits (e.g. Louisiana, United Kingdom and Hungary) and direct subsidies), "mezzanine" or "gap" funds, which are senior to our equity, and senior secured financing with commercial banks or private lenders, together in certain cases with a limited investment from us, which is customarily less than 10% of the production budget. Since each finance plan is unique to each motion picture, we cannot generalize as to the amount we will utilize any of these sources of funds for a particular motion picture. We generally obtain some advances or guarantees prior to commitment to production of a motion picture project, but those amounts may not be substantial on smaller budgeted motion picture (e.g., under \$10,000,000), and in certain cases we have committed to production with an insubstantial amount of advances and guarantees. Unless we can manage the risks of production through the use of these financing techniques, we will not likely commit to production of larger budget motion pictures (e.g., over \$15,000,000), and we have never in the past committed to such productions, without substantial advances or guarantees from third-party distributors, or the equivalent in "non-recourse" financings.

## Motion Picture Library

In total we and our predecessors have produced or acquired interests in the following motion pictures to date described below in the table. We own (directly or through grants of all rights in perpetuity of at least theatrical, video, and television rights) either (a) the copyright to each picture designated as "CR" in the table below, or (b) distribution rights in the markets in which we operate for territories outside the United States and Canada (i.e. "International Territory") or for the territories designated in the table, for no less than 15 years. Historically, in any financial period a small number of motion pictures have accounted for the vast majority of our revenues generated from our motion picture library.

We have lost the right to manage twelve motion pictures (designated "+" in the table below) as a result of the exercise by the Arrowhead Target Fund of its rights under the Arrowhead Loan described above at "Risk Factors". As a result Arrowhead is collecting all sums receivable with respect to these motion pictures and all interest in and receivables from these motion pictures has been removed from our financial statements effective June 30, 2009, but Arrowhead has not foreclosed on the copyright and distribution rights of our affiliate in these twelve motion pictures.

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For purposes of this table, “Delivery Date” refers to the date the applicable motion pictures is completed and available for delivery to distributors. The “1st US release” is the date on which the film is first released in any medium (e.g. theatrical, video, television) in the United States.

Title	Talent		Delivery Date	1st U.S. Release	Date Distribution Rights Terminate
American Summer aka	Director:	J.B. Rogers	06/08	scheduled 3/11	n/a
The Pool Boys (CR)	Cast:	Matthew Lillard			
(All Territories)		Effren Ramirez			
+Asylum (CR)	Writer:	Patrick Marber	05/04	08/05	n/a
(All Territories)	Director:	David MacKenzie			
		Ian McKellan			
	Cast:	Natasha Richardson			
Autopsy (CR)	Director:	Adam Gierasch	06/08	1/09	n/a
(All Territories)	Cast:	Robert Patrick			
Back In The Day	Writer:	Michael Raffanella	03/05	05/05	11/11/2019
(All International Territories)	Director:	James Hunter			
	Cast:	Ving Rhames			
		Ja Rule			
Boo (1)	Writer/Director:	Anthony C. Ferrante	03/05	10/05	5/14/2008
(All International Territories)	Cast:	Trish Cohen			
		Happy Mahaney			
A Broken Life	Writers:	Neil Coombs, Anna Lee	06/08	09/08	10/26/2026

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(All International Territories)		& Grace Kosaka			
	Directors:	Neil Coombs			
	Cast:	Tom Sizemore			
		Ving Rhames			
		Grace Kosaka			
		Saul Rubinek			
Captivity (All International Territories)	Writer:	Larry Cohen	03/06	07/07	5/10/2008
	Director:	Roland Joffe			
	Cast:	Elisha Cuthbert			
Cemetery Gates (1)	Writer:	Brian Patrick O'Tolle	03/05	05/06	4/4/2020
(All International Territories)	Director:	Roy Knyrim			
	Cast:	Reggie Bannister			

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Deal (CR) (All Territories)	Writer:	Gil Cates, Jr. & Marc Weinstock	03/07	04/08	n/a
	Director:	Gil Cates, Jr.			
	Cast:	Burt Reynolds Bret Harrison Shannon Elizabeth Jennifer Tilly			
Drunkboat (All Territories)	Writer:	Bob Meyer & Randy Buescher	12/08	not yet scheduled	4/28/2011
	Director:	Bob Meyer			
	Cast:	John Malkovich John Goodman Dana Delaney			
Gettin' It (All Territories)	Writer/Director:	Nick Gaitatjis	12/06	08/07	4/4/2017
	Cast:	Jessica Canseco Patrick Censoplano Cheryl Dent Sandra Staggs			
Hades aka The Black Waters of Echo Pond (All International Territories)	Director:	Gabriel Bologna	5/09	not yet scheduled	10/26/2027
	Cast:	Robert Patrick Danielle Harris			
+ The Hustle (CR) (All Territories except Germany and Canada)	Writers:	David Howard & Michael Capellupo	10/02	12/02	n/a
	Director:	Stuart Cooper			
	Cast:				

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		Bobbie Phillips			
		Robert Wagner			
+ I'll Sleep When	Writer:	Trevor Preston	06/04	06/04	n/a
I'm Dead (CR) (1)	Director:	Mike Hodges			
(All International Territories)	Cast:	Clive Owen			
		Malcolm McDowell			
		Jonathan Rhys Meyers			
+ Johnny Mnemonic (CR)	Writer:	William Gibson	12/94	05/95	n/a
	Director:	Robert Longo			
(All Territories)	Cast:	Keanu Reeves			
		Dolph Lundgren			

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Title	Talent	Delivery Date	1st U.S. Release	Date Distribution Rights Terminate	
Knife Edge  (All Territories)	Director:	Anthony Hickox	06/08	03/10	3/23/2031
	Cast:	Joan Plowright			
		Natalie Press			
Men Don't Lie  (All Territories)	Director:	Jane Spencer	not yet scheduled	not yet scheduled	
	Cast:	Michael Madsen			
		Elle Travis			
The Mesmerist (All International Territories)	Writers:	Ron Marasco & Michael Goorjian	06/02	09/02	n/a
	Director:	Gil Cates, Jr.			
	Cast:	Neil Patrick Harris			
		Jessica Capshaw			
Mirror Wars (All International Territories)	Writers:	Alex Kustanovich & Oleg Kapanets	11/06	07/07	2/3/2011
	Director:	Vasily Chiginsky			
	Cast:	Armand Assante			
		Malcolm McDowell Rutger Hauer			