# PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC

Form 20-F January 23, 2003

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

FORM 20-F

|\_| REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

For the fiscal year ended: August 31, 2002 Commission file number: 001-15131

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. (Exact name of registrant as specified in the charter)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA (Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

#500, 56 EAST 2ND AVENUE, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA (Address of principal executive offices)

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

None

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

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

Class B Subordinate Voting Shares

The number of outstanding shares of each class of stock of PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. as of August 31, 2002 was:

1,091,875 Class A Multiple Voting Shares, without par value 2,795,969 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares, without par value

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

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item  $17\ X$  Item 18

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### PART I

	er Statistics and Expected Timetable
Item 3. Key	Information
Item 4. Info	ormation on the Company
Item 5. Open	rating and Financial Review and Prospects
Item 6. Dire	ectors, Senior Management and Employees
Item 7. Majo	or Shareholders and Related Party Transactions
Item 8. Fina	ancial Information
Item 9. The	Offer and Listing
Item 10. Add	ditional Information
Item 11. Qua	alitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Risk
Item 12. Des	scription of Securities Other than Equity Securities
	PART II
	faults, Dividends Arrearages and Delinquencies
	terial Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds
	ntrols and Procedures
Item 16. [Re	eserved]
	PART III
T. 17 P.	
	nancial Statements
	nancial Statements
Item 19. Ex	hibitshibits

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisors......

2

# PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

### A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The consolidated statement of operations and deficit presented below for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2002 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of August 31, 2001 and 2002, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. The consolidated statement of operations and deficit for each of the years in the two-year period

ended August 31, 1999 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of each of August 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, are derived from our audited financial statements which are not included or incorporated by reference herein. Each of the financial statements from which the selected consolidated financial data and operating data is derived was prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes contained in this annual report.

The selected consolidated financial and operating data set forth below is reported in Canadian dollars. However, for the convenience of the reader, the Canadian dollar statement of operations and deficit data for the year ended August 31, 2002 and the Canadian dollar balance sheet data have been translated to United States dollars using the rate in effect as of August 31, 2002. These translations are not necessarily representative of the amounts that would have been reported if we had historically reported our financial statements in U.S. dollars. In addition, the rates utilized are not necessarily indicative of the rates in effect at any other time or that may be effective in the future.

3

# SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,				
	CDN\$	CDN\$	- '	 CDN\$	CAN\$
	1998 	1999			2002
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA: Canadian GAAP					
Revenue	\$ 32,407	\$ 51,273	\$34,663	\$ 54,900	\$ 6,494
Amortization of programming Other costs of production and	27,234	43,179	31,144	57,612	6,639
SalesSelling, general and administra-	3,577	2,905	2,157	1,755	615
tion expense	2,201 	3,049	3,668 	4,521 	3,101 1,675
Other	376	484	781 	748	476
Total expenses	33,388	49,617	37 <b>,</b> 750	64,636	12 <b>,</b> 506
Net earnings (loss) from operations.	(981)	1,656	(3,087)	(9,736)	(6,012)
Interest income	50	274	775	499	597
Interest expense Gain (loss) on sale of capital	(589)	(1,188)	(963)	(2,295)	(2,364)
assets and other		360	2.72	233	176
Loss on write-down of assets					(166)
Provision (against) limited partner-				(2,000)	(100)
ship revenue interests					
Income taxes	(297)	(631)	(265)	(316)	748
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (1,817) ======	\$ 471 ======	\$(3,268) =====	\$(14,280) ======	\$(7,021) =====

Earnings (loss) per common share					
(1)					
Basic	\$ (0.70)	\$0.15	\$(0.86)	\$(3.71)	\$(1.81)
Diluted	\$ (0.70)	\$0.15	\$(0.86)	\$(3.71)	\$(1.81)
Weighted average number of					
common shares	2,603	3,083	3 <b>,</b> 795	3,844	3,888
Diluted number of common					
shares	2,603	3,094	3 <b>,</b> 795	3,844	3,888
OTHER OPERATING DATA:					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	(6,226)	(3,756)	(4,244)	(12,733)	20,007
Investing activities	(632)	101	(2,103)	(337)	5 <b>,</b> 395
Financing activities	6,990	6,234	6,351	12,588	(27,411)
EBITDA(2)	3,020	2,414	(1,531)	(8,489)	(4,929)

Δ

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,				
	- '	CDN\$	CDN\$	CDN\$	CAN\$
	1998 	1999 	2000	2001	2002
U.S. GAAP(3) Net earnings (loss), Canadian GAAP	\$(1,817)	\$ 471	\$(3,268)	\$(14,280)	\$(7,021
Shares	(1,224)				
tax		(187)	187		(53
net of income tax	3 <b>,</b> 575	1,382	4,080		
service providers  Additional debt discount - warrants	 			(24) (60)	(44 (133
Net earnings (loss) before cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for film costs, US GAAP Cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for film costs	534	1,666	999	(14,364)	(7,251
Net earnings (loss), US GAAP	\$534 ====	\$1,666 =====	\$999 ====	\$(25,100) ======	\$(7,251 =====
Earnings (loss) per common share(1) Basic Diluted Weighted average number of common shares Diluted number of common	\$0.23 \$0.23 2,304	\$0.56 \$0.56 2,935	\$0.26 \$0.26 3,795	\$(6.53) \$(6.53) 3,844	\$(1.87 \$(1.87

		AS OF AUGUST 31,			
	CDN\$	CDN\$	CDN\$	CDN\$	CDN\$
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Cash and marketable securities	\$ 1,876	\$ 4,455	\$ 4,459	\$ 3 <b>,</b> 977	\$ 1 <b>,</b> 968
Accounts and other receivables	10,235	19,901	16,443	28,203	3,871
Production costs in progress	11,906	3,446	15 <b>,</b> 637	3 <b>,</b> 039	1 <b>,</b> 356
Investments in television		2,070			
programming, net	358		2,560	3,667	2,332
Property and equipment, net	9,498	7,079	7,397	7,277	842
Goodwill and trademarks	2,544	3,185	2,913	238	
Total assets	36,913	40,706	51,340	\$47,270	\$10 <b>,</b> 763
Debt financing(4)	10,367	11,172	17,049	29 <b>,</b> 662	11,747
Deferred revenue	10,770	3,980	8,338	3,191	1,197
Total liabilities	24,454	22,340	35,715	45,729	16 <b>,</b> 030
Shareholders' equity	12,459	18,366	15,625	1,541	(5 <b>,</b> 267

(1) Earnings per share shown above are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

5

- (2) EBITDA represents earnings before interest, taxes, provision against limited partnership revenue interests, gain (loss) on capital assets, depreciation and amortization. For purposes of EBITDA, amortization excludes amortization of programming and excludes interest capitalized in production costs. EBITDA has been included because we feel that some readers will find it useful for evaluating our business. However, EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net earnings, as determined in accordance with Canadian GAAP or as an indicator of our operating performance. In addition, it should not be considered as an alternative to cash flows from operations, as determined in accordance with Canadian GAAP, or as an indicator of our liquidity or available cash. To the extent that EBITDA does represent cash generated by operations, this cash may not be available for management's discretionary use, due to debt service requirements, requirements to invest in television programming, and uncertainties. EBITDA, as presented, may not be comparable to similar computations presented by other companies.
- (3) Differences to U.S. GAAP shown above reflect the transfer of 160,000 performance shares to three of our officers and directors in 1998. Under Canadian GAAP, the transfer is a capital transaction outside of Peace Arch and is not accounted for as compensatory to any of the individuals who acquired the shares. For U.S. GAAP purposes only, a compensation expense of Cdn\$1.2 million was recorded in the year ended August 31, 1998. In 1999 and 2002 we sold real estate and reported partial gains under Canadian GAAP. The consideration included notes receivable. Under US GAAP these

transactions would have been accounted for using the deposit method due to the existence of the notes receivable and the partial gains of Cdn\$187,000 in 1999 and Cdn\$53,000 in 2002 would not have been realized at that time. In fiscal 2000, under US GAAP, the partial gain would have been realized. In fiscal 2003, under US GAAP, the partial gain of \$53,000 will be realized. Commencing with the year ended August 31, 2001, the accounting policy for accounting for film costs was changed and applied retroactively for Canadian GAAP purposes. For U.S. GAAP purposes, changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively with a cumulative adjustment to the current year's financial statements. In each of 2001 and 2002, we granted as compensation to services providers, warrants to purchase up to 100,000 Class B shares. For U.S. GAAP purposes only, a compensation expense of \$24,000 in 2001 and \$44,000 in 2002 was recorded. In connection with the debentures issued, we issued or repriced share purchase warrants and reported, under US GAAP only, additional amortization of debt discount of \$60,000 in 2001 and \$133,000 in 2002.

- (4) Debt financing shown above includes costs associated with both bank indebtedness and long-term debt.
- (5) Certain figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in fiscal 2002.

### Exchange Rates

Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, will also be referred to as "Peace Arch", "Company", "we", "our" or "us") publishes its financial statements in Canadian dollars. In this Annual Report, references to "dollars", "\$" or "Cdn\$" are to Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified, reference to "US\$" refer to United States dollars. For your convenience, this Annual Report contains translations of certain Canadian dollar amounts into United States dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be read as representations that the Canadian dollar amounts actually represent such United States dollar amounts or could be converted into United States dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise stated, the translations of Canadian dollars ("Cdn\$") into United States dollars ("US\$") have been made at Cdn\$1.5585 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Canadian dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "Noon Buying Rate") on August 31, 2002.

6

This table describes certain exchange rates based on the Noon Buying Rate. These rates are shown as U.S. dollars per Cdn1.00. The Noon Buying Rate on January 6, 2003 was Cdn1.5598 per US1.00.

PERI	COD
	$L \cup D$

FROM	TO	AVG.	HIGH	LOW
8/31/96	8/31/97	0.7308	0.7525	0.7139
8/31/97	8/31/98	0.6957	0.7293	0.6330
8/31/98	8/31/99	0.6635	0.6891	0.6423

8/31/99	8/31/00	0.6796	0.6973	0.6631
8/31/00	8/31/01	0.6543	0.6787	0.6334
8/31/01	8/31/02	0.6354	0.6619	0.6200
9/01/01	9/30/02	0.6349	0.6517	0.6304
10/01/02	10/31/02	0.6337	0.6406	0.6288
11/01/02	11/30/02	0.6370	0.6440	0.6308
12/01/02	12/31/02	0.6418	0.6461	0.6329
01/01/03	01/06/03	0.6381	0.6411	0.6349

#### B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable

#### C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable

#### D. RISK FACTORS

There are risks and uncertainties that could impact revenues and earnings from operations. In addition to interest rate risk and credit risk, that is referred to in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, there are several other risks specific to Peace Arch and our industry.

7

#### PROPOSED ACQUISITION AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Subsequent to August 31, 2002, we entered into agreements in December 2002 with regard to a series of transactions (referred to collectively as the "Acquisition and Financing Transactions"). Pursuant to the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, we would issue or reserve for issuance up to an aggregate 16,196,333 of our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares to effect the Private Placement Financing, Asset Acquisition, Debt Restructuring and Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee Transactions, each as described below, (the "Shares Issuances"). Each of the Share Issuances is subject to regulatory and shareholder approval. Each of the Asset and Financing Transactions is contingent upon the other Asset and Financing Transactions and will close concurrently.

In the event that we do not complete these Acquisition and Financing Transactions, we believe that we will not have adequate resources to meet our cash requirements into 2003. If the business climate does not improve so that we may earn revenues from our library of television programming, and if we are unable to raise capital from outside sources, we would be unable to make the contracted payments or meet the financial covenant requirements of our debt, causing our lenders to demand immediate repayment of our debt obligations. In such event, if we are unable to renegotiate our debt with our creditors, it is likely that we will be unable to continue operations.

Private Placement Financing: We have agreed to a private placement of 5,000,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a subscription price of \$0.30 per share, which price approximates the market price of the Class B Subordinate Voting

Shares at the time the private placement was negotiated, for total proceeds of \$1,500,000 (the "Private Placement Financing"). Under the Private Placement Financing, four (4) arm's length investors subscribed for and agreed to pay an aggregate \$1,500,000, in cash, for 5,000,000 of our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares.

Asset Acquisition: We have agreed to acquire a portfolio of assets owned and controlled by CPC Communications Inc. ("CPC") of Toronto, Canada and/or its subsidiaries, in consideration for the issuance of 8,333,333 of our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$0.30 per share (the "Asset Acquisition"). The assets include Film Production Company Assets, the Assigned Receivable Assets and the ongoing business activities of Greenlight Film and Television Inc. ("Greenlight"), a wholly owned subsidiary of CPC, collectively (the "Assets"). The Assets have been independently estimated to have a value of not less than \$2,500,000.

Greenlight, a Toronto company, has been in business since 1997 and is primarily in the business of producing theatrical motion pictures. In the five years since its inception, Greenlight has produced, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, more than thirty (30) feature films for worldwide distribution. These films, produced and/or executive produced by its President and founder, Mr. Gary Howsam, have been licensed by entities including Lions Gate Entertainment, Artisan Entertainment, Trimark, HBO and Blockbuster, Showtime, Hallmark Entertainment and Encore. Greenlight focuses on films with budgets from \$4 million to \$25 million, designed both for theatrical release and DVD/television. Following the Asset Acquisition, we intend to continue the future business activities of Greenlight.

The Film Production Company Assets proposed to be acquired by us from CPC include five films, held by single purpose companies, that qualify as Canadian content as determined by the CRTC (Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission), four (4) of which are being produced under tax treaties between Canada and the UK. The films, which are presently in production, have aggregate Canadian budgets of approximately \$26.5 million. The five companies are wholly owned by CPC or its subsidiaries and their feature films are described as follows:

 GFT Crime Spree Films Inc. is in production of a feature film "Crime Spree", a caper comedy starring Gerard Depardieu and Harvey Keitel, and directed by Brad Mirman.

8

- GFT Absolon Films Inc. is in production of a feature film "Absolon", a futuristic thriller starring Christopher Lambert and Lou Diamond Philips.
- GFT Rough Rider Films Inc. is in production of "Partners in Action", an action thriller starring Armand Assante and directed by Sidney J.
- 4. GFT Detention Films Inc. is in production of "Detention", an action thriller starring Dolph Lundgren and directed by Sidney J. Furie.
- 5. GFT Limit Films Inc. is in production of "The Limit", a suspense film starring Lauren Bacall and Claire Forlani and directed by Lewin Webb.

The above single purpose production companies (collectively the "Prodcos") own majority copyright and certain residual rights to the above noted feature films. Prior to closing of the Asset Acquisition, Greenlight has agreed to transfer 100% of the shares of the Prodcos to GFT Entertainment Inc., a newly

incorporated company, and, upon closing of the Asset Acquisition, we will acquire 100% of the shares of GFT Entertainment Inc.

The Assigned Receivable Assets to be acquired are as follows:

- 1. Federal and Ontario tax credit receivables due to the Prodcos in the estimated amount of \$280,000;
- Interim collateral deposit release of \$300,000;
- 3. Ownership of loan due to a subsidiary of CPC from GFT Limit Films Inc. in the amount of US\$959,713; and
- 4. Assignment of \$408,000 due to CPC with respect to proceeds of France exploitation of Crime Spree (the "French Proceeds"). Provided that we receive actual cash from the Assigned Receivable Assets and from the Film Production Company Assets in the amount of \$2,500,000, we have agreed to remit any further cash received from these assets to CPC until an amount equal to the French Proceeds actually received by us has been recouped by CPC.

We retained Ellis Foster, Chartered Accountants, to provide an independent estimate of the fair market value of the Assets. The conclusion of such estimate was that, as at November 15, 2002, the fair market value of the Assets proposed to be acquired by us is not less than \$2,500,000.

Debt Restructuring: We have agreed to a restructuring of the debt (the "Debt Restructuring") due to Fremantle Media Enterprises Ltd. ("Fremantle"). As at the date of this report, we are indebted to Fremantle in the approximate aggregate principal amount of \$7.58 million, accruing interest at a rate of 10% per annum (the "Fremantle Debt"). The Fremantle Debt is secured, providing Fremantle with a fixed and floating charge over all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries and a specific charge on certain assets held by us or our subsidiaries, subject to certain other priority charges.

Pursuant to the proposed Debt Restructuring, and subject to and concurrent with the closing of the other Acquisition and Financing Transactions, Fremantle has agreed that the scope of the Fremantle Debt and collateral charged will be restricted to our business, assets and undertakings as they exist immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions and any proceeds derived from such pre-existing business after those closings. Fremantle will not have any recourse, right or claim against any

9

funding, proceeds and/or assets conveyed to us as a result of the Private Placement Financing or Asset Acquisition.

To give effect to the Debt Restructuring, upon closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, our pre-existing assets and undertakings will be conveyed to one or more new or existing wholly-owned subsidiaries on the condition that such conveyance will not adversely affect the Fremantle Debt. The new subsidiary(s) will assume the Fremantle Debt and we will be released from liability in respect of the Fremantle Debt. Payments on the Fremantle Debt shall be made directly from the income stream of the new subsidiary(s). We will manage the business of the new subsidiary(s), subject to Fremantle's approval of operating budgets and business plans.

It is a term of the Debt Restructuring that we deliver, on or before the closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, an instrument in favor of Fremantle that evidences the principal amount of the Fremantle Debt and permits

Fremantle, for a period of ninety (90) days from December 31, 2004, to convert, subject to regulatory approval, such principal amount outstanding at December 31, 2004, into our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at the lower price of either (a) \$5.00 per share or (b) the closing price of the Class B Subordinate Voting Shares for the thirty (30) days prior to December 31, 2004, provided that in no event shall the conversion price be less than \$3.00 per share. If the whole of the principal amount of the Fremantle Debt, (excluding interest), remains outstanding at December 31, 2004 and the 30-day average closing price of the shares is \$3.00 or less, the maximum number of shares issuable on such conversion would be 2,527,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares.

Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee: We have also agreed to a reconstitution of a loan guarantee (the "Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee") provided to Comerica Bank - California ("Comerica") with respect to the guarantee of a loan from Comerica to Big Sound Productions Inc. of the United Kingdom, an unrelated company controlled by Jamie Brown. There is approximately US\$1.075 million due to Comerica under the loan agreement, which is currently in default. Big Sound Productions Inc. was our co-production partner on our 22 episode television series, "Big Sound". In the event that the loan is in default, we may at our option assume all of the co-producer's rights and interest to the series, subject to Comerica's charge on the rights to the proceeds from exploitation of the series in certain international territories (the "Exploitation Rights").

Pursuant to the Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee and subject to and concurrent with the closing of the other Acquisition and Financing Transactions, Comerica will release us from our guarantee of the loan and the guarantee shall be reconstituted into the form of a non-interest bearing, unsecured liability (the "Comerica Liability"). Furthermore, Comerica has agreed that, with the exception of the Exploitation Rights, the scope of the Comerica Liability will be restricted to our business, assets and undertakings such as they exist immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions and any proceeds derived from our pre-existing business after those closings, subject to the secured creditors and the priority of the Fremantle Debt. Comerica will not have any recourse, right or claim against any funding, proceeds and/or assets conveyed to us as a result of the Private Placement Financing or Asset Acquisition.

Upon closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, our pre-existing assets and undertakings will be conveyed to one or more new or existing wholly-owned subsidiaries as described above. The new subsidiary(s) will assume the Comerica Liability and we will be released from liability in respect of the guarantee. Payments of the Comerica Liability shall be made directly from the income stream of the new subsidiary(s), subject to priority and security interests.

10

It is a term of the Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee that we deliver on or before the closing of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, an instrument in favor of Comerica that evidences the principal amount of the Comerica Liability and permits Comerica, for a period of ninety (90) days from December 31, 2005, to convert, subject to regulatory approval, such principal amount outstanding at December 31, 2005, into our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$5.00 per share. If the whole amount of the Comerica Liability remains outstanding at December 31, 2005, then, using a conversion rate of 1.5588, the maximum number of shares issuable on such conversion would be 335,077.

The consummation of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions is subject to a number of conditions, including approval of our directors, approval of the Share

Issuances by our shareholders and The Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") and, in certain cases, execution of formal documentation. We have scheduled the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for January 20, 2003, at which the shareholders will be asked to approve the Share Issuances pursuant to the Acquisition and Financing Transactions. Based on proxies received to date for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, we currently expect our shareholders will approve the Share Issuances. Based on our discussions with the TSX, we currently expect the TSX will approve the Share Issuances pursuant to the Acquisition and Financing Transactions.

The following table sets out the pro forma share capital (on a non-diluted basis) prior to the Acquisition and Financing Transactions and immediately following the Share Issuances:

PRO FORMA CAPITALIZATION \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS A MULTIPLE VOTING SHARES Shares issued as at January 6, 2003 1,091,875 Shares to be issued pursuant to the Share Issuances: Private Placement Financing Nil Asset Acquisition Nil Reserved for Debt Restructuring Nil Reserved for Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee .\_\_\_\_\_ ISSUED CAPITAL: 1,091,875

(1) The proposed Debt Restructuring could result in the additional issuance of a maximum of approximately 2,527,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares during the ninety days following December 31, 2004 and the proposed Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee could result in the additional issuance of a maximum of approximately 336,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares during the ninety days following December 31, 2005.

11

(2) The 5,000,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares to be issued pursuant to the Private Placement Financing will represent 31% (18% of the voting rights), and the 8,333,333 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares to be issued pursuant to the Asset Acquisition will represent 52% (31% of the voting rights) of our issued Shares after giving effect to the Private Placement Financing and Asset Acquisition.

Decrease in Revenues and Going-Concern Issues

Due to worldwide reduction in demand for programming, and reduced cash flow available for development, we have experienced a sharp decline in production and distribution activities for dramatic television programming, which historically has made up the majority of our revenues. Our revenues decreased to \$6.5 million for fiscal 2002 from \$54.9 million for fiscal 2001. We underwent rapid production growth through 2001, which placed increasing demands on our financial resources.

Major television networks around the world are faced with increasing competition from various sources including basic and specialty cable channels, satellite, digital stations and the Internet. This fragmentation of the market, combined with downward price pressure due to a weak worldwide market for television programming, has resulted in a demand for more cost-effective programming. In order to meet market demands, we will increase the production of lower cost reality and factual programs, will continue to take advantage of tax credits and government incentives and will focus on programming with global market appeal.

However, the current weak worldwide market for television programming caused an industry slowdown that is reflected in reduced production activities in the Canadian market place. Based on this market trend, as well as on our increased production of factual programs that result in lower revenues than drama programs, we do not expect proprietary revenues to change significantly from 2002.

Our auditor's report for our fiscal year ended August 31, 2002 includes additional comments for U.S. readers on Canada-U.S. reporting differences that arise due to conditions and events that exist that cast substantial doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments as a result of that uncertainty.

In the event that we do not complete the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, we believe that we will not have adequate resources to meet our cash requirements into 2003. If the business climate does not improve so that we may earn revenues from our library of television programming, and if we are unable to raise capital from outside sources, we would be unable to make the contracted payments or meet the financial covenant requirements of our debt, causing our lenders, including Fremantle and Comerica, to demand immediate repayment of our debt obligations. In such event, if we are unable to renegotiate our debt with our creditors, it is likely that we will be unable to continue operations.

Risk of Delisting from The Toronto Stock Exchange

If the Acquisition and Financing Transactions are not completed, our shares may be delisted from the TSX. We have been advised by the TSX that we do not currently meet the minimum requirements for the continued listing of our common shares on the exchange. We have been granted a 45 day extension from our original deadline of December 27, 2002 to meet the listing criteria, but the TSX may limit this extension if the proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions are not completed. We believe that we will meet the criteria subject to the completion of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions.

12

Risks Related to the Nature of the Entertainment Industry

The business of producing and distributing television programming is highly competitive. We face intense competition with other producers and distributors, many of whom are substantially larger and have greater financial resources. We compete with other companies for ideas and storylines created by third parties,

as well as for actors, directors and other personnel. Therefore, there is a risk that television projects will not be successful, possibly resulting in a portion of costs not being recouped or anticipated profits not being realized.

Revenues derived from the production and distribution of television programming depend primarily upon acceptance by the public, which is difficult to predict. Some or all of our proprietary television programs may not be commercially successful, resulting in our failure to recoup our investment or realize our anticipated profits.

Fluctuating Results of Operations and Financing Risks

Results of operations for any period are significantly dependent on the number and timing of television programs and motion pictures delivered. Consequently, results of operations may fluctuate materially from period to period and the results of any one period are not necessarily indicative of results for future periods. In particular, results of operations in any period depend to a large extent upon our production and delivery schedule for television programs and motion pictures. As a result of the production cycle, our revenues are not recognized evenly throughout any given year. Cash flows may also fluctuate and may not directly respond with revenue recognition.

Our ability to maintain and expand our development, production and distribution of proprietary programming and to cover our general and administrative expenses depends upon our ability to obtain financing through equity financing, debt financing (including credit facilities) or the sale or syndication of some or all of our interests in certain projects or other assets. If our access to existing credit facilities is not available, and if other funding does not become available, there could be a material adverse effect on our business.

Our revenues have decreased to \$6.5 million for fiscal 2002 from \$54.9 million for fiscal 2001. We underwent rapid production growth through 2001, which placed increasing demands on our financial resources. As a result, we may fail to make the contracted payments or meet the financial covenant requirements of our debt, causing our lenders to demand immediate repayment of our debt.

If the business climate does not improve so that we may earn revenues from our library of television programming, if we are unable to raise capital from outside sources, and if we do not have the continued support of our creditors, it is likely that we will be unable to continue operations.

Our auditors' report for our fiscal year ended August 31, 2002 includes additional comments for U.S. readers on Canada-U.S. reporting differences that arise due to conditions and events that cast substantial doubt on our ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments as a result of that uncertainty.

Potential for Budget Overruns and Other Production Risks

Actual production costs may exceed budget, perhaps significantly, due to factors within or beyond our control. These factors may delay or prevent completion of a production. If there are significant cost

13

overruns, we may have to seek additional financing to complete the production. Financing on terms acceptable to us may not be available. We may be unable to recoup the additional costs, which could have a material adverse impact on operating results and liquidity.

Risk of Loss of Key Customers

In fiscal 2002, we derived 73% of our revenues from three customers: PAX, Life Network, and Nelvana who each accounted for 14% or more of our revenues. We expect that a significant amount of our revenues will continue to be derived from a relatively small number of customers. The loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks to Operations from Union Action

The film and television industry in British Columbia operates under collective agreements with several unions. In the event that one or more of these unions should take strike action, we may be unable to hire the required personnel to produce our programming. This could result in a delay or cancellation of production, causing a reduction in revenues and operating profits.

Risk Related to Overestimation of Ultimate Revenue

Investments in television programming are amortized against revenues in the ratio that current revenues bear to management's estimate of ultimate revenues for each program pursuant to the Statement of Position ("SOP-002") issued by the Accounting Standards Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. As a result of our policy we typically amortize a minimum of 80% of the costs over a three-year period. Management periodically reviews its estimates and adjusts the amortization of our programming accordingly. In the event that management should determine that the capitalized costs for a program exceed its fair value, capitalized costs would be written down in the current period, resulting in a corresponding decrease in earnings.

Government Incentive Programs

We currently finance a significant portion of our production budgets through Canadian government agencies and incentive programs, including federal and provincial tax credits, as well as through similar international arrangements in the case of our international co-productions. These tax credits combined can represent approximately 20% of an individual production budget. During the year, tax credits represented on average 19.7% of our production budgets. We will continue to qualify for these tax credits if, among other things, Canadians beneficially own or control a majority of the voting rights of Peace Arch. Because we have no way of confirming the actual beneficial ownership of our shares, it is possible that non-Canadians could acquire and beneficially own a majority of our voting rights. If Canadians fail to beneficially own or control a majority of our voting rights at any time, we could lose such tax incentives and the costs of our productions would increase substantially. Canadian law requires Canadian conventional, specialty, pay and pay-per-view television services to devote a certain amount of their programming schedules, including prime time, to Canadian productions. If we fail to qualify as a Canadian producer, it would be more difficult to obtain time slots in Canada for our programming, a "slot" being a broadcast time period for a program. We believe we will continue to qualify as a Canadian producer for this purpose as long as, among other things, Canadians beneficially own or control a majority of our voting rights. These incentive programs, including federal and provincial tax credit programs, may be amended or eliminated in the future, which could result in a material increase in the

14

effective cost of our productions. The loss or elimination of these tax and business incentives would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Proposed Government Incentives in the U.S.

In response to the outflow of film and television production from the U.S. to Canada and other worldwide locations, legislators in the United States have proposed legislation to allow for government incentives to encourage filmmakers to locate production in the U.S. In July 2001, Senator Lincoln of Arkansas introduced the U.S. Independent Film and Television Production Incentive Act, which would provide a wage tax credit for the production of certain theatrical films, telefilms and movies of the week that are shot in the U.S. and fall in the US\$200,000 to US\$10 million wage expense bracket. The credit would apply to 25% of the first US\$25,000 in qualified wages per employee. The bill has not passed the U.S. Congress, may not be enacted or may not pass in its current form.

In February 2002, California Governor Davis announced a proposal for a 15% wage-based state tax-credit, modeled after the U.S. Independent Film and Television Production Incentive Act, for California. Called the Anti-Runaway Production Measure, the bill would apply to employees involved in the production of a California-based film, and would not take effect until July 1, 2004. In March 2002, the California State Assembly passed the bill. The bill has not passed the California State Senate. Like the U.S. federal bill, the California bill may not be enacted or may not pass in its current form.

Because the proposals in the U.S. have not been enacted into law, we cannot assess the impact of such proposals on our business at this time. If such proposals were to pass or if similar proposals were to become law, such government incentives could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

#### Currency Risk

We receive a portion of our revenues from U.S. and international sources in U.S. dollars, while our costs are payable primarily in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, operating results can be affected by fluctuations in the US dollar exchange rate. We do not maintain US currency balances in excess of our estimated US payables. In addition, costs may be payable in currencies other than Canadian and US dollars. From time to time we employ derivative investments to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risks. We had no derivative instruments outstanding at August 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000.

We are a Canadian corporation with our principal place of business in Vancouver, British Columbia. Substantially all of our directors and executive officers and some of the experts named in this report are not residents of the U.S. and virtually all of the assets of these persons and substantially all of our assets are located outside the U.S. As a result, it may not be possible for you to serve summons and complaints within the U.S. upon these persons or upon us. Similarly, it may not be possible to enforce in U.S. courts, against such persons or against us, judgments of U.S. courts based upon civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. In addition, it may be difficult in Canadian courts for you, in original suits or in suits for the enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, to enforce civil liabilities based upon U.S. federal or state securities laws against us or our directors or executive officers, or our experts. We have appointed National Registered Agents, Inc. of Washington, D.C., to act as agent for service of process in any action in any U.S. federal or state court brought against us under the securities laws of the U.S.

#### A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

We are a vertically integrated company that develops, finances, produces and distributes high-quality, proprietary television programming for markets worldwide. We also provide production services for third parties on a contract basis. Our head office is based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, one of North America's major production centers. As a Canadian producer, we believe we currently have a number of competitive advantages over producers outside of Canada, including tax and other government incentives. With facilities in British Columbia, we also believe we have a competitive advantage over producers in other parts of Canada due to our proximity to Los Angeles, British Columbia's varied geography and its temperate climate.

We were incorporated as Vidatron Enterprises Ltd. under the laws of British Columbia on October 22, 1986 by registration of our Memorandum and Articles. On February 13, 1992, we consolidated our share capital on a one new for five old basis, increased our authorized share capital to 25,000,000 common shares without par value and 25,000,000 serial preference shares without par value, and changed our name to The Vidatron Group Inc. On February 5, 1997, we further consolidated our share capital on a one new for four old share basis, increased our authorized share capital to 25,000,000 common shares without par value and 25,000,000 preference shares without par value and changed our name to Vidatron Entertainment Group Inc.

By resolution dated July 14, 1999 our share capital was reorganized by converting our Common Shares into Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares, and by converting each 5 issued and outstanding Common Shares into 1 Class A Multiple Voting Share and 1 Class B Subordinate Voting Share. At the same time, we changed our name to "Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc.". All references in this document to share data refer to post consolidated shares.

Since our incorporation in 1986, we have been involved in producing and marketing a variety of products ranging from consumer based instructional videos, to integrated corporate training programs, to individually contracted corporate videos, feature films, television documentaries and television commercials. Historically, we derived the bulk of our revenues from production service arrangements whereby we were retained to produce a video program, film or television commercial for a fee.

In 1996, we commenced a shift in our business toward the production of proprietary television programming. The first steps in this process were the production of the feature length family films Double Play and Ronnie and Julie. Our shift into the business of proprietary television production was accelerated through the acquisition of Peace Arch Productions Inc. (formerly Sugar Entertainment Ltd.) in September 1996. Our principal motivation for expanding into this business was that it offered us greater potential for growth than our prior businesses. We also believe that the production of proprietary programming offers us the ability to create and expand a library of programming which will generate long term value.

As part of the Asset Acquisition of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, in December, 2002, subject to shareholder and regulatory approval we entered into a series of agreements to acquire a portfolio of assets which include an interest in five feature films and the forward business of Toronto based Greenlight Film & Television Inc., one of Canada's largest independent producers of theatrical motion pictures. See "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D above. We believe

that the Asset Acquisition will add significant management expertise and will put us in a strong position for future growth.

Our Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbols "PAE.A" and "PAE.B", respectively. Our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares also trade on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "PAE".

Our consolidated financial statements are stated in Canadian Dollars (CDN\$) and are prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The application of GAAP conforms in all material respects for the periods presented with U.S. GAAP except as explained in footnote 20 to our fiscal 2002 consolidated financial statements included under Item 17 to this Form 20-F.

Our head and registered office and production/distribution facility is located in the Peace Arch Building, Suite 500, 56 East 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. CANADA V5T 1B1. Our telephone number is (604) 681-9308 and facsimile number is (604) 681-3299. The contact person is Juliet Jones, President, and a Director. Our agent for service in the U.S. is National Registered Agents, Inc., 1090 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Capital Expenditures and Divestitures

In August 1999, we sold our Hamilton Street, Vancouver, British Columbia property for gross proceeds of \$3.27 million. We received cash in the amount of \$550,000 and a note in the amount of \$817,295, bearing interest at 12% per annum. The principal was due and repaid in the year ended August 31, 2000.

In October 2001, we sold our studio building located at 310 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia for gross proceeds of \$2.31 million. We realized net cash proceeds of \$1.46 million from the sale, which were utilized to pay down our subordinated debt.

In January 2002, we sold our West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia studio property for gross proceeds of \$4.72 million, consisting of cash in the amount of \$3.72 million and a note in the amount of \$1 million. The note receivable, which bears interest at 9% per annum, is due on January 1, 2004 and is secured by a second mortgage on the property. We realized net cash proceeds of \$1.03 million from the sale, which were utilized to pay down our subordinated debt.

In our normal course of business, we invest in television programming that we capitalize and amortize as described in the August 31, 2002 audited financial statements, Note 3(d) attached hereto. The amounts capitalized to investment in television programming were \$31.6 million in 2000, \$52.1 million in 2001, and \$1.6 million in 2002.

In addition we incurred general capital expenditures in respect to operations of \$589,000 in 2000, \$178,000 in 2001, and \$44,000 in 2002.

The information in this Annual Report is stated as of January 6, 2003, unless otherwise indicated.

#### B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

17

Development

We develop programming including episodic series, movies and documentaries. The

initial stage in the process of creating programming is concept development. We select programming concepts that we believe will have domestic and international market appeal. We often arrange for the involvement of industry recognized creative talent, including writers, producers, directors and actors, which makes the programming more saleable and increases the value of our library. In some cases, one or more of these people may already be involved when we become involved.

Our development department receives and evaluates written concepts, scripts, books and other literary properties from agents, writers and prospective production partners around the world. After the selection and acquisition of the necessary rights to source material, we generally involve broadcasters, distributors and investors in the further development of the concept. These activities often include the preparation of a series "bible", script writing or the production of a promotional reel that can be used as a sales tool.

#### Production

The production of proprietary programming involves the assembly of a team of production personnel, including script writers, directors, cast and crew. In the case of larger-budget drama productions such as First Wave, The Immortal and Big Sound, this team can include over 150 people per production who are hired either as employees or independent contractors. For our documentary and lifestyle productions our production team is smaller and many functions are performed using in-house resources. We form a wholly-owned production company for each production which retains the necessary employees and contractors.

In addition to our proprietary programming, we also produce creative works that are directed to training, education and the information needs of third parties. We offer domestic and foreign language production services for network television including entertainment segments, news segments and electronic press kits, as well as sports, entertainment and documentary all under various contract arrangements. While these production services represent only a small portion of current revenues, we plan to continue to pursue production service arrangements because they provide a training ground for our creative staff, foster our relationships with key industry participants and keep our facilities utilized during hiatus production periods of our television series programming.

Our proprietary programming and production services offer high production values and generally require extensive studio and on-location filming or taping, special visual effects, music scoring, editing and post-production finishing. Many of these activities are undertaken by our crews using facilities and equipment that we own or rent. Other key activities, including sound mixing and post-production finishing, are subcontracted to companies that specialize in these areas.

Since inception, we have produced feature length films, documentaries and various specialty programs for television. We have also produced 166 one-hour episodes and 90 half-hour episodes of television series programming. During fiscal 2002, we delivered one documentary and 17.5 hours of episodic programming, including 2 hours of production services. We have completed production of an additional 13 one-hour episodes of our series Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke, and eight one-half hour episodes of Whistler Stories were delivered during the first quarter of fiscal 2003.

18

Our current proprietary programming and other productions include:

First Wave. We have completed three 22-episode seasons of our science fiction thriller television series First Wave. First Wave was produced in association

with FremantleMedia (formerly Pearson Television), Francis Ford Coppola and Chris Brancato. Mr. Coppola is an Academy Award winner and producer and director of "The Godfather" trilogy and co-screenwriter of "Apocalypse Now" and Mr. Brancato is an accomplished screenwriter ("Species 2" and "Hoodlum"). We sold 66 episodes (all three seasons) of First Wave to USA Networks' Sci-Fi Channel. FremantleMedia distributes First Wave outside of North America. CHUM Television ordered 66 episodes for broadcast in Canada. In 2000 First Wave won a Leo Award for best male performer. The Leos recognize excellence in British Columbia film and television production.

The Immortal. We have completed production of 22 one-hour episodes of our television series titled The Immortal, co-produced with Alta Productions Limited, a Studio 8 Company, of the United Kingdom. The Immortal is based on the short story "The Tao of the Immortal" by Cary Solomon and Chuck Konzelman. CHUM Television premiered The Immortal nationally in Canada on SPACE: The Imagination Station in the spring of 2001. The Immortal has been in syndication in approximately 80% of the United States market and airs in various countries around the world.

Big Sound. In May 2001 we completed production of 22 episodes of our 1/2-hour comedy series, Big Sound, which is set in the music industry. Big Sound, co-produced with Studio 8 of the United Kingdom, was produced in association with Global Television, a CanWest company, in Canada. In 2001, Big Sound won the following Leo Awards: Best Music, Comedy or Variety Program or Series; Best Musical Score in a Music, Comedy or Variety Program or Series for John Mitchell; and Best Performance or Host in a Music, Comedy or Variety Program or Series for Deanna Milligan.

Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke. We have completed production of our third season of 13 one-half hour episodes of Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke. Animal Miracles tells the stories of the close relationships that humans develop with animals. We hold the world-wide rights to the series and have presold the third season to Life Network Inc. in Canada and PAX in the United States. We are actively pursuing agreements to sell additional seasons of Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke.

Whistler Stories. We have completed production of the first season of 13 one-hour episodes of Whistler Stories. Whistler Stories is a weekly series which explores the interwoven lives of real people who work and play in the Whistler, Canada area during the 2001/2002 winter season. The program explores the ambitions and passions of these people, in a setting of supernatural beauty and athletic risk-taking at one of the world's top ski and snowboarding resorts. We hold the world-wide rights to the series and have presold the first season, which is scheduled to premiere on January 20, 2003, to Life Network Inc. in Canada. We are actively pursuing agreements to sell additional seasons of Whistler Stories.

Documentaries. We have just completed production on two documentaries, Fantasy Lands, a look at our fascination with theme parks, and the documentary on world renowned native artist Bill Reid entitled Raven In The Sun. During fiscal 2002, we also produced the documentary Rites of Passage for TLC, which takes a provocative and fascinating look at contemporary male initiation rites in North America. We have also produced two one-hour documentaries for CTV and The Knowledge Network: Citizen Shame, about child poverty in Canada, and Harm's Way, about youth and violence. These programs were financed through Canadian broadcast sales and government incentive programs. We retain the right to exploit these programs worldwide. In addition, we produced: Heroines, a dark and thought provoking expose of the dark world of heroine addiction among women, Cake Night, a special on substance abuse

and It's a Mall World, a one-hour fun filled look at the North American phenomenon of shopping malls which has aired on the Discovery Networks TLC in the United States and Canada. In 2002, Heroines received four Leo Award nominations, including a win for Best Arts/Performing Arts Program, and was nominated for three Gemini Awards, as well as receiving four awards at the Yorkton Short Film & Video Festival, including Best of the Festival and Best Documentary - General Subject.

Feature Length Films. In addition to our current activities, we produced numerous feature films and documentaries. These include: Cadence, a feature length film starring Martin Sheen and Charlie Sheen; Island of Whales, a feature documentary narrated by Gregory Peck and commissioned by the PBS Nova Series; Outside Chance of Maximillian Glick, an award-winning Canadian feature film and three 90-minute made-for-television movies based on the Catherine Marshall Christy stories. Christy tells the story of a courageous teacher who leaves the city to teach at a mission school in the Appalatian Mountains in 1912. We have also participated in the production of two feature length films, namely, Now & Forever, a dramatic contemporary love story starring Mia Kirshner and Adam Beach and directed by award winning director, Bob Clark, and The Impossible Elephant, an endearing family story. Now & Forever won the Audience Favorite Award at the Festival of Festivals in Palm Springs held in November 2002. The Impossible Elephant won the YTV Silver Sprocket Award at the Toronto Children's International Film Festival held in April 2001. The Silver Sprocket is presented to the audience's favourite feature film. We have also produced two installments of our Contemporary Classics youth movie series made in association with Showtime and Hallmark Entertainment Network--Double Play and Ronnie and Julie. Prior pictures in the series include Annie O, The Halfback of Notre Dame and Robin of Locksley.

Major television networks around the world are faced with increasing competition from various sources including basic and specialty cable channels, satellite, digital stations and the Internet. This fragmentation of the market, combined with downward price pressure due to a weak worldwide market for television programming, has resulted in a demand for more cost-effective programming. In order to meet market demands, we currently plan to increase the production of lower cost reality and factual programs, will continue to take advantage of tax credits and government incentives and will focus on programming with global market appeal.

# Library

We hold varying ownership interests in our proprietary productions. It is our strategy to focus on increasing ownership and control over exploitation to continue to build significant future asset value. During fiscal 2002, we added 16.5 hours of programming to our library. During fiscal 2001, we added 56.5 hours of programming to our library. At August 31, 2002, our library contained approximately 222 hours of proprietary programming. We will continue to expand our library as we produce more proprietary programming.

#### Marketing and Distribution

We market and distribute our proprietary television programming under arrangements with worldwide distributors and agents. We also market and distribute titles in our library to existing pay and free television, home video and other markets worldwide, as well as through developing technologies. We typically directly distribute our programming in North America and contract with international distributors and sales agents, such as FremantleMedia, Oasis, and Rive Gauche to distribute our programs in markets outside North America. This strategy provides us with two principal benefits. We avoid the substantial costs and financial risks of distributing our programs to markets throughout

20

the world and, in certain circumstances, allows us to secure distribution advances to provide cash flow for the production.

Increasingly, we are reducing the use of distributors and handling certain distribution activities in-house or through specialized sales agents. This strategy sometimes requires more up-front capital, but can result in reduced distribution fees and expenses in the long run. It also allows us more control over the distribution process.

Our marketing efforts are focused on creating branded identities for our proprietary programs. We believe that such branded identities will lead to additional revenues from television and home video distribution and ancillary markets such as clothing, toys, novelties, books, CDs, soundtracks and other audio products, electronic and video games, Internet applications and other merchandise.

This table shows the breakdown of our total revenues during our past three fiscal years by activity and by geographical market:

		Year Ended August
	2000	2001
REVENUES BY ACTIVITY		(Canadian dollars in m
Proprietary programming	31.7	45.9
Production services	2.8	9.0
Other	0.9	0.5
REVENUES BY GEOGRAPHIC MARKET		
Canada	5.3	13.0
U.S	8.1	22.9
Europe and other markets	22.0	19.5

#### Key Relationships

We believe that our relationships with domestic and international broadcasters, distributors, financing sources and creative talent are important to the successful expansion of our proprietary television business.

U.S. and International Broadcasters and Distributors. We have produced our programming in association with a variety of U.S. and international broadcasters and distributors including Buena Vista Television, FremantleMedia, Hallmark Entertainment Network, MGM, USA Network's Sci-Fi Channel, Telmunchen, TFI, Columbia Tristar, MTV and Showtime Networks.

Canadian Domestic Broadcasters. We have a long-standing relationship with the Canadian broadcast community, including CHUM-City, CTV, Global, Life Network Inc., Knowledge Network and The Family Channel. We sold the initial 22-episode season of our 1/2-hour comedy series Big Sound to the Global Television Network. We sold our television series The Immortal, First Wave and Dead Man's Gun to CHUM-City. We have sold our television series, Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke and Whistler Stories to Life Network. We have also licensed two documentaries, Harm's Way and Citizen Shame, to CTV and Knowledge Network, licensed our documentary Heroines to Bravo, WTN, and CBC, and licensed our television movies,

Double Play and Ronnie and Julie, to The Family Channel.

21

Canadian broadcaster relationships are an integral part of producing in Canada, not only for the sales revenues they represent, but also because their involvement makes it possible to take advantage of various government incentives. See the discussion under "Regulatory Considerations--Canadian Content Requirements" for further details of these incentives.

Producing and Writing Talent. We have worked with Francis Ford Coppola and screenwriter Chris Brancato (Species 2 and Hoodlum), who is the creator and lead writer on First Wave. Our first dramatic television series, Dead Man's Gun, was created by Howard and Ed Spielman ("Kung Fu" and "Young Riders") and produced in association with Henry Winkler (Happy Days and MacGyver). David Steinberg, whose writing and directing credits with U.S. Network sitcoms include Mad About You, Friends and Seinfeld, joined our creative team to assist us with the development of our 1/2-hour sitcom Big Sound. We hire Canadian talent at all levels in the production of our programs, including writers, directors, production designers, editors and actors.

### Industry Overview

#### THE TELEVISION PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

The North American television production and distribution industry serves the largest broadcast market in the world, with a population of nearly 300 million people. In the last decade the growth of broadcasting and cable television markets outside North America through the privatization of broadcasting systems, the proliferation of broadcast licenses and the introduction of new delivery technologies, such as cable and satellite transmission systems, combined with the decrease in United States revenues per program due to market fragmentation has led to a higher proportion of revenues from international markets.

Generally, the right to broadcast a program is licensed by a production company to a combination of the U.S., Canadian and international broadcasters, including free television and cable networks or individual television stations in the first-run syndication market. After the initial network, cable licensing or first-run syndication period, the program is available for further commercial exploitation on cable or in syndication.

As discussed above, the current fragmentation of the market, combined with downward price pressure due to a weak worldwide market for television programming, has resulted in a demand for more cost-effective programming, such as lower cost reality and factual programs.

### NORTH AMERICAN MARKETS

In North America, programming is delivered to the end user by way of free television networks, cable channels and networks, individual television stations and satellite delivery services. Free television networks include NBC, CBS, ABC, Fox, UPN, WB and PBS in the U.S. and CBC, CTV and the Global Television Network in Canada. Each of the major free television networks in the U.S. and Canada currently schedules approximately 22 hours of programming in prime time during the hours from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sunday of each week. Programming generally consists of a mix of movies-of-the-week, mini-series, half-hour comedy and hour-length drama, factual and reality based programming, or action/adventure series.

In recent years, alternatives to the free television networks in the U.S. have expanded with the growth of other networks, cable channels and the development

of a first run syndication market leading to more

2.2

available slots for television programming. Cable channels include HBO, Showtime, USA Networks, Lifetime, The Family Channel, TNT and TBS in the U.S. and TMN, Super Ecran, Movie Central (formerly Super Channel), Channel D and Showcase in Canada.

#### INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Over the past ten years, the worldwide television industry experienced growth as a result of the development of new television broadcasting systems outside of North America. These systems represented significant new sources of revenue for television producers. Factors contributing to the growth of the worldwide television industry included the introduction of direct broadcast satellite services and pay television, as well as increased cable penetration and the growth of home video. Some foreign broadcasters sought out both indigenous programming in order to satisfy the local content regulations of their broadcast licenses, and international programming, largely from North America, to appeal to a wide audience. We frequently look to structuring our productions as international co-productions and thereby produce "international" programming that qualifies as indigenous in more than one country. In the most recent year, an overall economic downturn causing a decline in broadcast revenues has put downward price pressure on programming.

#### CANADA'S ROLE IN THE TELEVISION AND FEATURE FILM INDUSTRY

The Canadian film and television industry in 2001 generated total production activity of more than \$4.4 billion. At the same time as the domestic industry has matured, Canada has become a leading location for internationally originated productions due to several factors. Canada's geographic proximity to the U.S. and shared North American values and interests have led to the establishment of close professional contacts between Canadian and U.S. studios, independent producers, distributors and buyers. The current favorable exchange rate of the Canadian dollar, government tax incentives and the availability of free location assistance to television producers offered by many Canadian cities and several provinces increased production activity in Canada. Canada has made an effort to increase its pool of highly trained and professional crews, technicians and production personnel. Finally, with its wide-ranging topography, stretching 3,400 miles from coast to coast, Canada is ideally suited for location shooting. Urban centers such as Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal have been disguised as London, Paris, New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. U.S. companies with a strong presence in Canada include major U.S. studios such as Paramount, Disney, Universal Pictures and Columbia Pictures/Tri-Star Pictures; U.S. television networks such as ABC, NBC, CBS, Fox, UPN, WB and PBS; and film companies such as The Hearst Corporation and New World Entertainment, Inc., among many others. European and Asian film companies have also found Canada to be an attractive location and have often been able to access Canada's numerous international film and television co-production treaties.

Nonetheless, the weak worldwide market for television programming generally caused an industry slowdown that is reflected in reduced production activities in the Canadian market place.

#### COMPETITION

Television production and distribution are highly competitive businesses. We face competition from companies within the entertainment business, as well as alternative forms of leisure entertainment such as travel, sporting events, outdoor recreation and other cultural activities, among many others. We compete

with numerous suppliers of television programming and related programming, including national television networks and independent television production companies, many of which are significantly larger and have substantially greater resources than we have. Our main competitors in

23

Canada include Alliance Atlantis Communications Corporation, Fireworks Entertainment, owned by CanWest Global Communications Corp., and Lions Gate Entertainment Corp. In the U.S. our competitors include Spelling Entertainment Group Inc. and Carsey-Werner. We believe that we currently have a competitive advantage over U.S. competitors through our eligibility for Canadian tax credits described below under "--Regulatory Considerations--Industry Incentives". We also enjoy a competitive advantage over producers in other parts of Canada due to our proximity to Los Angeles, and British Columbia's varied geography and temperate climate.

#### REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Our status as a producer of "Canadian" programming, established and operating in British Columbia, makes us eligible to receive Canadian tax and business incentives.

We will continue to qualify for these tax and business incentives if, among other things, Canadians beneficially own or control a majority of the voting rights of Peace Arch. Approximately 55% of the voting power of our outstanding shares is held by Canadians. However, we have no way of confirming actual beneficial ownership of our shares. If Canadians fail to beneficially own or control a majority of Peace Arch's voting rights, we could lose our eligibility for these tax and business incentives. These tax and business incentive programs also may be amended or eliminated in the future. The loss or elimination of these tax or business incentives would have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations and financial condition.

#### CANADIAN CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

Canadian conventional, specialty, pay and pay-per-view television services are required to devote a certain amount of their programming schedules, including prime time, to Canadian productions. Compliance with these requirements is enforced by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission ("CRTC") and failure to comply can result in fines or the loss of a license. These requirements provide support to the market for Canadian programming, such as those we produce, as long as they qualify as Canadian programming for CRTC purposes.

In addition to scheduling requirements, Canadian conventional, specialty, pay and pay-per-view television services are typically required to invest in, or acquire, Canadian programming based on the nature of the particular service and financial performance. The requirement for a broadcaster to spend a specific amount on Canadian programming typically takes the form of policies or conditions of license. The nature of such spending ranges from expenditures on script and concept development to expenditures on specific categories of Canadian production.

The CRTC determines the criteria for certification of a program as "Canadian". According to CRTC regulations, a program will qualify if it is produced by an individual Canadian producer with the involvement of individual Canadians in key creative functions, and where a substantial portion of the remuneration paid to individuals is for services provided by Canadians and processing and final preparation costs are for services provided in Canada. A program may still qualify as "Canadian" even though some of the producer functions are performed

by non-Canadian individuals, if the production company is a "Canadian production company" and other requirements are met. A "Canadian production company" includes a Canadian company which carries on business in Canada with a Canadian business address, which is owned or controlled by Canadians and whose principal business is the production of film, videotape or live programming for distribution on television or in theatrical, industrial or educational markets. We believe that we will continue to qualify as a "Canadian production company"

24

for this purpose, so long as Canadian citizens or permanent residents beneficially own more than 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares or if we are controlled by Canadians.

The CRTC also requires Canadian conventional broadcasters to adhere to the Canadian Association of Broadcasters' "Broadcast Code for Advertising to Children".

#### INTERNATIONAL CO-PRODUCTION

Canada is a party to co-production treaties with more than 50 countries throughout the world, excluding the U.S. Canada's co-production treaties allow for the reduction of the risks of production by permitting the pooling of creative, technical and financial resources of Canadian producers with non-Canadian producers under prescribed conditions. Canadian co-production treaty partners include China, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand and Australia. A production that qualifies as a co-production for treaty purposes is considered to be a national product in each of the participating countries and, as such, is entitled to many local advantages in each country. More specifically, the co-production usually satisfies criteria for national certification in regard to content broadcasting regulations, government subsidies and tax benefits. The copyright in the production is shared by the co-producers, while the domestic distribution rights are generally owned by the respective co-producers. Sharing of foreign revenues is based on the respective contribution of each co-producer, subject to negotiation between the co-producers and approval by the appropriate government authorities. Two of our series, Big Sound and The Immortal, were produced under The Canada/United Kingdom Co-production Treaty.

### INDUSTRY INCENTIVES

### (A) REFUNDABLE INCOME TAX CREDIT - FEDERAL

Since 1995, a refundable tax credit has been available under the Income Tax Act (Canada) for eligible film and television productions undertaken by qualified Canadian corporations. The tax credit is equal to 25% of the lesser of qualified labor expenditure and 48% of eligible costs of production of a given project. Eligible costs of production are total production costs less any other government assistance, including any provincial refundable tax credit. Since our labor expenditures for a production typically exceed this limitation, we are generally eligible to receive a federal tax credit equal to 12% of the eligible costs of production. The credit is calculated on the basis of each individual production and is available only to taxable Canadian corporations which have activities that are primarily those of a Canadian film or video production business carried on through a permanent establishment in Canada and which are Canadian-controlled as determined under the Investment Canada Act. A corporation is controlled by Canadians for purposes of the Investment Canada Act where, among other things, Canadians own and control a majority of the voting interest. We currently qualify for this tax credit, and the reclassification of our Common Shares into Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares

and other changes to our Articles assists us in continuing compliance while allowing for non-Canadian investment. We believe that so long as, among other things, we continue to be Canadian-controlled as determined for the purposes of the Investment Canada Act, we will continue to so qualify and we will use our best efforts to ascertain that all our production projects will continue to be eligible for the tax credit. Federal tax credits refundable to us pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada) for television programming delivered in fiscal 2002 amounted to \$420,000.

25

#### (B) REFUNDABLE INCOME TAX CREDIT - PROVINCIAL

Under the terms of the current film and television provincial tax credit system under the Income Tax Act (British Columbia), British Columbia offers refundable tax credit incentives for British Columbia film productions. The incentives are available at the following levels:

- o  $\,\,$  Basic incentives equal to 20% of qualified British Columbia labor expenditures.
- o A regional incentive equal to 12.5% of qualified British Columbia labor expenditures for productions where principal photography occurs outside of the Greater Vancouver area in British Columbia.
- o A training incentive equal to the lesser of 3% of British Columbia labor expenditures or 30% of qualified labor expenditures attributable to payments to eliqible industry trainees.

Eligible labor expenditures are limited to 48% of the total production costs, net of government assistance. The credit is calculated on the basis of each individual production and is available only to a qualified corporation having a permanent establishment in British Columbia and carrying on an eligible film or television production business through a permanent establishment in Canada. In order to access the basic credit, the corporation must also be controlled by persons domiciled in British Columbia. Peace Arch will continue to be controlled by persons domiciled in British Columbia so long as more than 50% of the members of our board of directors are persons domiciled in British Columbia and more than 50% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares are beneficially owned by persons domiciled in British Columbia. In addition, in order to access the basic credit, the producer of the eligible production must be a British Columbia resident for tax purposes. As the British Columbia tax credit system was not established until 1998, we did not receive any tax credits in fiscal 1998. We have received tax credits under the British Columbia program on account of television programming delivered in our 2002 fiscal year in the amount of approximately \$338,000.

In connection with the proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions, subject to shareholder and regulatory approval, we have entered into agreements to issue shares to Ontario residents that would result in less than 50% of the combined voting power of our common shares being held by residents of British Columbia. We also anticipate that, if the Acquisition and Financing Transactions are consummated, less than 50% of the members of our board of directors will be persons domiciled in British Columbia. As a result, we anticipate that we will not be able to directly access the basic credit and that for programs produced in British Columbia, we will have to rely on partnerships with eligible producers. However, as a result of the issuance of the aforementioned shares, we anticipate that we will be able to access tax credits under the Ontario tax credit program for programs produced in Ontario, which is comparable to the British Columbia tax credit program.

#### (c) PRODUCTION SERVICES TAX CREDIT

In October 1997, the Canadian Minister of Finance announced the creation of a new program to support film and video productions in Canada. Effective November 1, 1997, the film and video production services tax credit replaced the privately promoted tax shelters that were affirmatively terminated on October 31, 1997, with a tax credit for films that do not satisfy all the requirements of a Canadian-certified film or video production described above. This program currently provides eligible production corporations engaged in an accredited production with a tax credit equal to 11% of their qualified Canadian labor expenditures for a production incurred after October 1997. An eligible production corporation is a corporation that carries on a film or video production business through a permanent

26

establishment in Canada, and that owns the copyright on an accredited production throughout the period in which it is produced in Canada or that has contracted directly with the owner of the copyright to provide production services in Canada where the owner of the copyright is not an eligible production corporation. An accredited production is a film or video production with a production cost of not less than \$1.0 million incurred during the two-year period that begins with the principal filming or taping of the production. A production that is part of a series of two or more episodes, or that is a pilot program for such a series, also qualifies as an accredited production if the production costs of each episode incurred during a two-year period that begins with the principal filming or taping of the production exceeds \$100,000 for an episode with a running time of less than 30 minutes and \$200,000 in any other case. Accredited productions do not include, among other things, pornography, advertising and various productions developed primarily for industrial, corporate or institutional purposes. British Columbia has adopted a similar program.

#### (D) CANADIAN TELEVISION FUND

The Canadian Television Fund ("CTF") is a private-public initiative with an annual budget of about \$250 million. It consists of two distinct but complementary programs:

# (i) License Fee Program

The License Fee Program was created in 1996 to form a television funding initiative equal to approximately \$80.0 million per year to promote high-quality Canadian television programming. We could, for each project eligible under such program, apply for contributions of up to 18% of the total production budget. The maximum contribution varies with the categories of programs. During fiscal 2002 we recorded funding of \$94,907 from the License Fee Program, and \$273,894 in fiscal 2001.

#### (ii) Telefilm / Equity Investment Program

Administered for the CTF through Telefilm Canada, the Equity Investment Program ("EIP") provides financial assistance to the Canadian film and television industry in the form of recoupable production advances. Telefilm Canada also provides advances for script development, loan guarantees, recoupable advances of the cost of dubbing into English or French and grants of up to 75% of advertising and promotion costs on certain productions. Telefilm Canada's development fund and the international component of their Marketing Assistance Program are no longer available to publicly traded companies. In fiscal 1997 and 1998, we did not use Telefilm funding from the development fund or the international component of the Marketing Assistance Program. In fiscal 1999 and

2000 we did not receive any funding from Telefilm Canada. In fiscal 2001 we received an aggregate of \$2,000,000 from the Equity Investment Program for production funding in respect of Big Sound. In fiscal 2002 we did not receive any funding from Telefilm Canada.

#### (E) OTHER GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

We have also utilized production financing from other government sources including, British Columbia Film, The Independent Production Fund and CanWest Western Independent Producers Fund. We may use such funding in the future if we believe it is prudent to do so.

Intellectual Property

27

We have the trademarks "Peace Arch Entertainment" registered in Canada, the United States and the European Union. As well, we have the "Peace Arch" and "StreamScapes" trademarks in Canada. We regard our trademarks as valuable assets.

Copyright protection is a serious problem in the video cassette and DVD distribution industry because of the ease with which cassettes and DVDs may be duplicated. In the past, certain countries permitted video pirating to such an extent that we did not consider these markets viable for distribution. Our management believes the problem to be less critical at the present time. We will explore initiating legal actions to enforce copyright protection when necessary.

#### C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

We have two wholly-owned significant operating subsidiaries, each incorporated in British Columbia, Canada, as follows:

COMPANY NAME	DATE OF INCORPORATION	JURISDICTION OF INCOR
The Eyes Multimedia Productions Inc.	05/19/93	British Columbia, Can
Peace Arch Productions Inc.	03/15/96	British Columbia, Can

### D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We lease 7,200 square feet of office space located in Vancouver, British Columbia for our head office. The lease expires in June 2006. The basic rent for the premises for the four fiscal years ending August 31, 2006 are \$98,100,\$104,100, \$104,700 and \$89,700.

In October 2001, we sold our studio building located at 310 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia for gross proceeds of \$2.31 million. We realized net cash proceeds of \$1.46 million from the sale, which were used to pay down our subordinated debt.

In January 2002, we sold our remaining production property, which is comprised of approximately 55,000 square feet of studio, production office and storage space, located at 150 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia. The property was sold for gross proceeds of \$4.72 million and, as consideration, we received cash in the amount of \$3.72 million and a note in the amount of \$1 million. The note receivable, which bears interest at 9% per annum, is due on January 1, 2004 and is secured by a second mortgage on the property. After repaying the existing

mortgage on the property, the remaining net cash proceeds of \$1.03 million were used to pay down our subordinated debt. We continue to occupy the West 1st Avenue property through an operating lease arrangement to December 31, 2005 with minimum monthly lease payments of \$13,916. We are using approximately one-third of the West 1st Studio for our production, Animal Miracles with Alan Thicke and to house our ten digital post-production suites and two visual effects suites which handle off-line editing for all of our productions. We sublease the balance of the West 1st Avenue property to third parties at local market rates.

#### ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report.

2.8

#### GENERAL

We develop, produce and distribute proprietary television programming for worldwide markets. These activities have comprised our core business since 1996, when we commenced taking ownership in our programming. Peace Arch continues to operate its other businesses, which include production activities on a fee for service basis. Our growth is dependent on our ability to identify, develop and acquire rights to ideas, storylines and other creative concepts and to successfully finance, produce and market our proprietary programming.

Our business operates through several subsidiaries, which are established for each production or series. The costs of production are financed by advances obtained from customers, borrowings under a bank credit facility, contributions from equity participants and working capital. Typically, we retain the rights to our proprietary programming for exploitation in future periods and in additional markets and media.

Revenues and expenses for television programming are realized when the license period has commenced and the program or episode has been shipped. Deferred revenues represent payments received in advance of a program or episode revenue being realized.

Generally, the costs incurred in producing a film or television program are capitalized. These costs include direct production costs, certain exploitation costs, production overhead and interest relating to financing the project. Until the date a program is completed, these costs are capitalized into "Productions in progress" on the consolidated balance sheet. Costs related to completed proprietary programming are included, net of tax credits and amortization, in "Investment in television programming" on the consolidated balance sheet. Tax credits are recorded when a program or episode is complete and reasonable assurance exists of the amount realizable.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations, including the discussion on liquidity and capital resources, are based on our consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management reevaluates its estimates and judgments, particularly those related to the determination of the recoverability of investment in television programming, productions in progress, goodwill, accounts receivable,

and investment tax credits receivable. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, contractual arrangements and commitments and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable in the circumstances. Changes in these estimates and judgments will impact the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements, and the impact may be material.

Management believes the following critical accounting policies require more significant estimates and judgments in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of operations. If we were not to continue as a going concern we would likely not be able to realize on our assets at values comparable to the carrying value or the fair value estimates reflected in the balances set out in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. As described elsewhere in this annual report, at August 31, 2002 there

29

are certain conditions that currently exist which raise doubt about the validity of this assumption. While we have entered into agreements to raise additional funds, restructure certain obligations and acquire a business and assets, these proposed transactions are subject to regulatory and shareholder approval and are, therefore, not assured. If we fail to complete these proposed transactions or other financing we may be required to significantly reduce or cease operations and liquidate assets, or seek potential buyers.

We have credit facilities with a Canadian chartered bank and loans from subordinated lenders, all of which are secured by charges on our assets. The credit facility balance and certain loans are due on demand pursuant to the original terms of their agreements. We were not in compliance with debt covenants with the debenture holders causing the obligation to be due on demand. The debentures were fully repaid subsequent to year-end.

We record amortization of television programming based upon the ratio that current revenues bear to estimated remaining unrecognized ultimate revenue as of the beginning of the current fiscal year. Investment in television programming is recorded at the lower of remaining unamortized film costs and fair value and productions in progress are recorded at the lower of cost and estimated fair value.

Estimates of future television programming revenue and fair value are impacted by changes in general economic or industry conditions and market preferences. These factors are primarily outside of our control. In addition, changes to our distribution operations in the future due to restructuring or other business decisions may impact management's estimates of future cash flows. Management makes its estimates of future cash flows based on its best estimates of future economic conditions as they impact Peace Arch. These estimates are reviewed periodically in accordance with our policies. Significant decreases in future estimates of revenue may result in accelerating amortization of television programming costs or requiring unamortized costs and productions in progress being written down to their fair value, based upon estimated future discounted net cash flows from the related productions or series.

We assess the impairment of identifiable intangible assets, long-lived assets (excluding the investment in television programming which is described above) and related goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review, include significant underperformance

relative to historical or budgeted strategy, significant negative industry or economic trends, or a significant decline in our stock price or market capitalization for a sustained period of time. When we determine that the carrying value of intangibles, long-lived assets and related goodwill may not be recoverable due to the existence of indicators of impairment, we measure impairment, if any, based upon projected net undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by those assets.

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses that may arise if any of our customers or note holders are not able to make required payments or if we no longer becomes eligible to receive tax credits claimable under Canadian federal and provincial government assistance programs. Management specifically analyses the age of outstanding customer balances, historical bad debt experience, credit-worthiness and changes in payment terms, and our ability to meet eligibility requirements for government assistance when making estimates of the uncollectability of our accounts and other receivable balances. If we determine that the financial condition of any of our debtors deteriorates, increases in the allowance may be made.

30

#### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Our business operates through separate subsidiaries established for each production or series. The costs of production are financed through advances obtained from customers, from borrowings under a bank credit facility, from contributions from equity participants and from working capital. Typically, we retain the rights to our proprietary programming for exploitation in future periods and in additional markets and media.

Revenues and expenses for television programming are realized when the license period has commenced and the program or episode has been shipped. Deferred revenues represent payments received in advance of a program or episode being shipped.

Generally, the costs incurred in producing a film or television program are capitalized. These costs include direct production costs, certain exploitation costs, production overhead and interest relating to financing the project. Until the date a program is completed, these costs are capitalized into "Production costs in progress" on the consolidated balance sheet. Costs related to completed proprietary programming are included, net of tax credits and amortization, in "Investments in television programming" on the consolidated balance sheet. Tax credits are recorded when a program or episode is complete.

Investments in television programming are amortized against revenues in the ratio that the current period's gross revenues from all sources for the program bear to management's estimate of anticipated total gross revenues for such film or program from all sources. Generally, we amortize a minimum of 80% of the costs over a three-year period. Management periodically reviews its estimates and adjusts the amortization of its programming accordingly. In the event that management should determine that the capitalized costs for a program exceed its fair value, capitalized costs would be written down in the current period, resulting in a corresponding decrease in earnings.

In June 2000, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position 00-2 (SOP 00-2). SOP 00-2 establishes new accounting standards for producers or distributors of films including changes in revenue recognition and accounting for exploitation costs, including advertising and marketing expenses. Additionally, in June 2000, the Financial Accounting Standards Board rescinded SFAS 53 "Financial Reporting by Producers and Distributors of Motion Picture

Films". Companies that were previously subject to SFAS 53 must now comply with SOP 00-2. Peace Arch was compliant with SFAS 53 reporting. We elected to adopt SOP 00-2 early, and applied the changes retroactively as required under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Results of operations for any period depend on the number of television programs that are delivered. Consequently, results may fluctuate materially from period-to-period, and the results of any one period may not necessarily indicate results for future periods. Cash flows also may fluctuate and may not closely correspond with revenue recognition.

Revenues from U.S. and international sources generally are payable to us in U.S. dollars while costs are denominated primarily in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, results can be affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. The results of these fluctuations may be material. To date, we have not entered into any material currency hedging instruments. In addition, we have not maintained significant amounts of U.S. dollar balances in order to reduce the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

31

Due to the timing of U.S. television seasons and the lead-time required to produce and deliver programs, revenues for the third fiscal quarter have historically been lower than in other fiscal quarters. Production services and other, which represented 57% of fiscal 2002 revenues, 17% of fiscal 2001 revenues, and 10% of fiscal 2000 revenues, are not subject to significant seasonal variations.

As consideration for the acquisition of Peace Arch Productions Inc. (formerly Sugar Entertainment Ltd.) in 1996, we issued an aggregate of 372,500 Class A shares and Class B shares, giving retroactive effect to the share reclassification and conversion, including 350,000 performance shares which were issued and held in escrow as required by Canadian provincial securities policies to which we are subject. The performance shares were subject to release with consent of the British Columbia securities regulatory agencies, as specified financial performance standards were met. At the time the shares were released from escrow, we had recorded increases to goodwill and share capital based on the fair value of the shares at the date the performance was determined. This additional goodwill was amortized over 20 years until fiscal 1999, after which we commenced amortizing the remaining balance over 10 years due to a change in the estimate. During fiscal 1998, 200,000 of the performance shares were released from escrow, resulting in increases in both goodwill and share capital of \$2.0 million. During fiscal 1999, the remaining 150,000 performance shares were earned, resulting in additional goodwill and share capital increases of approximately \$0.8 million. The remaining shares were released from escrow September 28, 1999.

In December 1997, beneficial ownership of an aggregate of 160,000 of the performance shares was transferred to three of our officers and directors. The transfer was subject to all of the escrow conditions at the same price per share as was recorded when the performance shares were issued. Under Canadian GAAP, the transfer is a capital transaction not involving Peace Arch and was not accounted for as compensatory to any of the individuals who acquired the shares. However, under U.S. GAAP, a compensation expense of Cdn\$1.2 million was recorded in the year ended August 31, 1998 in connection with the release from escrow of the transferred performance shares.

During fiscal 2001, we wrote off the remaining unamortized cost of goodwill of \$2.7 million related to our 1996 acquisition of Peace Arch Productions Inc. (formerly Sugar Entertainment Ltd.) in accordance with our policy.

#### A. OPERATING RESULTS

REVENUE. We reported an 88% reduction in revenue for fiscal 2002, from \$54.9 million to \$6.5 million, due to a reduction in the amount of dramatic television programming produced and sold in 2002. Revenue for fiscal 2001 increased by 58% to \$54.9 million up from revenue of \$34.7 million for the prior comparable year. Due to the worldwide reduction in demand for programming, and reduced cash flow available for development, we have experienced a sharp decline in our production and distribution activities for dramatic television programming, which typically makes up the majority of our revenues. During fiscal 2002 we increased production of lifestyle and documentary programming, which reports less revenues but adds value to our library of television programming.

During fiscal 2002, approximately 43% of revenue was derived from the production and distribution of proprietary programming, compared with 84% in 2001 and 92% in 2000. For fiscal 2002, revenue from proprietary programming decreased by 94% in comparison to fiscal 2001. For fiscal 2001, revenue from proprietary programming increased by 45% in comparison to 2000. During fiscal 2002, we delivered 13 episodes of the second season of our prime-time series "Animal Miracles", eight episodes of our new 13-episode series "Whistler Stories", and our one hour documentary special "Rites of Passage".

32

Production services revenue represented 55% of total revenue compared with 16% in fiscal 2001 and 8% in fiscal 2000. The increase in the relative amount of service revenues for 2002 was primarily due to the significant decrease in proprietary programming for the year. Production services revenue for fiscal 2002 included delivery of the remaining four episodes of the 13-episode series "Sausage Factory" and for fiscal 2001 included 9 episodes.

Management anticipates that revenue for the first two quarters of fiscal 2003 will reflect a decrease when compared to the comparable quarters of fiscal 2002 due to a reduction in the amount of production services revenues. We anticipate that we will deliver our third 13-episode season of "Animal Miracles", the remaining eight episodes of our 13-episode series "Whistler Stories", and our one-hour documentary specials "Raven in the Sun" and "Fantasy Lands".

AMORTIZATION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMING. During fiscal 2002 we earned a gross margin (loss) on our proprietary programming of (41%), compared with (11%) for 2001 and 2% for 2000. We periodically review our estimates for future revenue from television programming and adjust amortization accordingly.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE. Selling, general and administrative expense was \$3.1 million in fiscal 2002, as compared to \$4.5 million in fiscal 2001, representing a decrease of 31% from fiscal 2001. The decrease was primarily due to cost cutting measures, including staff reductions. We have taken further steps to reduce certain selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2003.

BAD DEBT EXPENSE. During fiscal 2001, we guaranteed a loan to a maximum of US\$2.1 million on behalf of a co-production partner. At August 31, 2002, the amount of the outstanding related debt was \$1.7 million (US\$1.1 million). During fiscal 2002, we recognized the obligation as an increase in debt and an increase in receivable from the co-producer. As the amount was not deemed recoverable, the receivable balance was written off.

INTEREST EXPENSE. Interest expense was \$2.4 million in fiscal 2002, as compared to \$2.3 million in fiscal 2001. Interest expense in fiscal 2002 includes interest on long-term debt of \$1.6 million, non-cash amortization of deferred finance and debt discount costs of \$0.7 million, and \$14,000 of interest on bank

indebtedness and other balances. Interest on long-term debt in fiscal 2002 includes \$0.1 million related to loans to acquire plant and equipment and \$1.5 million related to other long-term debt.

Interest expense increased by 3% in fiscal 2002 over the prior year. The reduction in interest expense for the year due to the substantial repayment of debentures and the repayment of mortgages from the proceeds of the sale of our remaining real estate properties, was offset by the increase in interest rate for the debentures and the restructuring of a non-interest bearing liability of \$7.6 million into a 10% interest-bearing term debt.

Interest expense is expected to decrease in fiscal 2003 due to the substantial repayment of debentures bearing interest at rates ranging from 18% to 36%.

In fiscal 2002, \$671,000 of interest on bank indebtedness relating to production of our television programs was capitalized. In fiscal 2001 and 2000, interest on bank indebtedness capitalized in each year was \$1,066,000 and \$82,000, respectively.

TAXES. At August 31, 2002, we had operating losses for tax purposes of \$27.0 million which are available for carry forward to future years. The benefits of the tax loss carry-forwards have not been reflected in the financial statements.

33

DURING FISCAL 2002, WE REPORTED AN EFFECTIVE TAX RATE OF (9.8%) WHICH IS COMPRISED OF THE CORPORATE STATUTORY INCOME TAX RATE OF (40.3%), A (4.1%) INCREASE FROM THE UTILIZATION OF PREVIOUSLY UNRECOGNIZED TAX LOSSES, LESS 5.6% DUE TO NON-DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES, AND LESS 29.0% FOR THE CHANGE IN VALUATION ALLOWANCE OF FUTURE TAX ASSETS. OUR EFFECTIVE TAX RATE FOR FISCAL 2001 WAS 2.3% (2000 - 8.8%) COMPRISED OF THE STATUTORY INCOME TAX RATE OF (45.0%), AN INCREASE OF (0.4%) FROM THE UTILIZATION OF PREVIOUSLY UNRECOGNIZED TAX LOSSES, LESS 2.4% FOR NON-DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES, AND LESS 45.3% FOR THE CHANGE IN VALUATION ALLOWANCE OF FUTURE TAX ASSETS.

#### B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We are required to fund significant expenditures to produce television programs in advance of receipt of revenues from these programs, which are received over an extended period of time after their completion. We typically finance the capitalized costs of our proprietary television programming through presales from customers, borrowings under our bank credit facility, contributions from equity participants and working capital. In the past, we have also funded our capital requirements through the issuance of shares, warrants and debt. We use leases to finance the acquisition of our production equipment.

As at August 31, 2002, we had available cash or cash equivalents of \$1.97 million, as compared to \$3.98 million as at August 31, 2001.

During fiscal 2002, \$20 million was contributed by operating activities, compared to \$12.7 and \$5.1 million being used for operating activities in 2001 and 2000, respectively. This increase in contribution by operating activities is primarily attributable to \$21.7 million inflow from changes in non-cash working capital, primarily due to a \$25.3 million reduction in accounts and other receivables, net of other operating items. Included within the operating activities is the 2002 investment in television programming of \$1.6 million, compared with \$52.1 million in 2001 and \$31.6 in 2000. In 2001 and 2000, we reported a use of funds from changes in non-cash working capital of \$1.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

During fiscal 2002, investing activities contributed cash flow of \$5.4 million,

compared with a use of cash from investing activities of \$0.3 million in 2001 and \$1.3 million in 2000. Investing activities for the year were comprised mainly of the sale of our remaining real estate properties. We used \$27.4 million in fiscal 2002 for financing activities, comprised of \$16.6 million used to repay our senior bank debt and \$10.9 million used to repay long-term debt. In fiscal 2001, \$12.6 million was contributed from financing activities primarily from the increase in senior bank debt and in 2000, \$6.4 million was contributed from financing activities primarily from the issuance of debentures.

We finance our production activities through our \$15 million bank credit facility, which bears interest at a rate equal to the Canadian prime rate plus 1% per annum, with monthly payments of interest only drawn under the credit facility. The facility is secured by refundable tax credits and a general security interest on our assets. During fiscal 2002, we reduced borrowings under our credit facility by \$16.6 million, compared with an increase in borrowings of \$12.7 million in the prior year. As at August 31, 2002 we had \$1.86 million outstanding under the credit facility and as at August 31, 2001, we had borrowings of \$18.4 million outstanding under the credit facility.

By November 30, 2001, we had repaid \$2.2 million of our \$7.9 million of our convertible debentures. On November 30, 2001, we refinanced \$5.7 million of the debentures and entered into an amended loan agreement to extend the maturity of the debentures to December 31, 2002, from February 16, 2002.

34

Under the amendment, with the exception of \$251,963 of debentures due to our Officers, the interest rate was increased to 36% per annum, compounded monthly, and payable monthly. The amended agreement was structured with no prepayment penalties and we repaid a further \$5.2 million during the balance of 2002. Subsequent to August 31, 2002, we repaid the remaining balance of \$537,000, including the amounts due to officers.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations. There is substantial doubt about the appropriateness of our use of the "going concern" assumption because of significant losses from operations, material working capital and shareholders' deficiencies as at August 31, 2002, contingency related to the listing of our shares, non-compliance with certain debt covenants, and dependence upon the continued financial support of our secured lenders. Our consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" basis is not appropriate.

Subsequent to August 31, 2002, as part of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, in December 2002 we entered into the Asset Acquisition agreements to issue Class B Subordinate Voting Shares for the Asset Acquisition for a price of \$2.5 million and the Private Placement agreements for cash proceeds of \$1.5million. We also entered into the Debt Restructuring agreements to restructure our \$7.6 million term debt, restricting our security to our assets immediately prior to the above transactions, and to limit repayment of this debt to the net income streams from these assets. In the event that there is a balance of the debt remaining on December 31, 2004, the creditor at its option, for a period of 90 days, may convert the debt to our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price equal to the greater of \$3.00 and the lesser of the average trading price and \$5.00 per share. Finally, as part of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, we also entered into the Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee agreements to reconstitute our loan guarantee to the Comerica Bank, whereby the Comerica Bank would release us from the guarantee and would be repaid the amount of our quarantee out of the net income streams of the above assets after repayment of the term debt. In the event that there is any amount

outstanding under this guarantee on December 31, 2005, the Comerica Bank, at its option, for a period of 90 days, may convert such balance to our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$5.00 per share. These Acquisition and Financing Transactions are contingent on each other and are subject to shareholder and regulatory approvals. See "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D above.

In the event that we do not complete these Acquisition and Financing Transactions, we believe that we will not have adequate resources to meet our cash requirements into 2003. If the business climate does not improve so that we may earn revenues from our library of television programming, and if we are unable to raise capital from outside sources, we would be unable to make the contracted payments or meet the financial covenant requirements of our debt, causing our lenders to demand immediate repayment of our debt obligations. In such event, if we are unable to renegotiate our debt with our creditors, it is likely that we will be unable to continue operations.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements sets forth differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP. In addition to the U.S. GAAP issues taken into account in the preparation of Note 20, there have been accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") or other bodies in the U.S. that may become applicable to our reported results, but have not yet been adopted because such standards are not effective for the periods presented.

35

C. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENCES, ETC.

Not applicable.

#### D. TREND INFORMATION

Major television networks around the world are faced with increasing competition from various sources including basic and specialty cable channels, satellite, digital stations and the Internet. This fragmentation of the market, combined with downward price pressure due to a weak worldwide market for television programming, has resulted in a demand for more cost-effective programming. In order to meet market demands, we will increase the production of lower cost reality and factual programs, will continue to take advantage of tax credits and government incentives and will focus on programming with global market appeal.

The weak worldwide market for television programming caused an industry slowdown that is reflected in reduced production activities in the Canadian market place. Based on this market trend, as well as on our increased production of factual programs that result in lower revenues than drama programs, we do not expect proprietary revenues to change significantly from the prior year.

#### SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We intend some statements in this report, including statements set forth under the captions "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects," "Information on the Company" and elsewhere in this report, regarding, among other things, our plans to grow, future financial position, business strategies, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations, to be "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," or "believe," or the negative thereof, or variations thereon or similar terminology. Prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which

speak only as of the date hereof. Forward-looking statements involve unknown and uncertain risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed under "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects," "Information on the Company," "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. Although Management believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

### ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

### A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Directors and Senior Management as of January 6, 2003

This table sets out, as of January 6, 2003, the names of our Directors and/or Executive Officers. The Directors have served in their respective capacities since their election or appointment on the date stated in the table and will serve until the next Annual General Meeting or until a successor is elected or appointed,

36

unless the office is vacated in accordance with our Articles. The Executive Officers are appointed by the Directors and serve until the earlier of their resignation or removal with or without cause by the Directors. All of our Directors and Executive Officers are residents and citizens of Canada.

NAME	DIRECTOR SINCE	OFFICE HELD
Alan Hibben	April 9, 2001	Director and Executive/Corporate Governa and Audit Committees Member
Juliet Jones	February 22, 2001	Director and President
Vincent Lum	November 19, 1998	Director, Audit and Compensation Committ Member
W.D. Cameron White	February 12, 1993	Director, Chairman, Executive/Corporate Governance and Green Light Committees Me
Gary Howsam	N/A	Chief Executive Officer

Alan Hibben has been a member of our board since April 2001. Mr. Hibben is the Chief Executive Officer of RBC Capital Partners (RBCP), having joined RBC Capital Partners in 2000. RBCP is the private equity investment arm of the Royal Bank of Canada. Previously, Mr. Hibben was Managing Director of Mergers and Acquisitions with RBC Dominion Securities Inc. from 1996 to 2000.

Juliet Jones has been our President since December 2001. From March 2001 to December 20, 2002 Ms. Jones was our Chief Executive Officer. From 1996 to March

2001 she was our Chief Financial Officer. She has been with us since 1991. Ms. Jones is responsible for conducting our daily affairs, which includes operations management and budgeting, corporate finance, recruitment and training and management of employees.

Vincent Lum has been a member of our board of directors since November 1998. He is currently Vice President of MDS Capital Corporation since March 2001. From December 1997 to February 2001 he was a Director of Investment for Royal Bank Capital Partners and previously an Investment Manager for Royal Bank Capital Corporation ("RBCC"). From 1993 until 1997, Mr. Lum was involved in early-stage investments in technology companies for the B.C. Advanced Systems Institute.

W.D. Cameron White is our Chairman, having joined us on a full-time basis in 1994. Mr. White is also Chairman of the Board and Secretary, and a Director of Manele Bay Ventures Inc. (formerly T & E Theatre.com Inc.), a public company whose shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange. Formerly Mr. White was a corporate and securities lawyer specializing in mergers and acquisitions and public and private financings for emerging growth companies at White & Associates, Barristers and Solicitors from 1992 to 1994 and at Worrall Scott & Page, Barristers and Solicitors, from 1981 to 1992. Mr. White has been a director since February 1993.

Gary Howsam was appointed our Chief Executive Officer effective December 20, 2002. His appointment is in anticipation of the proposed Asset Acquisition scheduled to close in January 2003. See "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D above. Mr. Howsam's responsibilities include our daily affairs, which includes all strategic planning, operations management and budgeting, corporate finance, recruitment, training and management of all employees. Mr. Howsam has more than 20 years of executive level experience in the Canadian motion picture industry. From 1997 to present Mr. Howsam is President of Greenlight Film and Television Inc., which develops, finances, produces and

37

distributes feature films. From 1994 to 1997 Mr. Howsam was Chief Executive Officer of Greenlight Communications Inc., a publicly held Toronto company, overseeing its entertainment division. From 1991 to 1997 he was President of Healthlink Communications Inc., a company in the business of healthcare communications. From 1980 to 1987 he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Greenlight Productions Ltd., a film and video production company.

Our directors are all elected annually at our shareholders meetings, for one-year terms and serve until their successors are elected and qualified or they sooner resign. As a British Columbia corporation, we are required by British Columbia corporate laws to include on our board of directors at least one person ordinarily resident in British Columbia and a majority of persons ordinarily resident in Canada. This requirement may limit the persons eligible to serve on our board in the future. All of our Directors and Officers are Canadians and, with the exception of Alan Hibben who resides in Ontario, all reside in the Province of British Columbia.

Our Board of Directors met nine (9) times in fiscal 2002.

There are no arrangements or understandings between any shareholders, customers, suppliers, or others, pursuant to which any of our Directors or Executive Officers are selected as a Director or Executive Officer.

There are no family relationships between any two or more Directors or Executive Officers. There are no material arrangements or understandings between any two or more Directors or Executive Officers.

Nominees for Directors and Senior Management as of January 20, 2003

In connection with our Annual General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled for January 20, 2003, and in accordance with the terms of the Asset Acquisition, described above under the heading "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects: Proposed Share Issuance, our management has proposed that, at our Annual General Meeting, currently scheduled for January 20, 2003, the number of our directors be fixed at five (5) for the ensuing year, subject to such increases as may be permitted by our Articles, and that Juliet Jones, Gary Howsam, Richard K. Watson, Nelson Thall, and Jamie Brown be nominated for election to our Board of Directors, conditional upon the Asset Acquisition receiving the approval of our shareholders.

Richard Watson has practiced corporate commercial law in Toronto for over 25 years. During that time, he has been legal counsel for a wide variety of Canadian public and private companies. Mr. Watson has over 20 years of business and advisory experience in the Canadian film industry, working with writers, directors and production companies and has had significant involvement with the financing of Canadian feature films.

Nelson Thall has an extensive business career, including serving as a director of Torstar Corp., McLuhan Institute and Nielsen-Ferns Limited. Mr. Thall also has served in the North American entertainment industry as an independent producer, a manager of talent and an advisor to such companies as Stan Lee Media Inc. Mr. Thall is a well known media critic and social commentator in North America. He studied media science under Marshall McLuhan at the Center for Culture and Technology and St. Michaels College in Toronto.

Jamie Brown is a Canadian producer and writer who resides in London, England. He has produced or executive produced approximately 29 feature films and in the UK is one of the most active producers of U.K. \ Canada co-productions. As a writer, Mr. Brown created several successfully-produced screenplays, supervised story departments on major television series and has published five novels,

38

including a Canadian best-seller. Mr. Brown co-produced two major television series in the Pound Sterling15 million budget region with Peace Arch. Through his contacts in Canada, the U.K. France and Ireland, Jamie has become highly experienced in developing and financing international co-productions.

Committees of the Board of Directors

During fiscal 2002 we had four committees as follows:

AUDIT COMMITTEE: The Audit Committee is comprised of Alan Hibben and Vincent Lum. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include the review of our Annual and quarterly financial statements. Also, the Audit Committee has direct communication channels with the external auditors to discuss and review specific issues as appropriate. They met four times in the last fiscal year.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: The Compensation Committee is comprised of Vincent Lum. It is the responsibility of the Compensation Committee to administer the compensation policies related to our executive management. They met three times during the last fiscal year.

EXECUTIVE/CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE: The Executive/Corporate Governance Committee is comprised of W.D. Cameron White and Alan Hibben who are responsible for ensuring that we adhere to the corporate governance polices of the securities regulatory authorities. They make recommendations with respect to the

composition of the board of directors. As well, the Committee, working independent of management, reviews strategic proposals including potential mergers, acquisitions and financing scenarios. They did not meet in the last fiscal year.

GREEN-LIGHT COMMITTEE: The Green Light Committee is comprised of W.D. Cameron White and Cecile Frot-Coutaz. Ms. Frot-Coutaz sits on our Board of Directors as an observer of FremantleMedia, however she is not entitled to a vote at the meetings. The Green-Light Committee is responsible for reviewing all projects, ensuring that they are fully funded and ultimately giving authority for them to proceed into production. They met once in the last fiscal year.

#### B. COMPENSATION

During fiscal 2001, our Directors were paid a yearly retainer of \$5,000. As well, Directors were paid \$500 for each Directors' or Committee Meeting attended in person and \$300 for each Directors' or Committee Meeting attended by conference call. Chairpersons of any Directors' or Committee Meeting were paid twice that of a non-chair member. For the most recently completed fiscal year ended August 31, 2002, each of our outside Directors and/or Committee Members have agreed to waive all fees and compensation payable for meetings attended, with the exception of Vincent Lum, who is due an amount of \$16,500. During the last completed fiscal year, stock options were granted pursuant to our Amended Share Option Plan to Executive Officer Directors to purchase up to 30,000 of our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$0.30 per share on or before three years from the date of grant. Such stock options were granted to Executive Officer Directors subject to the approval of amendments to our Amended Share Option Plan by our shareholders, unless an equivalent number of options become available under our Amended Share Option Plan due to the expiry or cancellation of outstanding options. Such equivalent number of options has since become available. No stock options were exercised by any Executive Officer Directors.

The aggregate cash compensation paid or payable to our officers and directors, as a group for services rendered during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2001 was \$1,071,309.

39

Effective November 30, 2001, we entered into an Agreement with Timothy Gamble, terminating his employment. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, Mr. Gamble resigned as a director and officer of Peace Arch and all subsidiaries. Under the Agreement, Mr. Gamble was paid, among other things, the amount of \$50,000 for services performed with respect to our television series "Animal Miracles". In addition, we entered into a non-exclusive, Independent Contractor Agreement with Mr. Gamble, which engages Mr. Gamble to provide services to us with respect to certain television programs and provides that Mr. Gamble will earn fees from the programs based on certain criteria.

Effective June 19, 2002, we entered into an agreement with Kent Wingerak. The agreement provides that in the event of termination of employment without cause, Mr. Wingerak would receive three (3) months salary in lieu of notice or that, upon written notice, within ninety (90) days of a change of control of Peace Arch, if Mr. Wingerak's position is significantly reduced in stature, he would receive six (6) months salary in lieu of notice. Mr. Wingerak's employment was terminated effective December 17, 2002.

Effective August 1, 2002 we entered into temporary Amendment Agreements with Juliet Jones, Kent Wingerak and certain other employees in connection with their respective Employment Agreements. Pursuant to the Amendment Agreements, a salary reduction was in effect for a term of three (3) months, commencing August 1,

2002 until October 31, 2002. The salaries of Juliet Jones and Kent Wingerak were reduced by 50% during the three-month period. In connection with such salary reductions, a bonus entitlement of up to 50% of three (3) months base salary for Ms. Jones and up to 100% of three (3) months base salary for Mr. Wingerak was implemented upon certain performance criteria being fulfilled and employee stock options were granted.

The following table sets forth all annual and long term compensation for services for the three most recently completed fiscal years as at 31st August 2002 in respect of the Executive Officers named below. As at August 31, 2002 we had three Executive Officers, Juliet Jones, Cam White, and Kent Wingerak. We had no other executive officers, or other individuals, whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000 during the fiscal year ended 31st August 2002.

					LONG TERM CC	
			Annual Comp	pensation	AWARDS	PAYOUT
		SALARY (\$)	(\$)	OTHER ANNUAL	SECURITIES UNDER OPTIONS GRANTED (#)	LTIP PAY
WD Cameron White, Chairman[3]	2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,000[2[	Nil
	2001	108,333	Nil	Nil	25 <b>,</b> 000[2]	Nil
					25 <b>,</b> 000[2]	
Timothy Gamble[4]				Nil		Nil
				Nil	50,000[2] 	
	2000	200,000	100,000	Nil	25,000[2]	Nil
					100,000[2]	

40

					LONG	TERM	COMPENSA	TION
			Annual Co	ompensation	AWARDS		PA	TUOY
NAME AND PRINCIPAL	YEAR	SALARY	BONUS	OTHER ANNUAL COMPENSATION (\$)	SECURITIES OPTIONS GF			PAY (\$)
POSITION	[1]	(\$)	(\$)		(#)			

	2001	157,417	Nil	Nil	50,000[2]	Nil
	2000	120,000	60,000	Nil	25,000[2]	Nil
Garth Albright Chief Financial Officer[10]	2002	112,626	Nil		Nil	Nil
	2001	49 <b>,</b> 520	Nil	Nil	20,000[2]	Nil
	2000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kent Wingerak. Executive Vice President, Peace Arch Productions Inc.	2002	86,250	22,500[7]	Nil	35,000[2]	Nil
	2001	82,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2000	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,000[2]	Nil
John Nicolls Director of Business Affairs[12]	2002	97 <b>,</b> 867	Nil	2,200[11]	Nil	Nil
	2001	97 <b>,</b> 500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2000	81,000	8,000	Nil	8,500[2]	Nil

- [1] Ended 31st August.
- [2] Class B Subordinate Voting Shares.
- [3] CEO until 27th March 2001. Chairman from 27th March 2001 to present.
- [4] President until 30th November 2001.
- [5] Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") until 27th March 2001. CEO from 27th March 2001 and President/CEO from 1st December 2001 to present.
- [6] Executive In Charge of Production until 5th October 2001.
- [7] Bonus, awarded on successful completion of two films.
- [8] Severance payments upon termination of employment, which have been paid in full.
- [9] Consulting fee paid to a company owned by Timothy Gamble.

- [10] Chief Financial Officer from April 3, 2001 to August 20, 2002.
- [11] Vacation pay upon termination.
- [12] Director of Business Affairs from November 23, 1998 to July 31, 2002.

LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLANS --AWARDS IN MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FINANCIAL YEAR

There were no performance bonuses earned pursuant to long term incentive plans during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Effective May 9, 2001, we eliminated the prior Compensation (Performance Bonus) Plan and implemented a new Compensation (Performance Bonus) Plan available to all employees including Juliet Jones and Timothy Gamble. The new Performance Bonus is not limited in amount and is based on several key indicators including working capital, earnings before interest, depreciation and taxes and free share price cash flow calculation. The performance criteria is predetermined and approved by the Board of Directors each year. The actual bonus calculation and apportionment between employees is recommended by the CEO and is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the Amendment Agreements described above, a bonus entitlement of up to 50% of three (3) months base salary for Ms. Jones and up to 100% of three (3) months base salary for Mr. Wingerak was

41

implemented upon certain performance criteria being fulfilled in connection with temporary salary reductions.

#### C. BOARD PRACTICES

See "Directors and Senior Management" above.

### D. EMPLOYEES

As of January 6, 2003, we had 10 full-time permanent employees. We also hire additional personnel on a project-by-project basis in connection with the production of our television programming. We believe that our employee and labor relations are good. None of our full-time employees are members of unions.

### E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

This table describes the beneficial ownership of our Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares as of January 6, 2003 for all executive officers and directors individually and as a group. This information does not reflect ownership of options or warrants.

NAME	CLASS A SHARES	PERCENT OF CLASS	CLASS B SHARES
Alan Hibben	0	0%	0
Juliet Jones	9,981	0.9%	7,410
Vincent Lum	0	0%	0
W.D. Cameron White	26,376	2.4%	30,776

Gary Howsam (1) Nil N/A Nil Officers and directors as a group (6 persons) 36,357(2) 3.3% 38,186(2)

- (1) Does not give effect to proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions.
- (2) Does not include any shares which are issuable upon the exercise of options or warrants.

The complete list of options outstanding to our directors and members of our administration and management is set out below under "Class A Stock Options Outstanding as at January 6, 2003" and "Class B Stock Options Outstanding as at January 6, 2003".

OPTION GRANTS DURING THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FINANCIAL YEAR

During the most recently completed fiscal year, options to purchase an aggregate of 145,000 Class B shares were granted to the Executive Officers, Directors, and Employees as follows:

42

NAME OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR DIRECTOR	NO. OF CLASS B OPTIONS GRANTED	EXPIRATION DATE	EXERCISE PRICE (\$/SHARE)	NO. OPT
WD Cameron White	10,000	Aug. 21, 2005	\$0.30	
Juliet Jones	100,000	Aug. 21, 2005	\$0.30	
Kent Wingerak	35,000	Aug. 21, 2005	\$0.30	

Except for our Amended Share Option Plan and Compensation (Performance Bonus) Plan, there are no plans in effect pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation was paid or distributed to Executive Officers during the most recently completed fiscal year or is proposed to be paid or distributed in a subsequent year. We do not have any pension plans or retirement benefit plans.

CLASS A STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AS AT JANUARY 6, 2003

NAME	TITLE	EXPIRY DATE	PRICE NO. O
J. Jones	President	March 23, 2003	\$9.50
Employee		March 23, 2003	\$9.50
Employee		March 23, 2003	\$9.50
Employee		March 23, 2003	9.50
Employee		Nov 19/03	7.50
V. Lum	Director	Feb 16/04	\$9.50
			TOTAL

CLASS B STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AS AT JANUARY 6, 2003

NAME	TITLE	EXPIRY DATE	PRICE	NO.
J. Jones	President	Mar 23/03	\$9.50	
Employee		Mar 23/03	\$9.50	
Employee		Mar 23/03	\$9.50	
Employee		Mar 23/03	\$9.50	
Employee		Nov 19/03	\$7.50	
Employee		Feb 16/04	\$9.50	
Employee		Jan 13/03	\$5.50	
J. Jones	President	Jan 13/03	\$5.50	
Employee		Jan 13/03	\$5.50	
Employee		Jan 13/03	\$5.50	
V. Lum	Director	Feb 2/03	\$5.00	
Employee		July 27/03	\$5.00	
Employee		July 27/03	\$5.00	
Employee		July 27/03	\$5.00	
Employee		Dec 21/03	\$3.00	
Employee		Dec 21/03	\$3.00	
J. Jones	President	April 12/04	\$3.60	
J. D. Douglas	Director	April 12/04	\$3.60	
V. Lum	Director	April 12/04	\$3.60	

NAME	TITLE	EXPIRY DATE	PRICE	NO.
A. Hibben	Director	April 12/04	\$3.60	
Employee		July 24/04	\$4.75	
Employee		July 24/04	\$4.75	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
J. Jones	President	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
J. Jones	President	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
Employee		Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
V. Lum	Director	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
J. D. Douglas	Director	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
A. Hibben	Director	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
W. D. C. White	Chairman	Aug 15/05	\$0.30	
			TOTAL	

44

CLASS A WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AS AT JANUARY 6, 2003

August 16, 2000 225, August 16, 2000 6,	750 225,118 750 6,479	·	

CLASS B WARRANTS OUTSTANDING AS AT JANUARY 6, 2003

DATE OF ISSUANCE OF THE WARRANTS	NUMBER OF WARRANTS ISSUED	NUMBER OF WARRANTS CURRENTLY OUTSTANDING	EXERCISE PRICE	EXP WAR
August 3, 1999	75,000	75,000	\$6.75(US)	Aug
August 16, 2000	40,500	39,958	\$5.00	Feb
April 16, 2001	100,000	100,000	\$2.72(US)	Apr
November 30, 2001	230,000	230,000	\$1.20	Jun

The total amount of securities called for by all such options to purchase Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares and warrants to purchase Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares held by directors and officers as a group is 10,000 Class A Multiple Voting Shares and 250,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares.

### ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

NAME

This table describes the beneficial ownership of our Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares as of January 6, 2003 for each person known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of either Class A Multiple Voting Shares or Class B Subordinate Voting Shares in the aggregate. This information does not reflect ownership of options or warrants.

CLASS A PERCENT CLASS B SHARES OF CLASS SHARES

Working Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd.	160,000	14.7%	160,000
RBC Capital Partners	127,919	11.7%	139,170
Timothy Gamble	75 <b>,</b> 599	6.9%	63,099

All of the shareholders set out above are either persons resident in Canada, or companies that are Canadian entities.

To the best of our knowledge, we are not, directly or indirectly, controlled by another corporation, by any foreign government or by any other person. Pursuant to the Share Issuance for the Asset Acquisition described under Acquisition and Financing Transactions in 3D herein, which is subject to various conditions including shareholder and regulatory approvals, a corporation will be issued securities representing approximately 30.8% of the outstanding votes, and approximately 52% of the outstanding shares, which will result in a change of control. To the best of our knowledge there are no other arrangements that could result in a change of control.

45

#### B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at January 1, 2003, there was no indebtedness of any director, executive officer, senior officer or associate of them to or guaranteed or supported by us or any of our subsidiaries either pursuant to an employee purchase program or otherwise.

The only material transactions we have entered into during the past three fiscal years in which any of our directors or executive officers, or any principal shareholder, or any associate or affiliate of them, has or had a material interest, direct or indirect, were as follows.

In August 2000, we completed a \$7.9 million subordinated debenture financing (the "Debentures"). The Debentures were due in February 2002, bearing an interest rate of 18% per annum, 4% of which was deferred until the Debentures were repaid. The Debentures were subordinate to our senior indebtedness. Purchasers of the Debentures received a 5% fee as well as warrants to purchase Class "A" and/or Class "B" shares exercisable at \$5.00 per share (the "Warrants"). The directors, officers, insiders and associates who acquired Debentures and Warrants are as follows:

PURCHASER	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURE		WA	ARRANTS
		CLASS A S	HARES	 CL
Timothy Gamble[4]	\$200 <b>,</b> 000	9,000		
W.D. Cameron White[5]	\$150,000	6 <b>,</b> 750		
Working Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd. [1]	\$1,800,000[2]	40,500		40
BCMC Capital Limited Partnership[3]	\$2,586,000	77,580	38,790[6]	]
BCMC Capital II Limited Partnership[3]	\$1,414,000	42,420	21,210[6]	]

[1] Derek Douglas, a director until December 17, 2002, is an insider of Working

Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd., which in turn was an insider of the Company. The purchasers paid consideration equal to that paid by unrelated parties.

- [2] \$600,000 of this amount was used to retire a debenture previously held by Working Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd. which was due October 21 2000.
- [3] Donald Steele, a director until August 27, 2001, is President of Mercantile Bancorp Limited. Mercantile Bancorp Limited is the management company for BCMC Capital Limited Partnership and BCMC Capital II Limited Partnership.
- [4] Director and Senior Officer until November 30, 2001. The purchaser paid consideration equal to that paid by unrelated parties.
- [5] Director and Chairman. The purchaser paid consideration equal to that paid by unrelated parties.
- [6] These Warrants were cancelled on November 30, 2001, when we repaid the debt in full.

During September and October of 2001, we repaid a portion of our subordinated debt disclosed above. On November 30, 2001, we re-financed a portion of the remaining \$5,687,000 outstanding subordinated debt. The Working Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd. ("WOF") increased its subordinated debt by \$3,959,000, of which the proceeds repaid the outstanding indebtedness to BCMC Capital Limited Partnership, BCMC Capital II Limited Partnership and Business Development Bank of Canada. In consideration for advancing these funds and agreeing to extend the loan past its February 2002 due date to December 2002, we agreed to pay WOF cash interest at 36% per annum and to grant them warrants to purchase up to an aggregate 160,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$1.255 per share on or before June 30 2003. Yad Garcha and John Derek Douglas, two former Directors, are also insiders of WOF, which in turn was an insider of Peace Arch.

As consideration for not requiring the interest rate to be increased from 18% to 36% per annum, we agreed to grant Timothy Gamble, our former President and W.D. Cameron White, our Chairman, warrants to purchase up to 70,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at a price of \$1.255 per share on or before June 30, 2003.

46

As part of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions, in the Asset Acquisition, we have agreed to acquire a portfolio of assets owned and controlled by a company controlled by Gary Howsam, including the ongoing business activities of Greenlight Film and Television Inc. See "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D above. Gary Howsam, who became our CEO effective December 20, 2002 pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement, is the President of Greenlight Film and Television Inc. Upon closing the Asset Acquisition, as purchase consideration, we would issue 8,333,333 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares to CPC Communications Inc.

As part of the Release and Reconstitution of Loan Guarantee, we have agreed to a reconstitution of a loan guarantee provided to Comerica Bank - California with respect to the guarantee of a loan from Comerica to Big Sound Productions Inc. of the United Kingdom, an unrelated company controlled by Jamie Brown, a nominee for director of the Company.

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Our financial statements are stated in Canadian Dollars (CDN\$) and are prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in Canada, the application of which, in our case, conforms in all material respects for the periods presented with United States GAAP.

The financial statements as required under Item 17 are attached hereto and found immediately following the text of this Annual Report. The report of KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants for fiscal 2001 and 2002 is included herein immediately preceding the financial statements.

### Legal Proceedings

On October 2, 2001, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Peace Arch started an action against Viacom International, Inc., MTV Networks, VH1 Music First, and others in the British Columbia Supreme Court for damages in the amount of US\$2,750,000 and consequential damages arising from the Defendants' failure to honour a contract for the co-financing of the television series Big Sound. Both sides are in the process of amassing documents for production. We have prepared a substantial number of Interrogatories which will be served shortly.

On December 2, 2001 an action was started in the BC Supreme Court against us by Forgotten Kingdom Productions I. Inc., Danny Virtue and Lloyd Simandl, claiming general and specific damages in connection with an alleged promise by us to finance and co-produce a television series entitled Ariana's Quest. The Plaintiffs are seeking damages, including lost fees (estimated at US\$1.5 million), lost development costs (estimated at \$100,000), breach of contract (estimated at \$25,000) and lost profits. It is our opinion that the claim is without merit and counsel for the Plaintiffs has taken no steps since January 2002.

On October 4, 2001, we and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Immortal Productions Inc. ("IPI"), were joined as third parties in an action by Rena Mero against Western International Syndication ("WIS"). The Plaintiff is claiming damages against WIS for use of her likeness and name, unfair competition,

47

commercial misappropriation and other related claims. These claims arise out of an allegedly unauthorized press release and other communications by WIS at the 2001 NATPE convention. WIS has claimed indemnity from us and IPI as well as a number of other third parties including the Plaintiffs' business manager, Arthur Lieberman, who allegedly authorized the press release and cooperated in the other communications. We support the allegations against Lieberman and believe the claims against us and IPI are without merit.

On July 3, 2002, we commenced a suit in United States District Court, Central District of California against WIS, seeking damages in the amount of US\$2,470,000 in connection with the syndication by WIS of the television series, The Immortal (the "Series"). WIS has commenced third party proceedings against Hill Top Entertainment, LLC, Victor & Grais and Victor and Grais Productions for money damages and contribution and indemnity. WIS has counterclaimed against us seeking money damages and costs relating to our efforts to syndicate Season I of the Series, money damages due to the fact that Season II of the Series was not produced and on the basis that our underlying rights to the Series are inferior to those of WIS. It is our view that the counterclaim is without merit.

Other than as set out above, we are not currently subject to any legal proceedings which, if determined adversely to us, would have a material adverse

effect on our business or results of operations. We may, from time to time, become a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We maintain insurance coverage for such matters in amounts that we believe to be adequate.

### Dividend Policy

We have not declared any dividends since incorporation and do not anticipate that we will do so in the foreseeable future. Our present policy is to retain future earnings for use in operations and the expansion of our business.

### ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING

Not applicable except for Item 9A(4) and Item 9C.

Our Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares trade on The Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") symbols PAE.A and PAE.B respectively. Our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares also trade on The American Stock Exchange, symbol PAE. Our shares commenced trading on the TSX in November 1997 under the symbol "VE". Effective July 19, 1999, our Class A Multiple Voting Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares began trading on the TSX, at which time our Common Shares were delisted. Our Class B Subordinate Voting Shares began trading on AMEX on July 28, 1999.

We have been advised by the TSX that we do not currently meet the minimum requirements for the continued listing of our shares on the exchange. We have been granted a 45 day extension from our original deadline of December 27, 2002 to meet the listing criteria, but the TSX may limit this extension if the proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions detailed elsewhere in this report are not completed. We believe that we will meet the criteria subject to the completion of these Acquisition and Financing Transactions.

The following table lists the volume of trading as well as the high and low sales prices of our Class A and Class B Shares on the TSX for each of the last nine fiscal quarters in the last two completed fiscal years.

48

# TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK TRADING ACTIVITY STOCK TRADING ACTIVITY

	AVERAGE DAILY TRADING VOLUME	CDN\$ HIGH 	CDN\$ LOW
Fiscal year ended August 31, 2000			
First Quarter - Class A Shares	1,110	7.50	3.80
First Quarter - Class B Shares	602	7.90	3.75
Second Quarter - Class A Shares	3 <b>,</b> 530	9.00	4.00
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	2,071	9.05	4.25
Third Quarter - Class A Shares	1,969	8.00	4.05
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	890	7.75	4.20
Fourth Quarter - Class A Shares	729	5.00	3.90
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares	407	4.80	2.90
First Quarter - Class A Shares	1,223	5.50	2.60

First Quarter - Class B Shares	1,177	5.25	3.90
Second Quarter - Class A Shares	1,306	3.25	3.19
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	1,509	3.36	3.27
Third Quarter - Class A Shares	2,225	3.95	3.89
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	1,551	4.24	4.15
Fourth Quarter - Class A Shares	747	3.93	3.87
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares	1,523	3.92	3.79
Fiscal year ending August 31, 2002			
First Quarter - Class A Shares	1,205	1.68	1.66
First Quarter - Class B Shares	1,809	1.72	1.65
Second Quarter - Class A Shares	1,037	1.30	1.00
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	1,981	1.25	0.79
Third Quarter - Class A Shares	927	1.10	0.85
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	940	1.05	0.75
Fourth Quarter - Class A Shares	316	0.95	0.25
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares	346	0.85	0.25
Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2003			
First Quarter - Class A Shares	1,229	0.55	0.15
First Quarter - Class B Shares	437	0.35	0.11
THE AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE:			
Fiscal year ended August 31, 2000:			
First Quarter - Class B Shares	3,045	8.16	3.99
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	19,727	10.58	4.05
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	7,881	8.65	4.23
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares	5,302	5.15	3.86
Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2001			
First Quarter - Class B Shares	3,115	5.43	2.76
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	6 <b>,</b> 786	3.48	3.33
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	5,100	4.18	4.09

49

	AVERAGE DAILY TRADING VOLUME	CDN\$ HIGH	CDN\$ LOW
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2002	4,610	4.04	3.92
First Quarter - Class B Shares	5 <b>,</b> 367	1.72	1.64
Second Quarter - Class B Shares	5 <b>,</b> 385	1.12	0.48
Third Quarter - Class B Shares	2,102	1.17	0.29
Fourth Quarter - Class B Shares	2,697	0.65	0.16
Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2003	3,812	0.44	0.17

Our shares are issued in registered form and the following information is from our registrar and transfer agent, CIBC Mellon Trust Company, located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

As at August 31, 2002, the shareholders' list for our shares showed 180 Registered Class A shareholders and 185 registered Class B shareholders and 1,091,874 Class A Multiple Voting Shares and 2,795,971 Class B Subordinate Voting Share outstanding. Of these shareholders, 117 holders of Class A Shares

and 122 holders of Class B Shares were U.S. residents, owning 499,457 Class A Shares and 1,261,289 Class B Shares representing 45.1% of the Class A and 45.7% of the Class B issued and outstanding shares.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

#### B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-1 (Reg. No. 333-10354).

### C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except as otherwise disclosed in this annual report and our financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this annual report, we have no other material contracts.

#### D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There is no law or governmental decree or regulation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital, or affects the payment of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of Class B Subordinate Voting Shares ("Class B shares"), other than withholding tax requirements. See "Taxation" for a discussion of these withholding requirements.

There is no limitation imposed by Canadian law on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote Class B shares, other than as provided by the Investment Canada Act (the "Act") enacted on June 20, 1985, as amended, as further amended by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act (Canada) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement Implementation Act, which requires the prior notification and, in certain cases, advance review and approval by the Government of Canada of the acquisition by a "non-Canadian" of "control" of a "Canadian business", all as defined in the Act. For the purposes of the Act, "control" can be acquired through the acquisition of all or substantially all of the assets used in the Canadian business or the direct or indirect acquisition of interests in an entity that carries on a Canadian business, or which controls the entity which carries on the Canadian business.

50

Under the Act, control of a corporation is deemed to be acquired through the acquisition of a majority of the voting shares of a corporation, and is presumed to be acquired where one-third or more, but less than a majority, of the voting shares of a corporation are acquired, unless it can be established that the corporation is not controlled in fact through the ownership of voting shares. Other rules apply with respect to the acquisition of non-corporate entities.

Investments requiring review and approval include direct acquisitions of Canadian businesses with assets with a gross book value of \$5.0 million or more; indirect acquisitions of Canadian businesses with assets of \$50.0 million or more; and indirect acquisitions of Canadian businesses where the value of assets of the entity or entities carrying on business in Canada, control of which is indirectly being acquired, is greater than \$5.0 million and represents greater than 50% of the total value of the assets of all the entities, control of which is being acquired. Generally speaking, the value of the business acquisition threshold (the "Threshold") is increased from those levels outlined where the

acquisition is by a member of NAFTA or a WTO Investor or by a non-Canadian other than a WTO Investor where the Canadian business that is the subject of the investment is immediately before the investment controlled by a WTO Investor. The Threshold is to be determined yearly in accordance with a formula set forth in the Act.

Different provisions and considerations apply with respect to investment to acquire control of a Canadian business that, as defined in the Act or regulations:

- o Engages in production of uranium and owns an interest in producing uranium property in Canada;
- o Provides financial services;
- o Provides transportation services;
- o Is a cultural business.

We are considered to be a cultural business pursuant to the Act.

If an investment is reviewable, an application for review in the form prescribed by regulation is normally required to be filed with the Ministry of Industry, Director of Investment prior to the investment taking place and the investment may not be consummated until the review has been completed and ministerial approval obtained. Applications for review concerning indirect acquisitions may be filed up to 30 days after the investment is consummated. Applications concerning reviewable investments in culturally sensitive and other specified activities referred to in the preceding paragraph are required upon receipt of a notice for review. There is, moreover, provision for the Minister (a person designated as such under the Act) to permit an investment to be consummated prior to completion of review if he is satisfied that delay would cause undue hardship to the acquirer or jeopardize the operation of the Canadian business that is being acquired.

Upon review of an application for review, the Minister will then determine whether the investment is likely to be of "net benefit to Canada," taking into account the information provided and having regard to certain factors of assessment prescribed under the Act. Among the factors to be considered are:

o the effect of the investment on the level and nature of economic activity in Canada, including the effect on employment, on resource processing, on the utilization of parts, components and services produced in Canada, and on exports from Canada;

51

- o the degree and significance of participation by Canadians in the Canadian business and in any industry in Canada of which it forms a part;
- o the effect of the investment on productivity, industrial efficiency, technological development, product innovation and product variety in Canada;
- o the effect of the investment on competition within any industry or industries in Canada;
- o the compatibility of the investment with national industrial, economic and cultural policies, taking into consideration industrial, economic and cultural policy objectives enunciated by the government or

legislature of any province likely to be significantly affected by the investment; and

o the contribution of the investment to Canada's ability to compete in world markets.

See "Information on the Company--Regulatory Considerations--Canadian Content Requirements" for a description of other Canadian and British Columbia ownership requirements.

#### E. TAXATION

The discussions summarize the material tax considerations relevant to an investment in Class B shares by individuals and corporations who, for income tax purposes, are resident in the U.S. for purposes of the Convention (as hereinafter defined) and are not resident in Canada, who hold Class B shares as a capital asset, and who do not use or hold the Class B shares in carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in Canada or in connection with a fixed base in Canada (collectively, "Unconnected U.S. Shareholders" or "Holders"). The tax consequences of an investment in the Class B shares by investors who are not Unconnected U.S. Shareholders may differ substantially from the tax consequences discussed herein. The discussion of U.S. tax considerations is addressed only to Unconnected U.S. Shareholders whose "functional currency" within the meaning of section 985 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), is the U.S. dollar, and to U.S. citizens who are not residents in the U.S. for purposes of the Convention, but who otherwise meet the definition of Unconnected U.S. Shareholders. Furthermore, the discussion of U.S. tax considerations does not address the tax treatment of Unconnected U.S. Shareholders that own, or are deemed for U.S. federal income tax purposes to own, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of Peace Arch. The discussion of Canadian tax considerations does not address the tax treatment of a trust, company, organization or other arrangement that is a resident of the U.S. and that is generally exempt from U.S. tax.

This discussion does not address all of the income tax consequences that may be applicable to any particular Holder subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax law or to any particular Holder in light of such Holder's particular facts and circumstances. Some Holders, including tax-exempt entities, banks, insurance companies and persons who hold the Class B shares as part of a synthetic security, conversion transaction or "straddle" or hedging transactions may be subject to special and/or different rules not discussed below. Statements of legal conclusion of U.S. tax considerations as to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Class B shares by Unconnected U.S. Shareholders do not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all possible tax considerations. The discussion of U.S. tax considerations is based upon the provisions of the Code, and of published administrative practices of the Internal Revenue Service and judicial decisions,

52

all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect. Statements of legal conclusions of Canadian tax considerations as to the material Canadian federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Class B shares by Unconnected U.S. Shareholders do not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all possible tax consequences. The discussion of Canadian tax considerations is based upon the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act"), the Convention between Canada and the U.S. of America with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital, as amended from time to time (the "Convention"), and our understanding of published administrative practices of Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (formerly, Revenue Canada) and judicial

decisions, all of which are subject to change. The discussion does not take into account the tax laws of the various provinces or territories of Canada or the tax laws of the various state and local jurisdictions in the U.S.

THIS DISCUSSION IS NOT INTENDED TO BE NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR INVESTOR. THEREFORE, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE CLASS B SHARES.

#### U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

Unconnected U.S. Shareholders generally will treat the gross amount of distributions paid by us, including the amount of any Canadian tax withheld, as foreign source dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as computed for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions in excess of that amount will reduce an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in the Class B shares, but not below zero, and the remainder, if any, will be treated as taxable capital gain. In general, in computing its U.S. federal income tax liability, an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder may elect for each taxable year whether to claim a deduction or, subject to the limitations described below, a credit for Canadian taxes withheld from dividends paid on its Class B shares. If the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder elects to claim a credit for such Canadian taxes, the election will be binding for all foreign taxes paid or accrued by the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder for such taxable year. The Code applies various limitations on the amount of the foreign tax credit that may be available to a U.S. taxpayer based upon the segregation of foreign source income into separate categories, or "baskets", of income. For purposes of applying the foreign tax credit limitation, dividends are generally included in the passive income basket or the financial services income basket if received by a financial services entity. The amount of credit that may be claimed with respect to the basket of income to which the dividend is allocated, and to which the foreign taxes are attributable, generally may not exceed the same proportion of the U.S. tax on worldwide taxable income, before applying the foreign tax credit as the U.S. holder's foreign source taxable income allocable to such basket bears to such U.S. holder's entire taxable income. The foreign tax credit is disallowed for dividends on stock unless a minimum holding period requirement is satisfied and additional limitations may restrict the ability of some individuals to claim the foreign tax credit. Accordingly, investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the potential consequences to them of the foreign tax credit limitations. Dividends paid by us generally will constitute "portfolio income" for purposes of the limitation on the use of passive activity losses by investors and "investment income" for purposes of the limitation on investors' investment interest expense. Dividends paid by us will not be eligible for the "dividends received deduction" generally allowed with respect to dividends paid by U.S. corporations under Section 243 of the Code, but may be eligible for the dividends received deduction which may be claimed by 10% corporate shareholders under Section 245 of the Code.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of any distributions made on Class B shares to an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder in Canadian dollars will equal the U.S. dollar value of the Canadian dollars calculated by reference to the appropriate exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt of the distribution, regardless of whether the Canadian dollars are actually converted into U.S. dollars upon

53

receipt. Unconnected U.S. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of foreign currency gain or loss, if any, on any Canadian dollars which are converted into U.S. dollars subsequent to receipt by

the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder.

The sale of Class B shares generally will result in the recognition of gain or loss to the Holder in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the Holder's adjusted basis in the Class B shares. Provided the Holder is not considered a "dealer" in the Class B shares sold, gain or loss upon the sale of Class B shares will generally be capital gain or loss.

Capital losses are deductible to the extent of capital gains. Individual taxpayers may deduct excess capital losses up to \$3,000 a year, \$1,500 in the case of a married individual filing separately, from ordinary income. Non-corporate taxpayers may carry forward unused capital losses indefinitely. Unused capital losses of a corporation may be carried back three years and carried forward five years.

In the case of individuals, net capital gain from the disposition of property held for investment is excluded from investment income for purposes of computing the limitation on the deduction for investment interest applicable. An individual may, however, elect to include such net capital gain in investment income if such taxpayer reduces the amount of its net capital gain that is otherwise eligible for preferential capital gains tax treatment by such amount. In that event, such investment income would be taxable at ordinary income rates.

For any taxable year of Peace Arch, if at least 75% of our gross income is "passive income", as defined in the Code, or if at least 50% of our assets, by average fair market value, or, prior to fiscal year 1998, possibly by adjusted tax basis, are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income, we will be a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC"). If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder owns any Class B shares, the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder will be subject to special U.S. federal income tax rules, set forth in Sections 1291 to 1298 of the Code, with respect to all of such Unconnected U.S. Shareholder's Class B shares. If we were treated as a PFIC at any time during an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder's holding period for Class B shares, such Unconnected U.S. Shareholder generally would be subject to additional tax as well as interest charges with respect to the deferral of tax for the period during which such Class B shares were held. Any such additional tax and interest charges would apply upon the disposition of the Class B shares or the receipt of dividends. Additionally, any gain realized on the disposition of Class B shares would be treated as ordinary income or taxable at ordinary income rates rather than as capital gain or taxable at capital gains rates, and the tax basis of the Class B shares held by an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder generally would not be stepped up to fair market value at death. Under some circumstances, shareholders of a PFIC may elect to be taxed currently on their pro rata shares of PFIC income and capital gain or, in accordance with recently enacted legislation, report income currently on a mark to market basis with respect to their shares of stock in the PFIC.

We do not believe that we are likely to be a PFIC in the current or future taxable years; however, because the PFIC determination is made annually on the basis of facts and circumstances that may be beyond our control and because the principles and methodology for determining the fair market values of our assets are unclear, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for such years. Special rules not described herein will also apply if we become a "controlled foreign corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We would be treated as a controlled foreign corporation if "U.S. Shareholders" were to own, actually or constructively, more than 50% of the total combined voting power or total value of us. For this purpose, the term "U.S. Shareholder" means a U.S. person who owns, actually or constructively, ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of Peace Arch. In light of the ownership requirements necessary for our productions to constitute "Canadian-content" productions and for us to

54

claim Canadian tax benefits, it is not anticipated that we will become a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

#### U.S. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Under U.S. treasury regulations that are generally effective with respect to payments made after December 31, 2000 (the "new withholding Regulations"), the proceeds of a sale of Class B shares through a U.S. or U.S. related broker will be subject to U.S. information reporting and may be subject to the 30% (for tax year 2002) U.S. backup withholding requirements. Unconnected U.S. Shareholders generally can avoid the imposition of U.S. non-resident withholding tax by reporting their taxpayer identification number on an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9. Non-U.S. shareholders generally can avoid the imposition of U.S. backup withholding tax by providing to their broker or paying agent a duly completed Internal Revenue Service Form W-8 BEN. Any amounts withheld under the backup/non-resident withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against the shareholder's U.S. Federal income tax, provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Dividends paid in the U.S. on the Class B shares to Unconnected U.S. Shareholders or to non-U.S. shareholders through a U.S. or U.S. related person may be subject to the 30% (for tax year 2002) U.S. backup/non-resident withholding tax unless certification requirements are satisfied.

The New Withholding Regulations consolidate and modify the pre-2001 certification requirements and means by which a holder may claim exemption from U.S. federal income tax withholding and provide presumptions regarding the status of holders when payments to the holders cannot be reliably associated with appropriate documentation provided to the payor. All holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the New Withholding Regulations.

### Canadian Tax Considerations

Dividends paid or credited, or that we deem to pay or credit, on the Class B shares to Unconnected U.S. Shareholders will be subject to Canadian withholding tax. Under the Convention, the maximum rate of withholding tax on dividends paid or credited on the Class B shares is 15% if the beneficial owner of such dividends is an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder. However, that rate is reduced to 5% under the Convention if the beneficial owner of such dividends is an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder that is a corporation that owns at least 10% of the voting stock of Peace Arch.

An Unconnected U.S. Shareholder will not be subject to tax in Canada on any capital gain realized upon a disposition or deemed disposition of the Class B shares, provided that the Class B shares do not constitute "taxable Canadian property" of the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder within the meaning of the Tax Act. The Class B shares will not generally constitute taxable Canadian property of the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder unless, at any time in the five-year period that ends at the time of the disposition, the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder, either alone or together with persons with whom the Unconnected U.S. Shareholder did not deal at arm's length, owned, had an interest in or the right to acquire 25% or more of the issued Class B shares or any series or class of our capital stock. Even if the Class B shares are taxable Canadian property, under the Convention, gains derived by an Unconnected U.S. Shareholder would generally not be taxable in Canada unless the value of the Class B shares is derived principally from real property situated in Canada. We believe that the value of our Class B shares is not currently principally derived, directly or indirectly, from real property situated in Canada and do not expect this to change in the foreseeable future.

Canada does not currently impose any estate taxes or succession duties.

55

#### F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

#### G. STATEMENTS BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

### H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

Any statement in this annual report about any of our contracts or other documents is not necessarily complete. If the contract or document is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, the contract or document is deemed to modify the description contained in this annual report. You must review the exhibits themselves for a complete description of the contract or document.

You may review a copy of our filings with the SEC, including exhibits and schedules filed with it, at the SEC's public reference facilities in Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the regional offices of the SEC located at 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10279 and at the Northwestern Atrium Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. In addition, the Commission maintains an Internet site at http://www.sec.gov that contains reports and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission.

You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information that we file with the SEC at the addresses indicated above and you may also access them electronically at the Web site set forth above. These SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services.

WE ARE REQUIRED TO FILE REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION WITH THE SEC UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934. REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION FILED BY US WITH THE SEC MAY BE INSPECTED AND COPIED AT THE SEC'S PUBLIC REFERENCE FACILITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE OR THROUGH THE INTERNET AT WWW.SEC.GOV. AS A FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER, WE ARE EXEMPT FROM THE RULES UNDER THE EXCHANGE ACT PRESCRIBING THE FURNISHING AND CONTENT OF PROXY STATEMENTS AND OUR OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM THE REPORTING AND SHORT-SWING PROFIT RECOVERY PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 16 OF THE EXCHANGE ACT. UNDER THE EXCHANGE ACT, AS A FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER, WE ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PUBLISH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS FREQUENTLY OR AS PROMPTLY AS UNITED STATES COMPANIES.

### I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

See Item 4C of this annual report.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to two main market risks: Interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk.

56

The interest rate risk arises through our \$15 million bank credit facility. This facility bears interest at a rate equal to the Canadian prime rate plus 1% per

annum. As of August 31, 2002 we had \$1.86 million outstanding under the credit facility and for the year then ended we recorded interest expense of \$14,000 and capitalized interest of \$671,000. As of August 31, 2001, we had borrowings of \$18.4 million outstanding under the credit facility and for the year then ended we recorded interest expense of \$9,000 and capitalized interest of \$1.07 million. The average interest rate for fiscal 2002 was 5.8%. A change of 1% in the average interest rate on this facility would have impacted our fiscal 2002 interest costs by approximately \$110,000.

We receive a portion of our revenues from U.S. and international sources in U.S. dollars while costs are payable primarily in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, operating results can be affected by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. Currency exchange rates are determined by market factors beyond our control and may vary substantially during the course of a production. If the Canadian dollar were to strengthen in relation to the U.S. dollar, our effective costs would rise in relation to our revenues. We do not maintain U.S. currency balances in excess of our estimated U.S. payables. From time to time we use derivative instruments to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risk. At the present time we have no derivative instruments outstanding. The average exchange rate for fiscal 2002 was Cdn\$1.5724 per US\$1.00. A change of 1% in the average exchange rate would have impacted our 2002 net loss by approximately \$26,000.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

#### PART II

### ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

In November 2001, we were in breach of covenants with the former debenture holders and in November 2001 we renegotiated our remaining obligation of \$5,687,000, with certain debt holders having their position repaid and assumed by another existing debt holder. In connection with the renegotiated \$5,687,000 debt, we issued warrants to purchase 230,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$1.20 per share. A value of \$212,650 was attributed to the warrants issued and recorded as debt discount and other paid—in capital. This debt discount was being amortized against income as interest expense over the term of the debentures. The debentures bore interest at rates ranging from 18% to 36% percent, and were paid by the due date of December 31, 2002. For accounting purposes, the debt re-negotiation transaction was accounted for as a modification of the original debentures, with any existing unamortized debt discounts and deferred financing costs amortized over the remaining term of the new debt instrument.

At August 31, 2002, we were not in compliance with debt covenants with the debenture holders causing the obligation to be due on demand. The debentures were fully repaid subsequent to year end.

At January 6, 2003 we are in default of payment of principal and interest under our loan agreement with Fremantle Media Enterprises Ltd., causing the entire obligation to be due on demand. As detailed in "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D herein, we have agreed to a restructuring of the debt due to Fremantle Media Enterprises Ltd. ("Fremantle"), subject to the completion of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions. As at the date of this report, we are indebted to Fremantle in the approximate aggregate principal amount of \$7.58 million, accruing interest at a rate of 10% per annum.

Also, as at January 6, 2003 the US\$1.075 million balance of a third party loan quaranteed by us was in default. Comerica Bank of California may demand payment

under this guarantee. As detailed in "Proposed Acquisition and Financing Transactions" in Item 3D herein, we have agreed to a release and reconstitution of the loan guarantee provided to Comerica, subject to the completion of the Acquisition and Financing Transactions.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

Not Applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(c) within 90 days of the filing date of this annual report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

58

PART III

#### ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our financial statements are stated in Canadian Dollars (CDN\$) and are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in Canada, the application of which, in our case, conforms in all material respects for the periods presented with United States GAAP, except as described in Note 20 to the audited financial statements included herein.

59

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item #17.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc. as at August 31, 2002 and 2001 and the consolidated statements of operations, deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended August 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

With respect to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2002 and 2001, we conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. With respect to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2000, we conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we

plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended August 31, 2002 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As required by the Company Act (British Columbia), we report that in our opinion these principles have been applied, after giving retroactive effect to the change in accounting for net loss per share as described in note  $3\,(k)$ , on a consistent basis.

/s/ KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada December 6, 2002, except for note 21 which is as of December 17, 2002

COMMENTS BY AUDITOR FOR U.S. READERS ON CANADA - U.S. REPORTING DIFFERENCE

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when the financial statements are affected by conditions and events that cast substantial doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such as those described in note 2 to the financial statements. Our report to the shareholders dated December 6, 2002, except for note 21 which is as of December 17, 2002, is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not permit a reference to such events and conditions in the auditor's report when these are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada December 6, 2002, except for note 21 which is as of December 17, 2002

60

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS AT AUGUST 31, 2001 AND 2002

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

20

# ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts and other receivables (note 4) Productions in progress Prepaid expenses and deposits Investment in television programming (note 5) Property and equipment (note 6) Deferred costs Goodwill and trademarks (note 7) LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) Bank indebtedness (note 8) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue (note 17(a)) Deferred gain (note 9) Debt (note 12) Shareholders' equity (deficiency): Share capital (note 13) Authorized: 100,000,000 Class A Multiple Voting Shares without par value Issued -1,091,875 (August 31, 2001 - 1,105,875) 100,000,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares without par value Issued -2,795,969 (August 31, 2001 - 2,781,969) 25,000,000 Preference Shares, issuable in series without par value Issued - nil Other paid-in capital (note 12) Deficit Future operations (note 2) Commitments and contingencies (notes 17) Subsequent events (note 21)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

/s/ Juliet Jones

Juliet Jones

Director

/s/ Cameron White

Cameron White

Director

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

- 2 -

\$

28

\$ 47

\$ 18

12

3

11

45

31

(30

1

\$ 47

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share information)

	2000	200
Revenue	\$ 34,663	\$ 54 <b>,</b>
Expenses:		
Amortization of television programming and Production	21 144	
costs (note 3(d)) Other costs of production and sales	31,144 2,157	57,
Other amortization	781	1,
Selling, general and administrative	3,668	4,
Bad debt (note 17(b))	_	·
	37,750	64,
Loss from operations before undernoted	(3,087)	(9 <b>,</b>
Interest income	775	
Interest expense (note 14)	(963)	(2,
Loss on write-down of assets (note 7)	-	(2,
Gain on sale of assets (note 9)	272	
	84	(4,
Loss before income taxes	(3,003)	(13,
Income tax expense (recovery) (note 11)	265	
Net loss	\$ (3,268)	\$ (14,
	=======	======
Basic net loss per common share (note 15)	\$ (0.86) ======	\$ (3 =====
Diluted loss per common share (note 15)	\$ (0.86)	\$ (3
	========	======

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

- 3 -

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF DEFICIT FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2000	20
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (13,248)	\$ (16
Net loss for the year	(3,268)	(14
Balance, end of year	\$ (16,516)	\$ (30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

- 4 -

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2000	2001
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (3,268)	\$(14,280)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of television programming (note 3(d))	31,144	50 <b>,</b> 970
Amortization of deferred finance costs	28	358
Other amortization	781	748
Interest on debt discount	48	221
Future income taxes	(124)	
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	290	(233)
Loss on write-down of assets (note 7)		2,665
Bad debt (note 17(b))		
<pre>Investment in television programming Changes in non-cash operating working capital</pre>	(31,599)	(52,077)
(note 16)	(2,361)	(1,105)
	(5,061)	(12,733)

Investing activities:

Increase in deferred costs	(998)	(142)
Increase in goodwill and trademarks	(39)	(17)
Property and equipment acquired	(589)	(178)
Reduction of note receivable	817	
Proceeds on sale of assets, net (note 9)		
Acquisition of assets (note 10)	(477)	
	(1,286)	(337)
Financing activities:		
<pre>Issue of common shares, net</pre>	191	196
and shareholders	350	
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness	(1,135)	12,650
Increase in debt	7,817	
Repayment of debt	(872)	(258)
	6,351	12,588
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	 4	(482)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,455	4,459
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 4,459 =======	\$ 3,977 ======
Supplementary information:	=======	=======
Interest paid (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 787	\$ 1,217
Income taxes paid	505	12
Income taxes received	242	8
Non-cash transactions:	242	0
Conversion of an accounts payable to debt		
Increase in investment in television		
programming and debt		
Increase in note receivable on sale of		
property (note 9)		
Increase in liabilities and receivable from		
co-producer (note 17(b))		
Discounts on debt		332

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC. ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2000, 2001 AND 2002

- 5 -

### PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollar amounts in tables expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

### 1. OPERATIONS

Based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc., together with its subsidiaries, (collectively, the "Company") is a fully integrated company that creates, develops, produces and

distributes film, television and video programming for world-wide markets.

### 2. FUTURE OPERATIONS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the "going concern" basis, which assumes the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations. The application of the "going concern" basis is dependent upon the Company achieving profitable operations to generate sufficient cash flows to fund continuing operations or, in the absence of adequate cash flows from operations, obtaining additional financing to meet its obligations as they come due. There is substantial doubt about the appropriateness of the Company's use of the "going concern" assumption because of the significant losses from operations, material working capital and shareholder deficiencies as at August 31, 2002, contingency related to the listing of its shares (17(e)), non-compliance with certain debt covenants and dependence upon the continued financial support of its secured lenders. The Company only has sufficient cash resources to maintain its current level of operations until December 2002. As a result of these factors, realization of assets and discharge of liabilities are subject to significant uncertainty.

Significant restructuring initiatives, including staff reductions, were carried out during the year ended August 31, 2002 in an effort to reduce operating costs. Management continues to review operations in order to identify additional strategies, including further cost reductions and obtaining future sales contracts, to increase cash flow, improve the Company's financial position and enable timely discharge of the Company's obligations. The Company has entered into a term sheet for a potential financing and restructuring transaction (note 21). There is no assurance the Company will be successful in its restructuring initiatives, its financing efforts and in achieving profitable operations. If the Company is unsuccessful, the Company may be required to significantly reduce or cease operations and liquidate assets or seek potential buyers of the Company.

The Company has credit facilities with a Canadian chartered bank and loans from subordinated lenders, all of which are secured by charges on the assets of the Company. As discussed in notes 8 and 12, the credit facility balance and certain loans are due on demand pursuant to the original terms of their agreements. The Company was not in compliance with certain loan covenants at August 31, 2002. There is also no assurance that the Company will remain in compliance with its other debt covenants and repayment requirements, which if violated could result in such obligations being immediately due and payable.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" basis is not appropriate. If the "going concern" basis is not appropriate for the consolidated financial statements, then significant adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used. Additionally, the amounts reported could materially change because of any plan of reorganization in the future, since the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying value of the underlying assets or amounts of liabilities that may ultimately result.

- 6 -

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada and, except as explained and quantified in note 20, comply, in all material respects, with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

### (b) Revenue Recognition

- (i) Revenues from television programming are recognized only when persuasive evidence of a sale or licensing arrangement with a customer exists, the film is complete and has been delivered or is available for immediate and unconditional delivery, the license period has commenced, the arrangement fee is fixed or determinable, collection of the arrangement fee is reasonably assured, and other conditions as specified in the respective agreements have been met.
- (ii) Revenues from production services for third parties are recognized when the production is completed and delivered. All associated production costs are deferred and charged against earnings when the film is delivered and the revenue recognized.
- (iii) Cash received in advance of meeting the revenue recognition criteria described above is recorded as deferred revenue.

### (c) Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with terms to maturity of 90 days or less when purchased.

(d) Investment in Television Programming and Productions in Progress

Investment in television programming represents the unamortized cost of completed proprietary television programs (net of related tax credits received or receivable) which have been produced by the Company or to which the Company has acquired distribution rights. Productions in progress represent the costs of incomplete programs and are carried at the lower of cost and estimated fair value.

For episodic television series, capitalized costs are limited to the amount of revenue contracted for each episode until estimates of secondary market revenue can be established. Costs in excess of this limitation are expensed as incurred.

Participation and exploitation costs are capitalized when they are likely to be incurred and can be reasonably determined.

The Company records amortization based on the ratio that current

revenues bear to estimated remaining unrecognized ultimate revenue as of the beginning of the current fiscal year. Investment in television programming is recorded at the lower of remaining unamortized film costs and estimated fair value, determined on an individual program basis.

Estimates of ultimate revenue to be received in respect of a particular film includes revenue from a market or territory only when persuasive evidence exists that such revenue will occur, or the Company has a history of earning such revenue in the market or territory.

### (e) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and amortized on the following basis:

Buildings	.5%	declining b	al
Computers, furniture and equipment	.20%	declining	ba
Production equipment	.20%	declining	ba
Other	.2-5	vear strai	qh

Equipment under capital lease is amortized using the above rates.

The Company monitors the recoverability of long-lived assets based upon factors such as current market value, future asset utilization, business climate and future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the related assets. The Company's policy is to record an impairment loss in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is calculated as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the undiscounted estimate of future cash flows from the asset.

### (f) Deferred Costs

Deferred costs represent financing costs, which are amortized to interest expense over the term of the related financing, and development costs incurred on projects prior to production. Upon commencement of production, the development costs are reclassified to productions in progress. Development costs are written off when it is determined that they will not be recovered, normally within three years of the first capitalized transaction for each project not yet set for production.

### (g) Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 years. Management performs annual assessments to determine whether the amortization of the goodwill balance over its remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows of the acquired operation. When the future cash flows are less than the carrying value, the excess is charged against income.

Effective July 1, 2001, the Company adopted the provisions of the

Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants recommendations under Handbook 1581 "Business Combinations", and certain provisions of Handbook 3062 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", as required for goodwill and intangible assets resulting from business combinations consummated after June 30, 2001. Handbook 1581 requires the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Use of the pooling-of-interests method is prohibited. Handbook 3062 changes the accounting for goodwill from an amortization method to an annual impairment test and is required for goodwill arising on business combinations made after June 30, 2001 and, otherwise to the Company will be applied prospectively effective September 1, 2002. Under Handbook 3062, the Company is required to perform an initial benchmark test of impairment within six months of adoption and subsequent annual tests of goodwill will be at the reporting unit level. If the carrying value of goodwill of a reporting unit exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill, the carrying value must be written down to fair value.

### (h) Government Assistance

The Company has access to several government programs that are designed to assist film and television production in Canada. Amounts received in respect of government programs are recorded as revenue in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy for completed film and television programs. Refundable tax credits are recorded as a reduction of the cost of related films as described in note 3(d).

#### (i) Income Taxes

Future income taxes are recorded for using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it to be more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

### (j) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of the period. Revenues and expenses are translated at exchange rates in effect at the time of the transaction. Translation gains and losses are included in income except for unrealized gains and losses arising from the translation of long-term monetary assets and liabilities, which are deferred and amortized over the life of the asset or liability. For each of the fiscal years presented, the Company has no long-term monetary assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

### (k) Net Earnings (Loss) per Common Share

Effective September 1, 2001, the Company adopted the new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants recommendations relating to the calculation and disclosure of net earnings (loss) per share. The new recommendations have been applied retroactively and did not require a change to previously reported amounts. Under the revised policy, the calculation of basic net earnings (loss) per share has not been impacted. Basic net earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Under the new recommendations, the treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share instead of the imputed income approach used previously. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants.

Shares that are contingently returnable to treasury are excluded from the weighted average number of shares outstanding for purposes of the calculation of basic earnings per share for all periods prior to the period in which the contingency is resolved and the shares are releasable from escrow. Contingent returnable shares are included in diluted earnings per share prior to release if conditions for their release have been achieved or would be if the contingency was not determined as at a later date.

### (1) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation granted to certain directors, employees and other service providers in exchange for services rendered using the intrinsic value method set out in APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. Under this method, compensation expense is recorded on the date of grant only if the then current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price. As the Company's policy is to grant options and warrants with the exercise prices equal to the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no expense is typically recognized for these type of awards.

### (m) Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform to the basis of presentation adopted for the current year. For fiscal 2002, interest revenue earned on refundable tax credits have been reclassified from revenues to interest income.

#### (n) Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may

ultimately differ from those estimates.

Investments in television programming are carried at the lesser of unamortized capitalized cost and estimated fair value determined on a film-by-film basis. Future changes in general economic conditions, market preferences and other factors may result in the carrying value of a particular film becoming impaired as management revises its estimates of the ultimate revenue to be received in respect of each film.

Productions in progress, goodwill, and accounts and tax credits receivable are asset accounts that also require significant use of management estimates to determine recoverability.

### 4. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2001	2002
Trade receivables	\$ 4,448	\$ 559
Note receivable (note 9) Tax credits receivable Income taxes recoverable	 23 <b>,</b> 729 26	1,000 2,312
	 \$28,203	 \$ 3,871
	======	======

Tax credits receivable are federal and provincial refundable tax credits related to specific film productions in Canada. The credits are recorded as a reduction to the related investment in television programming in the period in which the related production is completed and then amortized in accordance with note 3(d). All amounts are subject to final determination by the relevant tax authorities. During the year, tax credits aggregating \$1,752,020\$ were recorded (2001 - \$13,538,134).

### 5. INVESTMENT IN TELEVISION PROGRAMMING

		2001	2002
	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	COST
Television movies	\$ 7,910	\$ 6 <b>,</b> 376	\$ 8,274
Television series	164,926	162,793	167 <b>,</b> 297
	172,836	169,169	175 <b>,</b> 571
Net book value		\$ 3 <b>,</b> 667	

Investment in television programming is expected to be amortized not less than 80% within the next three years. The Company expects amortization of August 31, 2002 completed films will be approximately \$2,000,000 in the next fiscal year ending August 31, 2003.

As at August 31, 2002, the Company has no accrued participation costs that it expects to pay in the next year.

#### 6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2001	
	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION
Land Buildings Computers, furniture and equipment Production equipment Equipment under capital lease Other	\$ 5,203 1,229 488 1,352 325 192	231 322 799 108
	8,789	1,512
Net book value		\$ 7,277 =======

During the year ended August 31, 2002, the Company sold its remaining two buildings (note 9).

### 7. GOODWILL AND TRADEMARKS

Effective September 1, 1996, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Peace Arch Productions Inc. (formerly Sugar Entertainment Ltd.), for consideration of 22,500 common shares at a deemed price of \$10.00 per common share and contingent consideration of 350,000 cancelable performance shares at a deemed price of \$0.10 per common share. The shares were comprised of 50% Class A shares and 50% Class B shares. The performance shares were releasable from escrow at a rate of one share for every \$10.00 of cash flow generated by Peace Arch Productions Inc. Goodwill recorded at the time of acquisition was \$318,232.

The Company recorded additional goodwill at the time the performance shares were releasable from escrow. During the year ended August 31, 1998, 200,000 of the performance shares were released from escrow, resulting in an increase in purchase goodwill and share capital of \$1,980,000. During the year ended August 31, 1999, the remaining 150,000 performance shares were earned and additional purchase goodwill and share capital in the amount of \$802,500 was recorded. On September 28, 1999, the remaining 150,000 shares were released from escrow.

During the year ended August 31, 2001, the Company wrote off the remaining unamortized cost of goodwill of \$2,665,000 related to its 1996 acquisition of Peace Arch Productions Inc. (formerly Sugar Entertainment Ltd.) in accordance with Company policy as described in note 3(g).

During the year ended August 31, 2002, the Company wrote off the remaining

unamortized cost of goodwill of \$166,000 related to its 1995 acquisition of The Eyes Multimedia Productions Inc. in accordance with Company policy as described in note 3(g).

#### 8. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

Bank indebtedness is drawn under a credit facility of up to \$15 million (August 31, 2001 - \$29.5 million) for production financing and is comprised of demand loans bearing interest at prime plus 1% per annum with monthly payments of interest drawn under the credit facility. As at August 31, 2002, the prime rate was 4.50% (August 31, 2001 - 5.75%). The loans are secured by the refundable tax credits of \$2,311,902, accounts receivable of \$274,370, and distribution rights of the film properties with a carrying value of \$2,218,845 as of August 31, 2002 to which the loans relate and a first priority general security agreement covering the assets of the Company.

#### 9. DEFERRED GAIN

In August 1999, the Company sold one of its three properties for gross proceeds of \$3,265,000. As consideration, the Company received cash in the amount of \$550,000 and a note in the amount of \$817,295 bearing interest at 12% per annum. The principal was due and repaid in the year ended August 31, 2000. The gain on the sale in excess of the present value of the minimum lease payments, being \$284,528, was realized in 1999. The remaining amount of the gain on sale of \$513,493 was deferred and amortized over the two-year minimum lease term. As at August 31, 2001, the deferred gain had been fully amortized.

During the year ended August 31, 2002, the Company sold its remaining two properties. In October 2001, the first property was sold for gross proceeds of \$2,313,000 and realized a gain on the sale of \$88,322. In January 2002, the second property was sold for gross proceeds of \$4,722,200. As consideration, the Company received cash in the amount of \$3,722,200 and a note in the amount of \$1,000,000 bearing interest at 9% per annum commencing January 10, 2002. The note receivable secured by a second mortgage on the real property. The principal is due and payable January 1, 2004. At August 31, 2002, the Company continues to occupy the second property through an operating lease arrangement. As the present value of the minimum lease payments is greater than the gain on the sale of \$523,483, the gain was deferred and is being amortized over the four-year minimum lease term. As at August 31, 2002, the unamortized balance of the deferred gain was \$436,236.

## 10. ACQUISITION OF MVP MOVIE VISTA PRODUCTIONS INC.

Effective August 31, 2000, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of MVP Movie Vista Productions Inc. for cash consideration of \$476,975. Assets acquired included film rights and tax loss carry-forwards valued at \$1,566,762. The benefit of the tax loss carry-forwards has not been recognized in the financial statements.

### 11. FUTURE INCOME TAXES

Temporary differences give rise to the following future income tax assets and liabilities at August 31:

At August 31, 2002 the Company has approximately \$26,952,000 in non-capital losses available for deduction against taxable income in future years. These losses expire as follows:

2003	\$	265
2004		393
2005		919
2006		1,358
2007		1,337
2008		16,779
2009		5,901
	\$	26,952
	==	

The differences between the effective tax rate reflected in the provision for income taxes and the Canadian statutory income tax rate are as follows:

	YEARS	Ε
2000		

20

9,1

9,9 (9,8

(

=====

Corporate statutory income tax rate	(45.6)%
Add (deduct) the effect of:	
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	(7.4)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	13.5
Change in valuation allowance on future tax assets	48.3
Effective tax rate	8.8%

## 12. DEBT

- (i) Mortgage due Nov 1, 2001 bearing interest at 7.55% per annum with aggregate monthly payments of principal and interest of \$9, secured by a first mortgage on property.
- (ii) Mortgage due March 1, 2002 bearing interest at 7.95% per annum with aggregate monthly payments of principal and interest of \$25, secured by a first mortgage on property.
- (iii) Debentures having a face value of \$7,900 (recorded net of deemed debt discount) bearing interest at 14% per annum, payable quarterly, and 4% interest compounded quarterly, payable at maturity. The debt is secured by a charge on the assets of the Company, and is due Feb 16, 2002 (notes 13(c)(ii) and 13(c)(iii)).
- (iv) Debentures having an original face value of \$5,687 (recorded net of deemed debt discount) bearing interest from 18% to 36% per annum, payable monthly. The debt is secured by a charge on the assets of the Company, subordinated to bank indebtedness (note 8) and due Dec 31, 2002.
- (v) Term loan, bearing interest at 10% per annum, 8.5% payable monthly, and accruing 1.5% monthly and payable at such time as the debentures (iv) have been paid in full. The term loan, secured by a charge on the personal property of the Company, subordinated to debentures (iv) and bank indebtedness (note 8), and a secured interest in certain copyrights to productions, due Jun 30, 2004.
- (vi) Bank guarantee with Comerica Bank to a maximum of US\$2,074 on behalf of a co-production partner, bearing interest at U.S. prime plus 1.5% per annum, payable monthly, secured by a charge on the assets of the co-production partner (note 5).
- (vii) Capital leases to purchase equipment, bearing interest from 7.2 to 10.2% per annum, secured by the equipment acquired.

Of the \$7,900,000 debentures issued (note 12(iii)), \$350,000 was to related parties. Included with the issuance were warrants to purchase 210,000 Class A and 27,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share (note

13(c)(ii)). A value of \$322,000 was attributed to the warrants issued and recorded as debt discount and other paid-in capital. This debt discount was amortized against income as interest expense over the term of the debentures. As at August 31, 2002, the debt discount has been fully amortized. Also in connection with the debt issue, the Company granted as contingent compensation warrants to purchase 105,000 Class A and 13,500 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share (note 13(c)(ii)). The warrants were only exercisable if the lenders agreed to an extension of the original maturity date of the debentures on February 16, 2002. Subsequent to August 31, 2001, the Company entered into a new loan agreement and cancelled 83,403 Class A and 542 Class B warrants granted as contingent consideration. Of the remaining 21,597 Class A warrants and 12,958 Class B warrants, 6,479 Class A warrants were re-priced to \$1.20 and expire February 16, 2004.

As a result of breach of covenants with the former debenture holders (note 12(iii)), in November 2001 the Company renegotiated its remaining obligation of \$5,687,000, with certain debt holders having their position repaid and assumed by another existing debt holder. Included with the renegotiated \$5,687,000 debt (note 12(iv)) were warrants to purchase 230,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$1.20 per share (note 13(c)(v)). A value of \$212,650 has been attributed to the warrants issued and recorded as debt discount and other paid-in capital. This debt discount is being amortized against income as interest expense over the term of the debentures, and has a current unamortized value of approximately \$65,513. The debentures bear interest at rates ranging from 18% to 36% percent, are due December 31, 2002 and require earlier payments of principal upon cash flow collections from certain current and future refundable tax credits claims, proceeds from certain asset sales received and other transactions by the Company. For accounting purposes, the debt re-negotiation transaction was accounted for as a modification of the original debentures, with any existing unamortized debt discounts and deferred financing costs amortized over the remaining term of the new debt instrument.

At August 31, 2002, the Company was not in compliance with debt covenants with the debenture holders causing the obligation to be due on demand. The debentures were fully repaid subsequent to year end (note 21(b)).

Included in debt outstanding at August 31, 2002 (notes 12(iii) and 12(iv)) are amounts owing to related party shareholders of \$581,963 (2001 - \$2,150,000)

During the year-ended August 31, 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with an existing trade creditor whereby the creditor agreed to exchange its trade payable balance of \$7,783,470 for a long-term promissory note obligation (note 12(v) having a security interest in copyrights to certain productions. The promissory note bears interest at 10% per annum and matures June 30, 2004. Subsequent to August 31, 2002 and pursuant to the promissory note obligation, the Company failed to make payments of principal of \$500,000 and also interest owing. The Company has entered into a proposed debt restructuring transaction with this creditor subsequent to August 31, 2002 (note 21(a)(iii)).

The Company is also required to make other future principal repayments as follows:

December 31, 2002

June 30, 2003 December 31, 2003 March 31, 2004 June 30, 2004

The creditor is entitled to accelerated repayments under certain situations, including the right to 100% of amounts collected by the Company on the \$1,000,000 note receivable (note 4).

Principal due in each of the next five fiscal years ending August 31 on debt is approximately as follows:

### 13. SHARE CAPITAL

## (a) Issued

Class A shares are entitled to ten votes per share and Class B shares are entitled to one vote per share. Each Class A share is convertible at any time into one Class B share at the option of the holder. The information in these consolidated financial statements has been restated to reflect the share consolidation and reclassification.

	CLASS A		CLASS	
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	
Balance, August 31, 1999	1,517,965	13,682	2,267,978	
Change during the year: Issued for cash on exercise of stock options Converted Less share issue costs, net of tax benefit	(130,174) - 	(1,173) 29	,	
Balance, August 31, 2000	1,387,791	12,538	2,434,953	
Change during the year: Issued for cash on exercise of stock options Converted Less share issue costs, net of tax benefit	- (281,916) -	- (2,611) 63	65,100 281,916 -	

Balance, August 31, 2001	1,105,875	9,990	2,781,969
Change during the year: Converted Less share issue costs, net of tax benefit	(14,000)	(129) 3	14,000
Balance, August 31, 2002	1,091,875	\$ 9,864 ======	2,795,969

## (b) Options

In 1997, the Company adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Company's Board of Directors may grant stock options to officers and key employees. The Plan authorizes grants of options to purchase up to 115,950 Class A and 650,000 Class B shares authorized but unissued common stock. Stock options are granted with an exercise price in Canadian dollars equal to the stock's fair market value at the date of grant. All stock options have terms between three and five years and vest and become fully exercisable immediately or after up to 21 months.

As at August 31, 2002, the following stock options were outstanding.

	EXERCISE PRICE		UTSTANDING	
Expiry Date	PER SHARE	CLASS A		CL
January 13, 2003	5.50	_	106,700	
February 2, 2003	US 5.00	-	10,500	
March 23, 2003	9.50	28,000	28,000	
July 27, 2003	5.00	-	27,000	
November 19, 2003	7.50	2,800	2,800	
December 21, 2003	3.00	-	14,100	
February 16, 2004	9.50	5,000	5,000	
March 29, 2004	3.35	· –	25,000	
April 9, 2004	3.60	_	20,000	
April 12, 2004	3.60	_	122,500	
July 24, 2004	4.75	_	14,000	
August 21, 2005	0.30	-	274,400	
		35 <b>,</b> 800	650 <b>,</b> 000	
Weighted average remaining of	ontractual life		2.00 years	0.70
-		========	========	====

CLASS	A	

	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE		
	NUMBER OF	EXERCISE	NUMBER OF
	SHARES	PRICE	SHARES
Balance, August 31, 1999	158,350	11.11	158,350
Granted			346 <b>,</b> 570
Exercised			(36,800)
Expired or cancelled	(31,900)	(10.90)	(61,850)
Balance, August 31, 2000	126,450	11.17	406,270
Granted	120,430		302,600
Exercised			(65,100)
Expired or cancelled	(51,825)	(12.57)	(112,345)
Balance, August 31, 2001	74,625	10.20	531 <b>,</b> 425
Granted			284,400
Exercised			
Expired or cancelled	(38,825)	(10.98)	(165,825)
Balance, August 31, 2002	35 <b>,</b> 800	9.34	650,000
	======	=====	=======

Excluded from the above option tables are 38,100 Class B options expiring August 21, 2005, which were issued subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company, unless an equivalent amount of options become available due to the expiry or cancellation of outstanding options.

At August 31, 2002, a total of 411,400 options were exercisable (August 31, 2001 - 599,383; August 31, 2000 - 467,071) at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.78 (August 31, 2001 - \$6.08; August 31, 2000 - \$8.79).

### (c) Warrants

- (i) In 1999, 750,000 Class B shares were issued by way of public offering. In connection with the public offering, the Company granted as compensation a warrant to purchase up to 75,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$US 6.75 per share. The warrant is exercisable to August 3, 2004.
- (ii) In connection with the debentures issued in 2000 (note 12(iii)), the Company issued share purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate 210,000 Class A shares and 27,000 Class B shares, all at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, exercisable for a period of 42 months from August 16, 2000.
- (iii) In 2001, in connection with the debentures issued in 2000 (note 12(iii)), the Company granted as consideration to the debentureholders for a release of certain security interests warrants to purchase up to 100,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$5.30 per share. The warrants are exercisable for a period of six months following the due date of the debenture on February 16, 2002. As the warrants were granted at an exercise price equal to the market value of Company's shares on the date of grant, no expense has been recorded.

- (iv) Also during 2001, the Company granted as partial compensation to retain an investment banker as its financial advisor a warrant to purchase up to 100,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$US 2.72 per share, exercisable to April 16, 2006. As the warrants were granted at an exercise price equal to the market value of Company's shares on the date of grant, no compensation expense has been recorded.
- (v) During the year, in connection with the debentures issued (note 12(iv)), the Company issued share purchase warrants to purchase up to 230,000 Class B shares at an exercise price of \$1.20 per share, exercisable to Jun 30, 2003.

For each of the periods presented, warrants were outstanding to acquire common shares as indicated in the table.

	EXERCISE PRICE		
Expiry Date	PER SHARE	2000	2001
October 21, 2000	\$ 6.25	100,000	-
August 16, 2002	5.30	_	100,000
June 30, 2003	1.20	-	-
February 16, 2004 (note 12)	1.20	-	-
February 16, 2004	5.00	342,000	342,000
August 3, 2004	US 6.75	75,000	75,000
April 16, 2006	US 2.72	_	100,000
		517,000	617,000
	========	======	

### (d) Dividends

Covenants attached to the debentures limit the Company's ability to pay dividends without the approval of the lenders.

## 14. INTEREST EXPENSE

	YEARS	
	  2000 	
<pre>Interest expense:</pre>		
Long-term debt	\$ 369	
Amortization of deferred finance costs and debt discounts	76	
Other	518	
Interest capitalized	82	

#### 15. NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic loss per common share has been calculated by dividing into net loss the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. As the Company has a net loss in each of the periods presented, basic and diluted net loss per share are the same as the exercise of all warrants or options would be anti-dilutive. The weighted average number of shares outstanding for each of the years presented is as follows:

	YEARS E
	2000
Basic	3,794,714
Diluted	3,794,714

#### 16. CHANGES IN NON-CASH OPERATING WORKING CAPITAL

		YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,
	2000	2001
Accounts and other receivables Productions in progress	\$ 2,641 (12,191) (590) 3,421 4,358	\$(11,760) 12,598 423 2,781 (5,147)
	\$ (2,361) ======	\$ (1,105) ======

#### 17 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## (a) Government Assistance

During the year ended August 31, 2002, the Company received \$94,907 (2001 - \$1,369,470; 2000 - \$1,369,471) in production assistance and nil (2001 - \$2,350,000; 2000 - \$100,000) in equity participation from government sources. The production assistance is not repayable and the equity participation is repayable from distribution revenues in respect of which the financing was made.

Deferred revenue as at August 31, 2002 includes \$151,852 (2001 - nil; 2000 - \$1,369,471) related to production assistance and nil (2001 - nil; 2000 - \$100,000) in equity participation obtained from government sources during the year.

### (b) Loan Guarantee

The Company guaranteed a loan to a maximum of US\$2,074,750 on behalf of a co-production partner during the year ended August 31, 2001. During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2002, the co-production partner defaulted on its loan

payments. As a result, the Company agreed to make interest payments on behalf of the co-producer partner to keep the loan current. As at August 31, 2002, the amount of the outstanding related debt was \$1,675,000 (US\$1,074,791) (note 12(vi)) and the Company has recognized its obligation as an increase in debt and an increase in receivable from co-producer. The receivable balance was written off at August 31, 2002, as the amount was not deemed recoverable. The amount owing of \$1,675,000 (US\$1,074,791) is currently due and payable under the original terms of the agreement with the co-producer.

### (c) Legal claims

Western International Syndication

The Company has filed a claim against Western International Syndication ("WIS") asserting chain of title to The Immortal ("Series"), a television series that was produced and distributed by the Company in the United States. The Company also asserts that WIS is liable for damages as a result of the manner in which it syndicated the first season of the Series. WIS has responded to the Company's claims by asserting counterclaims against the Company for breach of contract, fraud and is seeking a declaration that it controls the rights to any future distribution of the Series in the United States. The Company believes the claim is without merit. A trial date of April 15, 2003 has been established for the declaratory relief claim only.

The Company has determined that it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of these legal proceedings, including the outcome of WIS's claim of title to the Series. It is not possible to establish a reasonable estimate of the possible damages, if any, or reasonably estimate the range of damages that may be awarded. Accordingly no provision with respect to this lawsuit has been made in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Forgotten Kingdom Productions I. Inc. et al.

On December 2, 2001 Forgotten Kingdom Productions I. Inc. and Danny Virtue and Lloyd Simandl instituted an action against the Company in the British Columbia Supreme Court for failing to finance and co-produce a television series entitled Ariana's Quest. The Plaintiffs seek damages of approximately US\$1,500,000 in lost fees, lost development costs of \$100,000, breach of contract of \$25,000 and lost profits. The Company believes the claim is without merit.

The Company has determined that it is not possible at this time to predict the final outcome of these legal proceedings. It is not possible to establish a reasonable estimate of the possible damages, if any, or reasonably estimate the range of damages that may be awarded. Accordingly no provision with respect to this lawsuit has been made in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Viacom, Inc.

On October 2, 2001 the Company initiated an action against Viacom Inc., MTV Networks, VH1 Music First, et al in British Columbia Supreme Court for

damages in the amount of US\$2,750,000 and consequential damages arising from the Defendants' failure to honour a contract for the co-financing of the television series Big Sound. A recovery or award to the Company, if any, will be recognized in the statement of operations when it is realized.

#### Other

The Company is a party to other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of its business but does not expect that the outcome of any other proceedings, individually or in aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

### (d) Operating lease commitments

The Company is committed to operating lease payments for premises in the following approximate amounts:

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

### (e) Listing requirements

The Company has been advised by the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") that the Company currently does not meet the eligibility requirements for the continued listing of its Class A and Class B shares on the TSX. The Company has been granted a 45 day extension from December 27, 2002 to meet the eligibility requirements, but the TSX may limit this extension if the proposed transaction under 21(a) is not completed. If the Company cannot meet TSX requirements before the expiration of the 45 day extension, the TSX has indicated that the Company's securities will be suspended from trading. The Company will have an opportunity to make a submission to TSX before any final suspension decision is made.

## 18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Fair Values

As at August 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, the Company's financial instruments included cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, bank indebtedness, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As at these dates, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximated their fair value due to their ability for prompt liquidation or short term to maturity, with the exception of tax credits and short-term notes included in accounts receivable, which are receivable over a period of up to two years. As at August 31, 2002, the fair value of tax credits receivable is estimated to be \$2,301,000 (August 31, 2001 - \$22,643,000) based on discounted cash flows to the expected timing of receipt of the tax credits.

Also included as a financial instrument is long-term debt consisting of mortgages, demand loans and debentures. The fair value of long-term debt has been estimated to approximate carrying value based upon discounting future cash flows at the rate currently offered for debt that is estimated by management to be of similar maturity and credit quality.

#### (b) Concentration of Credit Risk

Although all of its revenue is generated from production in Canada, the Company derived over 64% (2001 - 77%, 2000 - 84%) of its revenues from export sales to the U.S. and Europe.

In the year ended August 31, 2002, one customer represented 45%, two customers represented 14% each, and a fourth represented 8% of total revenues.

In the year ended August 31, 2001, two customers represented 19% each, a third represented 16%, a fourth represented 11%, a fifth represented 9%, a sixth represented 7%, and two represented 5% of total revenues.

In the year ended August 31, 2000, one customer represented 48%, a second represented 21%, a third represented 13%, and a fourth represented 7% of total revenues.

At August 31, 2002, approximately 59% (August 31, 2001 - 84%) of accounts and other receivable was comprised of refundable federal and provincial tax credits. These credits are subject to audit by the appropriate regulatory authorities.

Substantially all capital assets and goodwill of the Company is located in Canada.

## (c) Currency Risk

During the year ended August 31, 2002, the Company derived approximately 64% (2001 - 59%; 2000 - 41%) of its revenues in U.S. funds. The Company estimates its obligations payable in U.S. funds and converts all U.S. funds in excess of these obligations into Canadian currency as they are received. The Company earns revenue in foreign currencies and employs from time to time derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company had no derivative instruments outstanding at August 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000.

## (d) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is limited to the cash flow risk associated with variable rate debt as disclosed in notes 8 and 12.

## 19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company manages its operations in two business segments: production services for projects in which the Company does not hold a financial interest in a film or video program, and proprietary programming which is programming the Company owns or in which it holds a financial interest. The Company operates only in Canada, although its programs are distributed throughout the world (note 18(b)). Selected information for the Company's operating segments, net of inter-company amounts, is as follows:

2000	PRODUCTION SERVICES	PROPRIETAR PROGRAMMIN
Revenue Gross profits	\$ 2,853 696	\$ 31 <b>,</b> 723 579
Total assets	1,553 	49 <b>,</b> 678
2001		
Revenue Gross profits	\$ 9,017 620	(5,110
Total assets	10,349 	35 <b>,</b> 354
2002		
Revenue	\$ 3,582	\$ 2,781
Gross profits	398	(1,139
Total assets	658	8 <b>,</b> 539

Gross profits are comprised of revenue less amortization of television programming, production costs, and other costs of production and sales.

Revenues from other business include interest earned on short-term investments.

## 20. UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada ("Canadian GAAP") which differ in certain respects with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). Material differences to these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

### (a) Application of US GAAP:

- (i) As described in note 9, for Canadian accounting purposes, during the years ended August 31, 1999 and 2002, the Company recognized a partial gain on the sale of real estate. For US GAAP purposes, no gain is recognized due to the existence of the note receivable. Under US GAAP, this transaction would be accounted for using the deposit method. Under the deposit method, the transaction would not be recognized as a sale. As a result, the Company would continue to record the property and related depreciation in the consolidated financial statements and recognize the cash collected as a deposit until sales recognition and sales-lease back accounting is appropriate.
- (ii) During the year ended August 31, 2001, the Company early adopted Statement of Position 00-2 ("SOP 00-2"), "Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films" which established new accounting

standards on revenue recognition, capitalization and amortization of film costs, accounting for exploitation costs, including advertising and marketing expenses, and presentation and disclosure of related information in financial statements. For Canadian accounting purposes, changes in accounting policy are applied retroactively with the prior years' financial statements restated accordingly. For US GAAP purposes, changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively with a cumulative adjustment to the current year's financial statements.

(iii) As described in note 13(c)(iv), the Company granted warrants for release of certain security interests or to retain an investment banker as its financial advisor. As discussed in note 3(1), for Canadian accounting purposes, the Company accounted for these warrants using the intrinsic value method and did not record an adjustment for compensation expense. For US GAAP purposes, compensation expense would be recorded based on the fair value of the warrants at the date of grant.

During fiscal year 2002, 21,597 Class A warrants and 12,958 Class B warrants were earned by creditors upon granting an extension on debt, of which 6,497 Class A warrants were re-priced to \$1.20 per share (note 12). Furthermore, in fiscal year 2001, 100,000 Class B warrants were granted to debtholders to release certain security rights (note 13(c)(iii)). For U.S. GAAP purposes, the fair value of these warrants would be recognized as an additional debt discount and additions to other paid-up capital. The debt discount is amortized against income as interest expense over the term of the debt. For Canadian GAAP purposes, the Company's policy is described in note 3(1).

The effect of these differences on net earnings (loss) and earnings (loss) per share (calculated by reference to the weighted average number of shares outstanding) under US GAAP would be as follows:

	YEARS I
	 2000
Net earnings (loss), Canadian GAAP  Gain on sale of asset, net of income tax (note 20(a)(i))  Adjustment to eliminate retroactive change in accounting for film costs, net of income tax (note 20(a)(ii))  Stock compensation expense to service providers (note 20(a(iii))  Additional debt discount - warrants (note 20(a)(iii)	\$ (3,268) 187 4,080
Net earnings (loss) before cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for films costs, US GAAP  Cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for film costs (note 20(a)(ii))	999 -
Net earnings (loss), US GAAP	\$ 999

Basic net earnings (loss) per share, US GAAP:

		YEAR	SE
		2000	
Net earnings (loss) before cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for films costs, US GAAP  Cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for film costs	\$	0.26	
Net earnings (loss), US GAAP	\$ =====	0.26	

Diluted net earnings (loss) per share, US GAAP:

		YEARS	Ε
		2000 	
Net earnings (loss) before cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for films costs, US GAAP  Cumulative adjustment to reflect change in accounting for film costs	\$	0.26	
Net earnings (loss), US GAAP	\$ =====	0.26	_

NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE, US GAAP

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for each of the years presented is as follows:

	YEARS E
	2000
Basic	3,794,714
Diluted	3,808,430

Under US GAAP, total assets and shareholders' equity would be:

Total assets
Liabilities
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)

### (b) Stock-Based Compensation

As described in notes 12 and 13, the Company has granted stock options and warrants to certain directors, employees, and service providers. These options and warrants are granted for services provided to the Company. For US GAAP purposes, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), requires that an enterprise recognize or, at its option, disclose the impact of the fair value of employee stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation in the determination of income. The Company has elected under SFAS 123 to continue to measure compensation cost on awards to employees by the intrinsic value basis set out in APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. As options and warrants are granted at exercise prices based on the market value of the Company's shares at the date of grant, no adjustment for employee compensation expense is required.

Under SFAS 123, where a company chooses to continue to apply APB Opinion No. 25 in its basic financial statements, supplementary pro forma information as if the fair value method was applied to employee awards must be disclosed. This pro forma information is set out below. The pro forma stock compensation expense has been determined by reference to an option-pricing model that takes into account the stock price of the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the underlying stock, expected dividends and the risk free interest rate over the term of the option.

The Company's calculations applied are based on the expected life of all options granted equaling 60% of the maximum term. Based on actual experience, no dividends will be paid, and expected average volatility and risk free interest rates are:

	TLAIV
2000	
57	
6.38	

Volatility %

VENE

Unaudited pro forma information with respect to impact of the fair value of stock options at the date of grant on reported loss for the periods presented is as follows:

		YEARS ENDED AUGU
	2000	2001
Earnings (loss), US GAAP Stock compensation expense	\$ 999 (753)	\$(25 <b>,</b> 100 (589
Pro forma earnings (loss), US GAAP	\$ 246	\$(25 <b>,</b> 689
Pro forma basic earnings (loss) per share, US GAAP	\$ 0.06 ======	\$ (6.68 ======

The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted during 2002 was  $$0.30\ (2001-$3.58;\ 2000-$5.78)$  on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the assumptions reported above.

### (c) Supplementary Information - Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:

Accounts receivable is disclosed net of allowance for doubtful accounts. Changes in the allowance for each of the periods presented are as follows:

	YEARS EN
	2000
Balance, beginning of period Charges to expenses:	\$ 304
Expensed Recovered/written-off	25 (263)
Balance, end of period	 \$ 66 

### (d) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS No. 142). SFAS No. 142 requires companies to test goodwill for impairment annually in lieu of amortization at a reporting unit level. Goodwill is impaired if the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount, and if impaired, the Company would recognize an impairment loss by writing down the goodwill to its implied fair value. SFAS No. 142 is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The SFAS No. 142 is substantively consistent with the CICA Handbook in Canada (note 3(g)).

SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS No. 143) establishes accounting standards for recognition and measurement of a liability for asset retirement cost. SFAS No. 143 is effective for fiscal years commencing after June 15, 2002. SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS No. 144), addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets to be disposed of. SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years commencing after December 15, 2001.

In July 2002, the FASB released SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" (SFAS 146), which addresses the financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities. SFAS No. 146 relates to the recognition of a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity and requires that a liability be recognized for those costs only when the liability is incurred, that is, when it meets the definition of a liability under the FASB's conceptual framework. SFAS No. 146 also established fair value as the objective for initial measurement of liabilities related to exit or disposal activities. As a result, SFAS 146 significantly reduces an entity's ability to recognize a liability for future expenses related to a restructuring. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit and disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002.

The Company does no believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 142, SFAS No. 143, SFAS No. 144, or SFAS No. 146 will have a material affect on the Company's financial results.

In November 2001, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") in Canada issued final amendments to Handbook Section 1650, Foreign Currency Translation, that eliminate the deferral and amortization of foreign currency translation gains and losses on long-lived monetary items. This change is required to be applied to all financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, with retroactive restatement of prior periods. The amendments also add a requirement to disclose exchange gains and losses. The Company does not believe that the amendments to the Handbook Section will have a material impact on the Company's financial results.

In December 2001, the AcSB issued new Handbook Section 3870, Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments. This new Section establishes new standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments made to employees and non-employees in exchange for goods and services. The new section requires a fair value based method of accounting for all awards granted to other than employees ("non-employees"), and for certain, but not all, awards granted to employees. For all other types of awards ("exempt awards"), the enterprise may elect not to apply the fair value based method as a matter of policy. HB 3870 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, and applies to awards granted on or after the date of adoption. Certain types of awards granted prior to, but remain outstanding at, the date of adoption, however, will be captured within the scope of the new standard. The Company does not have any of these certain types of awards outstanding at August 31, 2002.

### 21. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

(a) Subsequent to August 31, 2002, the Company has entered into agreements with regard to a series of transactions, which are all subject to

shareholder and regulatory approval. Pursuant to such agreements, the Company has agreed to affect a private placement financing, an asset acquisition, a debt restructuring and the release and reconstitution of a loan guarantee (collectively the "Proposed Transactions"), as described below. The Proposed Transactions are each contingent upon certain of the other transactions and will close concurrently.

### (i) Proposed Private Placement Financing

The Company has agreed to issue 5,000,000 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares at an agreed price of \$0.30 per share, for total cash proceeds of \$1,500,000.

### (ii) Asset Acquisition

The Company has agreed to acquire a portfolio of assets owned and controlled by CPC Communications Inc. ("CPC") and/or its subsidiaries, unrelated third parties, in exchange for consideration of 8,333,333 Class B Subordinate Voting Shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.30 per share. The assets include five films that are in production, certain loans, tax credits and accounts receivable and the future business activities of Greenlight Film and Television Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of CPC. The assets, described herein, are represented by CPC to have a value of not less than \$2,500,000.

## (iii) Debt Restructuring

Subsequent to August 31, 2002, the Company entered into an agreement to restructure its \$7.6 million of term debt due to FremantleMedia Enterprises Ltd. ("Fremantle"). Fremantle has agreed that the scope of its debt and collateral charged will be restricted to the business, assets, and undertakings of the Company as they exist immediately prior to the closing of the acquisition and financing transactions and any proceeds derived from the pre-existing business of the Company after closing the transactions described in note 21(a)(i) and (a)(ii). The Company has agreed that if there is any amount of the Fremantle Debt which remains outstanding as of December 31, 2004, Fremantle will for a period of ninety (90) days have the right to convert such unpaid amount to Class B Subordinate Voting Shares in the capital of the Company at the lesser of either (a) \$5.00 per share or (b) the average trading close price of the shares for the thirty (30) days prior to December 31, 2004, provided that in no event shall the conversion price be less than \$3.00 per share.

## (iv) Release and Reconstitution of a Loan Guarantee

The Company has entered into a release and reconstitution agreement with Comerica Bank - California ("Comerica") which will reconstitute the Company's guarantee of a third party loan in the amount of a US\$1,075,000 million liability. Repayment of the liability will be restricted to the specific exploitation rights secured under the original loan agreement and, subject to priority interests including repayment to Fremantle, to income streams from the business, assets, and undertakings of the Company as they exist immediately prior to the closing of the transactions described in note 21(a)(i) and (a)(ii). If there is any amount of the Comerica liability which remains outstanding as of December 31, 2005, Comerica will for a period of ninety (90) days have the right to convert such unpaid amount to Class B Subordinate Voting Shares in the capital of the Company at a

price of \$5.00 per share.

(b) Subsequent to August 31, 2002, the Company fully repaid its outstanding debentures at August 31, 2002 of \$537,000 and accrued interest.

#### ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

#### Exhibit

Number Description

- 1.1 Special Resolution of Vidatron Enterprises Ltd., filed May 1, 1990, cancelling previous Articles of Vidatron Enterprises Ltd. and substituting new Articles of Vidatron Enterprises Ltd. (1)
- 1.2 Certificate and Special Resolution Vidatron Enterprises Ltd., filed February 13, 1992 (1)
- 1.3 Certificate of Change of Name and Special Resolution of The Vidatron Group Inc., filed February 5, 1997. (1)
- 1.4 Special Resolution Amending the Memorandum and Articles of the Company adopted February 16, 1999 (1)
- 1.5 Special Resolutions Amending the Memorandum and Articles of Vidatron Entertainment Group Inc. adopted July 14, 1999. (1)
- 2.1 Consent and Waiver Agreement dated July 2, 2002 with Working Opportunity Fund (EVCC) Ltd.
- 2.2 Amendment Agreement dated August 1, 2002 with Juliet Jones;
- 2.3 Amendment Agreement dated August 1, 2002 with Kent Wingerak;
- 2.4 CPC Management Services Agreement dated December 20, 2002 with CPC Communications Inc.;
- 2.5 Term Sheet dated November 19, 2002 with FremantleMedia Enterprises Ltd. and
  Greenlight Film & Television Inc.;
- 2.6 Release and Reconstitution Agreement dated November 22, 2002 with Comerica Bank - California;
- 2.7 Term Sheet dated December 18, 2002 with CPC Communications Inc. and Richard Watson;

\_\_\_\_\_

(1) Incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-1 (Reg. No. 333-10354).

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf

by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PEACE ARCH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC.

By: /S/ JULIET JONES

\_\_\_\_\_

Juliet Jones

Principal Financial Officer

Date: January 20, 2003

#### CERTIFICATION

- I, Gary Howsam, certify that:
- I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in

internal controls; and

- any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any correction actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: January 20, 2003

/s/ Gary Howsam

\_\_\_\_\_

Gary Howsam

Chief Executive Officer

4

#### CERTIFICATION

- I, Juliet Jones, certify that:
- I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Peace Arch Entertainment Group Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
- any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any correction actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date:	<b>,</b> 2003	
		/s/ Juliet Jones
		Juliet Jones
		Principal Financial Officer