

MEDIA ARTS GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2003

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 0-24294

Media Arts Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0354419

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

900 Lightpost Way, Morgan Hill, CA 95037

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Registrant's telephone number: **(408) 201-5000**

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.

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Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, was 13,226,498 at August 7, 2003.

Media Arts Group, Inc.

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MEDIA ARTS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

| | June 30, 2003 (unaudited) | December 31, 2002 |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 20,439 | \$ 24,538 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, adjustments and sales returns of \$5,190 and \$5,010 | 6,615 | 12,868 |
| Inventories | 13,183 | 12,563 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 4,561 | 6,473 |
| Deferred income taxes | 6,899 | 3,334 |
| Income taxes receivable | 2,671 | 1,585 |
| Total current assets | 54,368 | 61,361 |
| Property and equipment, net | 16,515 | 17,992 |
| Notes receivable | 609 | 613 |
| Notes receivable from related parties | | 96 |
| Long-term deferred income taxes | 2,228 | 2,174 |
| Other assets | 71 | 72 |
| Total assets | \$ 73,791 | \$ 82,308 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 4,750 | \$ 6,850 |
| Commissions payable | 655 | 1,145 |
| Accrued royalties | 154 | 496 |
| Accrued compensation costs | 937 | 3,114 |
| Accrued expenses | 6,818 | 3,920 |
| Capital lease obligation, current | 272 | 281 |
| Total current liabilities | 13,586 | 15,806 |
| Reserve for leases | 2,347 | 2,268 |
| Capital lease obligation long-term | 96 | 303 |
| Total liabilities | 16,029 | 18,377 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Notes 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding | | |
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 80,000,000 shares authorized; 13,540,675 shares issued and 13,224,603 shares outstanding at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 | 90 | 90 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 38,862 | 38,862 |

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| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Retained earnings | 22,482 | 28,651 |
| Treasury Stock, 316,072 shares at cost at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 | (3,672) | (3,672) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 57,762 | 63,931 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 73,791 | \$ 82,308 |

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

MEDIA ARTS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts, unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Revenues: | | | | |
| Net product and other revenues | \$ 8,643 | \$ 18,336 | \$ 22,319 | \$ 49,041 |
| Licensing revenues | 2,152 | 2,698 | 4,708 | 4,389 |
| Net revenues | 10,795 | 21,034 | 27,027 | 53,430 |
| Cost of revenues: | | | | |
| Cost of revenues product and other | 7,240 | 11,195 | 15,814 | 28,914 |
| Cost of licensing revenues | 108 | 89 | 235 | 251 |
| Total cost of revenues | 7,348 | 11,284 | 16,049 | 29,165 |
| Gross margin | 3,447 | 9,750 | 10,978 | 24,265 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Selling and marketing | 5,652 | 5,058 | 12,082 | 13,081 |
| General and administrative | 3,952 | 6,117 | 10,033 | 16,324 |
| Total operating expenses | 9,604 | 11,175 | 22,115 | 29,405 |
| Operating loss | (6,157) | (1,425) | (11,137) | (5,140) |
| Interest income (expense) | 98 | 22 | 205 | (53) |
| Gain on disposal of fixed assets | | | 14 | |
| Gain on sales of company-owned stores | 26 | 29 | 45 | 94 |
| Loss before income taxes | (6,033) | (1,374) | (10,873) | (5,099) |
| Benefit from income taxes | 2,419 | 741 | 4,362 | 2,110 |
| Loss from continuing operations | (3,614) | (633) | (6,511) | (2,989) |
| Discontinued operations tax benefit from closure of subsidiary | | | 342 | |
| Net loss | \$ (3,614) | \$ (633) | \$ (6,169) | \$ (2,989) |
| Net loss per share from continuing operations: | | | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (0.27) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.49) | \$ (0.23) |
| Income per share from discontinued operations: | | | | |
| Basic and diluted | | | 0.03 | |
| Net loss per share: | | | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (0.27) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.46) | \$ (0.23) |
| Shares used in net loss per share computation: | | | | |
| Basic and diluted | 13,224 | 13,219 | 13,224 | 13,219 |

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

MEDIA ARTS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands, unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2003 | 2002 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (6,169) | \$ (2,989) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,873 | 5,571 |
| Gain on sales of company-owned stores | (45) | (94) |
| Loss on disposal of fixed assets | | 766 |
| Amortization of stock based compensation | | 6 |
| Deferred income taxes | (3,619) | (1,121) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 6,253 | 7,740 |
| Notes receivables from related parties | 96 | 50 |
| Inventories | (620) | 4,581 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 1,826 | (236) |
| Other assets | 1 | 46 |
| Accounts payable | (2,100) | (1,703) |
| Commissions payable | (490) | (451) |
| Accrued compensation costs | (2,177) | 1,879 |
| Income taxes receivable | (1,086) | |
| Accrued expenses | 2,898 | 387 |
| Accrued royalties | (342) | (1,234) |
| Reserve for leases | 79 | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | (3,622) | 13,198 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Acquisitions of property and equipment | (396) | (789) |
| Restricted cash | | (2,000) |
| Purchased notes receivable | | (446) |
| Proceeds from the disposals of galleries | 111 | 139 |
| Proceeds from payments of notes receivable | 24 | 120 |
| Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance | | 8 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (261) | (2,968) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Payments on line-of-credit | | (1,500) |
| Repayment of capital lease obligation | (216) | (121) |

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| | | | |
|--|-----------|----|---------|
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | | | 19 |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (216) | | (1,602) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (4,099) | | 8,628 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 24,538 | | 2,148 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 20,439 | \$ | 10,776 |

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

MEDIA ARTS GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Media Arts Group, Inc. (the Company or Media Arts) include the accounts of its wholly owned subsidiary, Thomas Kinkade Stores, Inc. The Company is a designer, manufacturer, marketer, branded retailer, and licensor of: fine-art reproductions, art-based home accessories and collectibles and gift products based upon the lifestyle brand and artwork by Thomas Kinkade and operates in one segment. The Company's primary products are canvas and paper lithographs as well as other forms of fine-art reproductions. The Company distributes products through a variety of distribution channels - primarily independently owned branded retail stores, independent dealers and strategic partners.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2003 and the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 have been prepared by the Company without audit. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The information included in this report should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all material adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, operating results and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of the interim period ended June 30, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the calendar year ending December 31, 2003.

Note 2 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections. SFAS No. 145 eliminates SFAS No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt, which required all gains and losses from extinguishment of debt to be aggregated and, if material, classified as an extraordinary item. Under SFAS No. 145, such gains and losses should be classified as extraordinary only if they meet the criteria of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 30. In addition, SFAS No. 145 amends SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases, to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. Media Arts adopted SFAS No. 145, on January 1, 2003. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue

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No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). This Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS No. 146 will be applied to exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. (FIN) 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. FIN 45 requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor s balance sheet upon issuance of a guarantee. In addition, FIN 45 requires disclosures about the guarantees that an entity has issued, including a roll forward of the entity s product warranty liabilities. We have applied the recognition provisions of FIN 45 to guarantees issued or modified after January 1, 2003. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure. SFAS 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of

accounting for stock-based employee compensation. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. The Company adopted the disclosure requirements in these interim financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, and an Interpretation of ARB No. 51. FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from the other parties. FIN 46 is effective for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of FIN 46 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3 Net loss per share

Net loss per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Due to the net losses incurred during the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, no adjustment is made for the assumed exercise of stock options, as the effect would be antidilutive. Therefore, common equivalent shares of 1,190,000 and 1,205,000 as of June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, have been excluded from the shares used to calculate diluted net loss per common share.

Note 4 Stock-based compensation

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, the Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and FASB Interpretation No. 44 (FIN 44), Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock-Based Compensation, an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock-based compensation plans. Stock-based compensation expense related to non-employees is measured based on the fair value of the related stock or options in accordance with SFAS No. 123 and its interpretations. Expense associated with stock-based compensation is amortized over the vesting period of each individual award.

The Company applies the provisions of APB No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for compensation expense under the Company's option plans. Had compensation expense under these plans been determined pursuant to SFAS No. 123, the Company's net loss and net loss per share would have been as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 |
| Net loss | | | | |
| As reported | \$ (3,614) | \$ (633) | \$ (6,169) | \$ (2,989) |
| Less stock based compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax effects | (63) | (46) | (101) | (116) |
| Net loss Pro forma | (3,677) | (679) | (6,270) | (3,105) |

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Net loss per share:

Basic and diluted:

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| As reported | (0.27) | (0.05) | (0.46) | (0.23) |
| Pro forma | (0.27) | (0.05) | (0.47) | (0.23) |

Shares used in net loss per share computation:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Basic and diluted | 13,224 | 13,219 | 13,224 | 13,219 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Note 5 - Inventories

Inventories consisted of (in thousands):

| | June 30, 2003 | December 31, 2002 |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Raw materials | \$ 8,296 | \$ 7,852 |
| Work-in-process | 1,404 | 2,472 |
| Finished goods | 3,483 | 2,239 |
| | \$ 13,183 | \$ 12,563 |

Note 6 - Comprehensive Income (Loss)

To date, the Company has not had any transactions that are required to be reported in comprehensive income (loss) as compared to its reported net income (loss).

Note 7 - Guarantees and Indemnifications

As is customary in the art publishing and licensing industry, standard contracts may provide for indemnification of defense costs, settlement costs and liabilities resulting from intellectual property claims related to the use of Company products. From time to time, customers and licensees are indemnified against combinations of loss, expense, or liability arising from various trigger events related to the sale and the use of our products and services. In addition, from time to time the Company also provides protection to customers and licensees against claims related to undiscovered liabilities, additional product liability or the Company's business activities. Based upon the Company's experience, claims made under such indemnifications are rare.

The Company's by-laws provide that the Company is required to indemnify any officer or director that is party to any civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding, by reason of the fact that such person was serving as a director or officer of the Company, against all expenses (including attorney fees), judgments fines and settlement amounts; provided the director or officer acted in good faith in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the Company. The Company is not required to indemnify an officer or director if the claim, action or suit is brought by the Company and such officer or director is adjudged to be liable to the Company (unless a proper court determines that such officer or director is entitled to indemnity).

Note 8 - Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of its business activities. Included among these various legal proceedings are lawsuits, claims and other proceedings against the Company and its affiliates by dealers and gallery

owners. These dealer and gallery owner matters generally arise out of contractual, dealer and other relationships with the Company, and involve or may involve compensatory, punitive, antitrust or other damage claims or demands for restitution, rescission, damages or equitable relief. Generally, the Company also has claims against these dealers or gallery owners, primarily for non-payment of trade accounts payable to the Company incurred by the dealer or gallery owner from the purchase of reproductions and other products. The Company regularly evaluates the expected outcome of these litigation matters. Any adverse outcome from these matters is currently not expected to have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company, either individually or in the aggregate. However, the Company's evaluation of the likely impact of these pending disputes could change in the future. In addition, although the Company does not currently expect any adverse outcomes in these litigation matters to have a material adverse impact, due to the inherently uncertain nature of litigation, the Company may be unable to successfully defend itself in these litigation matters, and its results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially adversely affected as a result.

Note 9 Related Party Transactions

Certain original artworks used for reproductions by the Company have been supplied by Thomas Kinkade, a founder, director and significant stockholder of the Company, and remain his property. The Company incurred royalties to Mr. Kinkade under a licensing agreement in the amounts of \$784,000 and \$1,153,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and \$1,790,000 and \$3,281,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company paid Mr. Kinkade a salary in the amount of \$43,075 and \$86,150 for both the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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The Company and Creative Brands Group, Inc. (CBG) are parties to a contract dated July 17, 2001, as amended as of August 1, 2002, pursuant to which CBG manages and develops licensing arrangements with certain of the Company's business partners. The contract also provides that CBG was to manage the key account relationship with QVC and Avon until December 31, 2002. The contract expires July 31, 2006. Under the contract CBG is entitled to receive 24% of licensing revenues received by the Company from the business partners that CBG manages on behalf of the Company. CBG is primarily owned by Kenneth E. Raasch, a significant shareholder, co-founder, former Chief Executive Officer and former member of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company incurred commissions to CBG of \$444,000 and \$341,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and \$1,138,000 and \$726,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

On May 1, 2002, the Company and Richard Barnett, a former company executive, entered into an agreement (the May Agreement) pursuant to which the Employment Agreement, dated as of March 31, 1996, between the Company and Mr. Barnett, was terminated, and Mr. Barnett's employment with the Company ended. Pursuant to the May Agreement, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Barnett a cash severance payment of \$1,000,000 payable in four equal quarterly payments starting July 1, 2002, which has been fully paid and either issue to him common stock of the Company or provide him with an inventory credit of \$750,000 if he were to own and operate a Signature Dealer gallery. In addition, the Company and Mr. Barnett entered into a one-year consulting agreement commencing as of April 1, 2002. Upon expiration of that agreement, the Company and Mr. Barnett entered into a new one year consulting agreement effective April 1, 2003 for \$125,000 of inventory credit at the Company's wholesale price. The Company incurred consulting fees to Rick Barnett of \$0 and \$262,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and \$62,500 and \$262,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company also transferred inventory at the Company's wholesale price to Rick Barnett of \$0 and \$163,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and \$6,723 and \$163,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. As of June 30, 2003, the Company has transferred to Mr. Barnett inventory at the Company's wholesale price of \$592,000 with a remaining balance of \$283,000.

During the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003, the Company paid severance payments to a terminated executive in the amount of \$0 and \$550,000, respectively.

From time to time, the Company makes donations to, contributes product to, or otherwise assists, certain charities (Charitable Contributions). From time to time, the Company has made Charitable Contributions to World Vision U.S. The Charitable Contributions to World Vision U.S. are not material to the Company's financial results. Richard Stearns, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, is President of World Vision U.S.

From time to time, the Company has sold products to the Thomas Kinkade Foundation, at the Company's cost. The Thomas Kinkade Foundation is an organization established by Thomas Kinkade and Nanette Kinkade. Mr. Kinkade is a co-founder of the Company and a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Chairman of the Board of the Thomas Kinkade Foundation. The sales to the Thomas Kinkade Foundation are not material to the Company's financial results.

Effective September 30, 2001, the Company converted \$1,600,000 of trade accounts receivable, due from an entity in which a relative of Thomas Kinkade is an investor, into a full recourse three year promissory note. The balance is repayable in equal installments during the three-year period and bears interest of 12% per annum. The terms of this note are consistent with those of other notes the Company has received from non-related parties in the sale of company-owned Thomas Kinkade stores. In addition, the related party is indebted to the Company for the sale of the company-owned Thomas Kinkade stores in Monterey and Carmel, California as discussed below. The note is in default and the Company has commenced legal proceedings to recover the full amount of the note.

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Effective September 15, 1999, the Company sold the company-owned Thomas Kinkade Stores located in Monterey and Carmel, California to an entity in which a relative of Thomas Kinkade is an investor. Consideration for this sale consisted of cash of \$75,000 and an 8.5% promissory note in the amount of \$1,100,000 due in August 2006 with semi-annual principal and interest payments. The inventory in the stores at the time of the transfer was sold under a separate transaction at normal wholesale prices with extended payment terms. The terms of this company-owned store sale are consistent with the terms for the sales of other company-owned stores to non-related parties. The Company commissioned an independent valuation of the company-owned stores in Monterey and Carmel, California and the terms of the sale were based upon the independent valuation. At December 31, 2001, the Company determined that the notes described above were impaired and accordingly wrote them down to estimated realizable value. The note is in default and the Company has commenced legal proceedings to recover the full amount of the note.

Note 10 Contingent Rent Liability

The Company established a contingent rent liability for leases in which it is either a guarantor or assignor on facility leases for previously company-owned stores sold to third parties. If the purchaser defaults on the facility lease, the lessor has the right to seek remedy from the Company. The Company increased this liability reserve by approximately \$0 and \$164,000 through the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003, respectively, and increased the balance \$400,000 and \$400,000 during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2002, respectively, for leases where there was known evidence of default or strong evidence that a default was probable. The Company paid approximately \$42,000 and \$245,000, subject to this liability, during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003, and \$12,000, subject to this liability, during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2002. The balance of the reserve at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 was \$673,000 and \$638,000, respectively. The total third party rental payments due under guaranteed or assigned leases are approximately \$4.7 million with such leases expiring at various times through February 2009.

Note 11 Bank Line-of-Credit

In June 2003, the Company renewed its bank line-of-credit facility with Comerica Bank-California, which provides for borrowings up to \$15 million under a secured revolving line-of-credit. This facility, which has a term of 360 days, contains financial and other covenants including the requirement that the Company maintains 40% of all of the Company's deposits and investment account balances with the bank. The amount available to be borrowed is \$10 million prior to the time the Company satisfies certain financial covenants, then \$15 million thereafter. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 0.25%. There is a 0.25% non-usage fee on un-borrowed amounts under the facility, which fee is reduced to 0.125% if the Company satisfies certain financial covenants. The facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets. At June 30, 2003, there were no borrowings under this line-of-credit and the Company had approximately \$11.0 million on deposit with Comerica Bank California and the remaining balance invested in cash and cash equivalents with other financial institutions. At June 30, 2003, up to \$10 million was available under the line-of-credit.

Note 12 Warehouse and Building Leases

In July 2002, the Company, pursuant to its plan established in the March 2002 interim period, vacated its warehouse facility located in Morgan Hill, California and consolidated its manufacturing, warehousing and administration into two existing leased buildings. At March 31, 2002 the Company established a reserve of approximately \$1.3 million to cover the costs of abandonment and revised its amortization period for leasehold improvements and other related assets to record such assets at their estimated salvage value. This resulted in depreciation and amortization charge of approximately \$2.4 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2002.

The Company determined in the quarter ended September 30, 2002 that it desired to sublease the building for a portion of the remaining lease term, and has placed the property on the rental market. As a result of this change in strategy, in the quarter ended September 30, 2002, the Company reversed the remaining amount of the abandonment accrual of \$1.0 million and reversed \$2.1 million of the charge discussed above for amortization and depreciation, as the property is no longer deemed to be abandoned. Also in the quarter ended September 30, 2002, the Company established a reserve of approximately \$3.5 million for the estimated loss on the sublease term of 39 months. The amount accrued also includes an assumption of the period of time to sublease of six months. The Company has also assumed that, if necessary, to sublease beyond the initial term, sublease rentals will equal rent expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2003, the Company recorded an additional liability of approximately \$1.7 million, representing an increase in the time before sublease with a corresponding increase in the rental costs to be borne by the Company prior to subleasing the subject property. The annual rent expense on this building is approximately \$1.5 million per year. As of June 30, 2003 the subject building has not been subleased. Continuing volatility in the market and the current economic conditions may cause the Company to revise its strategy for its leased buildings. The Company plans to reassess this liability quarterly and

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adjust as necessary based on changes in the timing and amounts of expected sublease rental income. In the event the Company is unable to achieve expected levels of sublease rental income, the Company will need to revise its estimate of the liability, which could materially impact the Company's financial position, liquidity, cash flows and results of operations.

The Company has long-term leases for its corporate and manufacturing facilities in Morgan Hill, California above current market rates, some of which are vacated or partially occupied; this could have a material impact on the Company's future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Part I - Item 1 of this Quarterly Report and the Company's Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2002, which contains the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2002, the nine-month period ended December 31, 2001 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001 and the

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for those respective periods.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements that have been made pursuant to the provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of such words as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, variations of such words and similar expressions, particularly statements referencing our annual and quarterly revenue expectations for fiscal 2003. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company's industry, management beliefs and certain assumptions made by Media Arts Group, Inc. management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict; therefore, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in any such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth herein under Risk Factors beginning on page 15. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. However, readers should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports and documents that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, particularly the Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and any Current Reports on Form 8-K.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Revenues

Net revenues for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 were \$10.8 million and \$27 million, respectively. This represents a 48.7% and 49.4% decrease from \$21 million and \$53.4 million of net revenues for the same three and six month periods in the prior year.

Net product and other revenues for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 were \$8.6 million and \$22.3 million, respectively. This represents a 52.9% and 54.5% decrease from \$18.3 million and \$49 million of net product and other revenues for the same three and six month periods in the prior year. The decrease in net product and other revenues for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 primarily is due to the continuing softness in consumer purchasing attitudes of discretionary spending reflective of the current economic uncertainties. Net product and other revenues for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 further decreased relative to the same period in the prior year due to the high demand for Thomas Kinkadee's Lombard Street release that was very popular and had significant sales in the first quarter of 2002.

Licensing revenues for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 were \$2.2 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. This represents a 20.2% decrease and a 7.3% increase from \$2.7 million and \$4.4 million of licensing revenues for the same three and six month periods in the prior year. The decrease in licensing revenues for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 is due to the continuing softness in demand reflective of the current economic uncertainties. The increase in licensing revenues for the six month period ended June 30, 2003 is due to the increase in the number of licensing agreements from the prior year.

Gross Margin

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Gross margin of \$3.4 million and \$11 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, decreased by \$6.3 million, or 64.6%, and \$13.3 million, or 54.8%, as compared with the same three and six-month periods of last year. Gross margin was 31.9% and 40.6% of net revenue for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, as compared to 46.4% and 45.4% of net revenue for the same periods in the prior year. The decline in gross margin and gross margin percentage for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2003 was due primarily to lower absorption of fixed manufacturing expenses related to the decline in revenues due to the current economic slowdown. Cost of product and other revenues represent manufacturing costs including payroll, benefits and other expenses, royalties and distribution costs. Cost of revenue for licensing represents royalties accrued on license revenues recorded during the period.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses were \$5.7 million and \$12.1 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, as compared to \$5.1 million and \$13.1 million for the same periods in the prior year. As a percentage of net revenue, selling and marketing expenses were 52.4% and 44.7% for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, as compared to 24% and 24.5% for the same periods in the prior year. The increase in sales and marketing expense for the three-month period was primarily due to costs relating to two separate conferences held in the second quarter

of 2003. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses for the six-month period was due to the Company's cost reduction programs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$4 million and \$10 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, as compared to \$6.1 million and \$16.3 million for the same periods in the prior year. As a percentage of net revenue, general and administrative expenses for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 were 36.6% and 37.1%, respectively, as compared to 29.1% and 30.6%, respectively, for the same periods in the prior year. The decline in general and administrative expenses for both the three and six-month period was due to reduced costs realized from the Company's cost reduction programs. In addition, the decrease in general and administrative expenses for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 as compared with the same time period in the prior year was also due to the significant charges that occurred in the first quarter of 2002 that included a \$3.2 million charge representing rental liabilities and increased amortization expense for the vacating of the Company's warehouse facility in Morgan Hill, California, and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 a \$1.7 million charge for an increase in the estimated time to sublease the Company's vacated warehouse facility in Morgan Hill, California.

Interest Income (Expense)

Net interest income was \$98,000 and \$205,000 for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2003, respectively, as compared to net interest income of \$22,000 and expense of \$53,000, respectively, for the same periods in the prior year. The increase in net interest income for the three and six-month periods was due to the higher cash balances available for investment, the absence of convertible notes payable to related parties and reduced debt.

Sale of Company-Owned Stores

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, the Company sold 30 of its company-owned stores to Signature Gallery owners. No stores were sold during the six-months ended June 30, 2003. During the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, the Company recognized \$26,000 and \$45,000 of gain on the sales of company-owned stores, respectively, as compared with \$29,000 and \$94,000 in gain for the same time periods of last year. The gain recognition was based on the cost recovery method. As of June 30, 2003, the remaining deferred gains totaled \$598,000. The Company has reported the net of the notes receivable and deferred gains as other assets at June 30, 2003.

Benefit from Income Tax

The benefit from income taxes was \$2.4 million and \$4.4 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, as compared to \$741,000 and \$2.1 million for the same time periods in the prior year. The Company's effective income tax rate for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 was 40.1% and 40.6%, respectively, compared to 53.9% and 41.4% for the same time periods in the prior year. The effective tax rates of 53.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2002 includes the effect of the increase in the annual effective tax rate for fiscal 2002 from 36.8% to 41%.

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The Company recorded a benefit from income taxes of \$2.4 million and \$4.4 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, increasing the related cumulative net deferred tax asset of \$9.1 million as of June 30, 2003, reflecting net operating loss and credit carry forwards and deductible temporary differences. Although realization is not assured, the Company has concluded that it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets will be realized based on the deferred tax liabilities and projected taxable income in 2003 and beyond. The amount of the net deferred tax assets actually realized, however, could vary if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing deferred tax liabilities or changes in the actual or projected amounts of future taxable income.

Discontinued Operations

In the year ended March 31, 1997, the Company discontinued a business segment and provided a tax reserve related to the losses incurred by the segment. In the quarter ended March 31, 2003, this reserve was released and recorded in a manner similar to the source of the loss in the year ended March 31, 1997. Accordingly, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$0 and \$342,000 in the three and six-month periods ended June 2003, representing the tax benefit from the closure of a subsidiary in September 1996.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's primary source of funds during the three and six-months ended June 30, 2003 has been from operations. The Company closed the quarter ended June 30, 2003 with cash and cash equivalents of \$20.4 million and working capital of \$40.8 million, as compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$24.5 million and working capital of \$45.6 million as of December 31, 2002.

Net cash used in operations during the six months ended June 30, 2003 was \$3.6 million consisting primarily of changes in assets and liabilities including a decrease in accounts receivable of \$6.3 million, prepaid expenses and other assets of \$1.8 million, accounts payable of \$2.1 million and accrued compensation cost of \$2.2 million, offset by an increase in accrued expenses of \$2.9 million and income tax receivable of \$1.1 million. Operating cash was also provided by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization of \$1.9 million, offset by current and deferred income taxes of \$3.6 million adjusted against the net loss of \$6.2 million. Net cash provided by operations during the six months ended June 30, 2002 was \$13.2 million consisting primarily of changes in assets and liabilities including a decrease in accounts receivable of \$7.7 million and in inventories of \$4.6 million and an increase in accrued compensation costs and accrued expenses of \$2.3 million, offset by a decrease in accounts payable, accrued commissions and accrued royalties of \$3.4 million and an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$236,000. Operating cash was also provided by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization of \$5.6 million and the loss on disposal of fixed assets of \$766,000 offset by current and deferred income taxes of \$1.1 million adjusted against the net loss of \$3.0 million. Inventories decreased primarily as a result of the establishment of additional reserves for paper inventory in the first quarter.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$261,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2003 and primarily related to \$396,000 of cash used in the acquisition of property and equipment offset by proceeds from notes receivable of \$111,000. Net cash used in investing activities was \$3.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2002 and primarily related to the increase in restricted cash of \$2.0 million, the purchase of a note receivable of \$446,000 and \$789,000 of cash used in the acquisition of property and equipment offset by proceeds from notes receivable and the disposal of galleries of \$259,000.

The Company anticipates that total capital expenditures for the balance of 2003 will be approximately \$500,000 and will primarily relate to information system upgrades and manufacturing equipment.

Cash used in financing activities was \$216,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2003 and was related to the repayment of a capital lease obligation of \$216,000. Cash used in financing activities was \$1.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2002 and primarily was related to payments on its line-of-credit of \$1.5 million and the repayment of a capital lease obligation of \$121,000 and proceeds from the issuance of common stock through the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the exercise of options for its common stock of \$19,000.

In June 2003, the Company renewed its bank line-of-credit facility with Comerica Bank-California, which provides for borrowings up to \$15 million under a secured revolving line-of-credit. This facility, which has a term of 360 days, contains financial and other covenants including the requirement that the Company maintains 40% of all of the Company's deposits and investment account balances with the bank. The amount available to be borrowed is \$10 million prior to the time the Company satisfies certain financial covenants, then \$15 million thereafter. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 0.25%. There is a 0.25% non-usage fee on un-borrowed amounts under the facility, which fee is reduced to 0.125% if the Company satisfies certain financial covenants. The facility is secured by substantially all of the Company's assets. At June 30, 2003, there were no borrowings under this line-of-credit and the Company had approximately \$11 million on deposit with Comerica Bank California and the remaining balance invested in cash and cash equivalents with other financial institutions. At June 30, 2003, up to \$10 million was available under the line-of-credit.

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The Company has long-term leases for its corporate and manufacturing facilities in Morgan Hill, California above current market rates, some of which are vacated or partially occupied; this could have a material impact on the Company's future consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Throughout the economic slowdown that has been acutely impacting the Company, the Company has experienced a deterioration of the quality of its accounts receivable. The Company has been monitoring each of its dealer accounts closely and believes that it has adequate reserves, but additional reserves may be required in the future depending on the Company's ability to collect outstanding accounts receivable.

The Company's working capital requirements in the foreseeable future will change depending on operating results, the rate of expansion, changes in the economy or any other changes to its operating plan needed to respond to competition, acquisition

opportunities or unexpected events. The Company and its management believe that its current cash and cash equivalent balance together with future projected net income from operations and existing borrowing capacity under its line-of-credit will be sufficient to meet its working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months. The Company may consider alternative financing, such as issuance of additional equity or convertible debt securities or obtaining further credit facilities, if market conditions make such alternatives financially attractive.

Seasonality and Fluctuations in Operating Results

The Company's business has experienced, and is expected to continue to experience, seasonal fluctuations in net revenue and income. Its net revenue historically has been highest in the December quarter and lower in the March, June and September quarters. The Company believes that the seasonal effect is due to customer buying patterns, particularly with respect to holiday purchases, and is typical of the home decorative accessories, collectibles and gift product industries. The Company expects these seasonal trends to continue in the foreseeable future.

The Company's quarterly operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate as a result of numerous factors, including:

Change in demand for the art of Thomas Kinkade and the Company's (and its licensees') Thomas Kinkade products (including new product categories and series);

The Company's ability to achieve its expansion plans;

The timing, mix and number of new product releases;

The continued success of the Signature Gallery program;

The Company's successful entrance into new, and expansion of existing, distribution channels, both foreign and domestic, and new retail concepts;

The Company's ability to implement strategic business alliances, including attracting and retaining licensees;

Continued implementation of manufacturing efficiencies;

Timing of product deliveries;

The ability to absorb other operating costs; and

Conflict among distribution channels.

In addition, since a significant portion of the Company's net revenue is generated from orders received in the quarter, revenue in any quarter is substantially dependent on orders booked in that quarter. Results of operations may also fluctuate based on extraordinary events. Accordingly, the results of operations in any quarter will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year or any other quarter. Fluctuations in operating results may also result in volatility in the price of the Company's Common Stock.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In April 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections. SFAS No. 145 eliminates SFAS No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishment of Debt, which required all gains and losses from extinguishment of debt to be aggregated and, if material, classified as an extraordinary item. Under SFAS No. 145, such gains and losses should be classified as extraordinary only if they meet the criteria of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 30. In addition, SFAS No. 145 amends SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases, to eliminate an inconsistency between the required accounting for sale-leaseback transactions and

the required accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions. Media Arts adopted SFAS No. 145, on January 1, 2003. The adoption of this statement did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). This Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS No. 146 will be applied to exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. (FIN) 45, Guarantor s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others. FIN 45 requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor s balance sheet upon issuance of a guarantee. In addition, FIN 45 requires disclosures about the guarantees that an entity has issued, including a roll forward of the entity s product warranty liabilities. We have applied the recognition provisions of FIN 45 to guarantees issued or modified after January 1, 2003. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company s consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure. SFAS 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. The Company adopted the disclosure requirements in these interim financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FI N 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, and an Interpretation of ARB No. 51. FIN 46 requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from the other parties. FIN 46 is effective for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. For variable interest entities created or acquired prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 must be applied for the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of FIN 46 did not have a material effect on the Company s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Company s Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. Any of the following risks, or additional risks not presently known to the Company that the Company deems immaterial, could materially adversely affect the Company s business, operating results and financial condition and could result in a complete loss of your investment.

The Company Faces Risks Related to Its Dependence on One Artist. If the license agreement with Thomas Kinkade were terminated or if he were unable or unwilling to produce new artwork for any reason, the loss of Mr. Kinkade s services would have a material adverse effect on the Company s business, operating results, financial position and cash flow.

Life and disability insurance covering Thomas Kinkade in the amount of approximately \$60 million and \$30 million, respectively, is currently maintained by the Company. The available remedies in the event of a breach of the license agreement by Mr. Kinkade are limited to monetary damages because the license is a personal service contract. In limited circumstances, Mr. Kinkade has the right to terminate the Company's rights to certain images. Upon any loss of Mr. Kinkade's services, the Company may seek to expand the number of products based upon Mr. Kinkade's then existing images, to the extent Mr. Kinkade has not terminated the Company's rights thereto, and/or develop relationships with other artists and offer products based upon their work. In addition, the Company is highly dependent upon continued consumer satisfaction with Thomas Kinkade and the brand, and consumer demand for products based upon the artwork of Thomas Kinkade. Consumer dissatisfaction with Thomas Kinkade or the brand could result in a decline in sales of Thomas Kinkade products or a failure of such products to gain consumer acceptance in new market channels, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow.

The Company Faces Risks Associated with Expansion of Existing Dealer Network Distribution Channels. The Company's strategy includes expansion of its dealer network and distribution channels. The Company's ability to increase revenues will depend, in part, upon the effectiveness of this strategy and the market's continued acceptance of Thomas

Kinkade art and products related to the brand. As in the past, the Company continues to direct capital and personnel resources toward enhancing retail support services to licensed gallery owners and licensees, improving manufacturing systems and streamlining systems and procedures.

The expansion of exclusive Thomas Kinkade Signature Galleries and Showcase Galleries is dependent upon a number of factors, including the Company's ability to locate suitable sites, identify appropriate dealer/owners and integrate them into the independent dealer network, as well as the ability of such owners to effectively promote and sell products. The Company may authorize galleries in certain geographic markets that may present competitive challenges that have not been experienced to date. In addition, new stores may open in the proximity of existing galleries and dealers, which may reduce revenue to existing locations. Furthermore, the laws of certain states may limit the Company's ability to terminate, cancel or refuse to renew dealer agreements with dealers operating in those states. Failure of the Company to achieve expansion of, or maintain current levels of, Thomas Kinkade Signature and Showcase Galleries, or of the galleries to remain profitable, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify suitable owners for Signature Galleries or that such owners will become effective dealers for our products.

The Company Faces Risks Associated with Expansion Into New Distribution Channels. The Company's strategy includes expansion into new distribution channels. The Company's ability to increase revenues will depend, in large part, upon the effectiveness of this strategy and the market's acceptance of Thomas Kinkade art and products featuring the Thomas Kinkade lifestyle brand. The Company's expansion into new distribution channels is dependent upon a number of factors including the Company's ability to identify suitable partners that will enhance the Thomas Kinkade lifestyle brand and the integration of new distribution channels with the Company's existing dealer network and distribution channels. The Company intends to avoid conflict among the dealer network and distribution channels through product, image, territory, market and demographic differentiation. However, actual or perceived conflict among the dealer network and distribution channels could materially adversely impact the Company's expansion plans, the Company's overall strategy and the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow, and may significantly reduce revenue from the Company's existing established dealer network and distribution channels.

The Company Faces Risks Associated with Development and Promotion of the Thomas Kinkade Lifestyle Brand. The Company intends to direct significant capital and personnel resources to develop and promote the Thomas Kinkade lifestyle brand and expand the Company's and its licensees' product offerings beyond products bearing artwork. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in expanding the Thomas Kinkade lifestyle brand or that new branded products will gain market acceptance. The inability to effectively expand the Thomas Kinkade lifestyle brand could result in lower than anticipated revenue and adversely affect the Company's expansion plans, the Company's overall business strategy and the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow.

The Company Faces Risks Related to Its Introduction of New Product Lines. A significant element of the Company's business strategy is to expand the Thomas Kinkade brand into new product lines. Historically, a substantial portion of the revenue from Thomas Kinkade products was generated from the sale of limited edition and open edition wall art products and, to a lesser extent, the sale of other home decorative accessories and gift products. As new products are developed by the Company and its licensees, there can be no assurance that these new products will be successfully marketed or that any of the new product lines will gain market acceptance. The inability to market new products could result in lower than anticipated revenue for such products and adversely affect the image and value of the Thomas Kinkade brand.

The Company May Have Difficulty Effectively Managing Expansion. The Company's strategy for developing and expanding the Thomas Kinkadee lifestyle brand, developing new products, expanding the existing dealer network and distribution channels and expanding into new distribution channels could place a significant strain on management and operations. Expansion requires the need to address changing operational demands and to implement and develop systems and procedures to appropriately deal with those changes. There can be no assurance that the Company will anticipate increased demands. In addition, the Company may need to increase labor staffing or implement other efficiencies to satisfy any significant future increase in product revenue. The failure to increase operational and manufacturing capacity in a timely and effective manner, while maintaining rigid product quality and customer service standards, could result in a failure to meet demand on a timely basis. The Company's inability to increase manufacturing capacity would have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations. Failure by the Company to continue to upgrade operating and financial control systems and address operational inefficiencies could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its results of operations. There can be no assurance that such systems and controls will be adequate to sustain and effectively monitor future growth. Moreover, in the event any overproduction results from expansion activities, the oversupply of product could, among other things, reduce the perceived value and collectibility of products, resulting in reduced demand for products,

particularly highly popular limited editions. Any reductions in revenue or margins resulting from a decrease in demand could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flows.

The Company Faces Risks Related to Its Dependence upon Consumer Preferences. Revenue from existing and new products depends significantly upon continued consumer demand for the Thomas Kinkade brand and product. Demand for products may be affected by consumer preferences, which are subject to frequent and unanticipated changes. The Company is dependent upon its ability to continue to produce appealing and popular Thomas Kinkade art-based products that anticipate, gauge and respond in a timely manner to changing consumer demands and preferences. Failure by the Company to anticipate and respond to changes in consumer preferences could lead to, among other things, lower revenue, excess inventories, diminished consumer loyalty and lower margins, all of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the current level of demand for products based upon Mr. Kinkade's artwork will be sustained or grow. Any decline in the demand for such products or failure of demand to grow would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow.

The Company Faces a Number of Risks Related to Product Revenue Derived Through Third Parties. Retail product sales, as well as communication with the end customer, are primarily made by independent dealers, including Signature Gallery owners whose stores may bear the Thomas Kinkade name and licensees who license our trademark and brand. The Company has entered into licensing agreements with Signature Gallery owners and other licensees granting them limited use of the Thomas Kinkade name. However, the failure of these dealers or licensees to properly represent the Company's products could damage its reputation or the reputation of Thomas Kinkade and adversely affect the Company's ability to build the Thomas Kinkade brand, resulting in a material adverse effect on the business, consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Company. Although the Company conducts its business through an independently owned and operated dealer network, state business opportunity and franchise laws may impact our relationships with our dealers. Certain of the Company's dealers and licensees may sell products that may compete with the Company's products. While the Company encourages its dealers and licensees to focus on products through market and support programs, these dealers and licensees may give priority to products of competitors. As discussed below, poor economic conditions could adversely affect independent dealers and licensees which, in turn could adversely affect the Company.

Changes in Economic Conditions and Consumer Spending Could Adversely Impact the Company's Revenue. During 2001 and 2002, several Thomas Kinkade Signature Galleries and other art galleries that were customers of the Company closed and/or filed for bankruptcy protection. A poor economic climate, as experienced during 2002 and 2003 to date, could result in an increased number of such bankruptcies or store closings and/or an acceleration of such bankruptcies or store closings. Sales of the Company's products to Thomas Kinkade Signature Galleries account for approximately 53% and 45% of the Company's revenue, and sales to art galleries in general accounted for approximately 70% and 61% of the Company's revenue for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2003, respectively, and accordingly, an increase in bankruptcies or store closings of such galleries could materially adversely affect the Company's revenues, business, financial position, operating results and cash flow. Galleries and licensees may experience financial difficulties, which could adversely impact the Company's collection of accounts receivables and royalties. The Company regularly reviews the credit-worthiness of its dealers to determine an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company's actual uncollectible accounts could exceed its current or future allowances.

In addition, the home decorative accessories, collectibles and gift product industries are subject to cyclical variations. Purchases of these products are discretionary for consumers and, therefore, such purchases tend to decline during periods of recession in the national or regional economies and may also decline at other times. Additionally, purchases of these products may be subject to seasonal cycles. The Company's success depends, in part, upon a number of economic factors relating to discretionary consumer spending, including employment rates, business conditions, future economic prospects, interest rates and tax rates. In addition, the Company's business is sensitive to consumer spending patterns and preferences. Shifts in consumer discretionary spending away from home decorative accessories, collectibles or gift products, as well as general declines in consumer spending, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow.

The Company Faces Risks Due to Reliance on Third Parties. The Company utilizes third parties to manufacture certain products and supply certain materials and components for use in the manufacturing processes. Reliance on third party manufacturers involves a number of risks, including the lack of control over the manufacturing process and the potential absence or unavailability of adequate capacity. Most of the Company's three-dimensional products and gift items are manufactured by third parties under licensing or manufacturing arrangements. The failure of any of these third party manufacturers to produce products that meet rigid specifications could result in lower revenue or otherwise adversely affect

consumer perceptions of Company brands and products. Poor consumer perception could have a material adverse effect on the business, consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Company.

In addition, third party vendors also supply the paper, canvas, paint, frames and other raw materials and components used in the canvas lithograph production process. The failure of any of these third party vendors to produce products that meet the Company's rigid specifications could result in lower revenue or otherwise adversely affect consumer perceptions of the Kinkade brand and products. Although the Company maintains relationships with several suppliers, in the past shortages of raw materials and components have been problematic. Any significant shortage could lead to cancellations of customer orders or delays in placement of orders. There can be no assurance that the Company will not encounter shortages in the future, and any prolonged shortage of paper, canvas, paint, frames or other materials could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Pending or Future Litigation. From time to time, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of its business activities. Included among these various legal proceedings are lawsuits, claims and other proceedings against the Company and its affiliates by dealers and gallery owners. These dealer and gallery owner matters generally arise out of contractual, dealer and other relationships with the Company, and involve or may involve compensatory, punitive, antitrust or other damage claims or demands for restitution, rescission, damages or equitable relief. Generally, the Company also has claims against these dealers or gallery owners, primarily for non-payment of trade accounts payable to the Company incurred by the dealer or gallery owner from the purchase of reproductions and other products. The Company regularly evaluates the expected outcome of these litigation matters. Any adverse outcome from these matters is currently not expected to have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company, either individually or in the aggregate. However, the Company's evaluation of the likely impact of these pending disputes could change in the future. In addition, although the Company does not currently expect any adverse outcomes in these litigation matters to have a material adverse impact, due to the inherently uncertain nature of litigation, the Company may be unable to successfully defend itself in these litigation matters, and its results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially adversely affected as a result.

Seasonality in Product Sales. The Company's business has experienced, and is expected to continue to experience, seasonal fluctuations in net revenue and income. Its net revenue historically has been highest in the December quarter and lower in the March, June and September quarters. The Company believes that the seasonal effect is due to customer buying patterns, particularly with respect to holiday purchases, and is typical of the home decorative accessories, collectibles and gift product industries. The Company expects these seasonal trends to continue in the foreseeable future.

Fluctuations in Operating Results. The Company's quarterly operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate as a result of numerous factors, including:

Change in demand for the art of Thomas Kinkade and the Company's (and its licensees) Thomas Kinkade products (including new product categories and series);

The Company's ability to achieve its expansion plans;

The timing, mix and number of new product releases;

The continued success of the Signature Gallery program;

The Company's successful entrance into new, and expansion of existing, distribution channels, both foreign and domestic, and new retail concepts;

The Company's ability to implement strategic business alliances, including attracting and retaining licensees;

Continued implementation of manufacturing efficiencies;

Timing of product deliveries;

The ability to absorb other operating costs; and

Conflict among distribution channels.

In addition, since a significant portion of the Company's net revenue is generated from orders received in the quarter, revenue in any quarter is substantially dependent on orders booked in that quarter. Results of operations may also fluctuate based on extraordinary events. Accordingly, the results of operations in any quarter will not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be achieved for a full fiscal year or any other quarter. Fluctuations in operating results may also result in volatility in the price of the Company's Common Stock.

The Company Faces Significant Competition. The art-based home decorative accessories, collectibles and gift products industries are highly fragmented and competitive. Participants in these industries compete generally on the basis of product and brand appeal, quality, price and service. The Company's (and its licensees) product lines compete with products marketed by numerous regional, national and foreign companies that are distributed through a variety of retail formats including department stores, mass merchants, art and gift galleries and frame shops, bookstores, mall-based specialty retailers, direct response marketing programs, catalogs, and furniture and home décor stores. The number of marketers and retail outlets selling home decorative accessories, collectibles and gift products has increased in recent years, and the entry of these companies, together with the lack of significant barriers to entry, may result in increased competition. The Company intends to expand exclusive branded galleries in new geographic markets and those galleries may encounter competitive challenges that have not been previously experienced. Such competition could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow. Some competitors have better resources, including name recognition, capital resources, more diversified product offerings and broader distribution channels than the Company. The Company's success is highly dependent upon its (and its licensees') ability to produce a wide variety of products with a broad range of customer appeal and provide ready consumer access to such products.

The Company Relies Heavily on Intellectual Property Rights and Faces Risk of Infringement and Unauthorized Sales. The Company relies on a combination of contractual rights, trademarks, trade secrets, and copyrights to establish and protect proprietary rights in its products and brand. Steps taken by the Company to protect its products and brand may not deter their misuse or theft. The Company is aware of a number of unauthorized sales and uses of its products and brand. The growth of the internet has made the unauthorized sale, reproduction, advertising and distribution of the Company's intellectual property and products easier, and has made it more difficult for the Company to protect its rights. Litigation may be necessary to enforce and protect the Company's intellectual property rights. Such litigation could be expensive and divert management's attention away from the operation of the business. In addition, unauthorized sales over the internet or otherwise could reduce sales by authorized sellers, and therefore adversely impact the Company's revenues.

Return Privileges. Certain of the Company's customers have return privileges, allowing such customer to return product purchased from the Company for any reason. If returns from these customers should exceed historic levels, such returns could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, operating results and cash flow.

Critical Personnel May be Difficult to Attract, Assimilate and Retain. The Company is dependent upon the efforts of executive officers and other key personnel, as well as its ability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. The loss of certain executive officers and key personnel or inability to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future could have a material adverse effect on the business and results of operations.

The Company Has Liability on Certain Leases on Property Where It Is Not a Tenant or Occupant. The Company is a guarantor or assignor on facility leases for 11 owned stores that were previously owned by the Company and that were sold to third parties. If the purchaser defaults on the facility lease, the lessor has the right to seek recourse from the Company. The Company has established a reserve for rent for leases where there is evidence of default or potential default and the associated liability is probable and reasonably estimable. In addition, the Company vacated a warehouse facility in Morgan Hill, California and established a reserve for the estimated loss on the sublease of this facility based upon estimates of future sublease revenue. There can be no assurance that the Company will not ultimately incur obligations in excess of these estimates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company Must Continue to Satisfy NYSE Listing Requirements. The Company's Common Stock is currently listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The New York Stock Exchange has established criteria that all listed companies must satisfy to remain listed. The Company currently satisfies the existing criteria for continued listing. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to satisfy the listing criteria in the future, or remain listed on the New York

Stock Exchange. If the Company's stock is no longer listed, it could adversely affect the liquidity of the stock and could significantly adversely affect its value.

The Company May Not Realize Deferred Tax Assets. The Company has deferred tax assets, reflecting net operating loss and credit carry forwards and deductible temporary differences. Although realization is not assured, the Company has concluded that it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets will be realized based on the scheduling of deferred tax liabilities and projected taxable income in 2003 and beyond. The amount of net deferred tax assets actually realized, however, could vary if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing deferred tax liabilities or changes in the actual or projected amounts of future taxable income. Failure to realize all or part of an economic benefit from the deferred tax assets would have an adverse effect on the Company's future consolidated results of operations and financial position.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its investment portfolio and borrowings. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio, and its investment portfolio only includes highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less and are considered to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have short-term investments as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The Company is subject to fluctuating interest rates that may impact, adversely or otherwise, its results from operations or cash flows for its variable rate cash and cash equivalents and borrowings. The Company does not expect any material loss with respect to its investment portfolio. All sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company has no vendor payments or accounts receivable denominated in foreign currencies, and accordingly the Company has no material foreign exchange risk. The table below presents principal amounts and related weighted average interest rates for the Company's investment portfolio and debt obligations (in thousands).

| | June 30, 2003 | December 31, 2002 |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 20,439 | \$ 24,538 |
| Average interest rate | 1.4% | 1.3% |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Capital lease obligation | \$ 368 | \$ 584 |
| Fixed interest rate | 9.5% | 9.5% |

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

(a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's

disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information required to be disclosed by it in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. It should be noted, however, that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

(b) *Changes in internal controls over financial reporting.* The Company evaluates its internal controls over financial reporting on a regular basis. Based upon the results of these evaluations, the Company considers what revisions, improvements and/or corrective actions are necessary in order to ensure that its internal controls over financial reporting are effective. During the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the Company continued the process of improving internal controls relating to its customer order entry process in order to address matters identified through these evaluations. Pending full implementation of these improvements, the Company has instituted additional procedures and policies to maintain its ability to accurately record, process and summarize financial data and prepare financial statements that fully present its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

There was no significant change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II - Other Information

Item 1: Legal Proceedings From time to time, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising from the normal course of its business activities. Included among these various legal proceedings are lawsuits, claims and other proceedings against the Company and its affiliates by dealers and gallery owners. These dealer and gallery owner matters generally arise out of contractual, dealer and other relationship claims or demands for rescission, damages or equitable relief. Generally, the Company also has claims against these dealers or gallery owners, primarily for non-payment of trade accounts payable to the Company incurred by the dealer or gallery owner from the purchase of reproductions and other products. The Company regularly evaluates the expected outcome of these litigation matters. Any adverse outcome from these matters is currently not expected to have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company, either individually or in the aggregate. However, the Company's evaluation of these pending disputes could change in the future. In addition, although the Company does not currently expect any adverse outcomes in these litigation matters to have a material adverse impact, due to the inherently uncertain nature of litigation, the Company may be unable to successfully defend itself in these litigation matters, and its results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially adversely affected as a result.

Item 2: Changes in Securities Pursuant to the terms of the Company's line-of-credit with Comerica Bank-California, the Company is prohibited from paying any dividends or making any other distributions or payments on account for redemption, retirement or purchase of any capital stock.

Item 3: Defaults upon Senior Securities and Use of Proceeds None

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

(a) The Annual Meeting of Media Arts Group, Inc. for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003 was convened on May 7, 2003.

(b) The following directors were elected to hold office until the next annual meeting:

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| Nominee | Votes For | Votes Withheld |
|------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Moe Grzelakowski | 12,527,081 | 140,820 |
| Eric Halvorson | 12,540,929 | 126,972 |
| Thomas Kinkade | 12,537,983 | 129,918 |
| C. Joseph LaBonte | 12,522,401 | 145,500 |
| Herbert D. Montgomery | 12,534,829 | 133,072 |
| Donald Potter | 12,536,659 | 131,242 |
| Richard Stearns | 12,515,576 | 152,325 |
| Anthony D. Thomopoulos | 12,537,659 | 130,242 |

(c) The following matters were voted upon at the meeting:

The selection and ratification of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's independent public accountants for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003.

votes for 12,553,763; against 100,143; abstain 13,995

Item 5: Other Information - In accordance with Section 10A(i)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as promulgated by Section 202 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Act") the Company is responsible for listing the non-audit services approved in the three months ended June 30, 2003 by the Company's Audit Committee to be performed by the Company's external auditor. Non-audit services are defined as services other than those provided in connection with an audit or a review of the financial statements of the Company. During the quarter ended June 30, 2003 the Company's Audit Committee did not request PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP to provide any additional non-audit services.

In June 2003, the Company announced the appointment of Eric Halvorson as President of the Company. Mr. Halvorson's appointment is part of the Company's succession plan. Mr. Halvorson will be President during a transitional period and will

become familiar with the financial and operational aspects of the Company's business, and will succeed Tony Thomopoulos as Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Thomopoulos intends to remain as Chairman. The Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Eric Halvorson on June 23, 2003. The Employment Agreement provides for a term expiring on December 31, 2005, and an annual base salary of \$350,000 until December 31, 2003, \$400,000 for fiscal year 2004 and \$425,000 thereafter. The Employment Agreement also provides for a payment on signing, participation in the Company's discretionary Management Incentive Bonus Program (with potential bonus of up to 60% of base salary), and the issuance of options to purchase 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

Item 6: Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

- 10.65 First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 25, 2003, by and among Comerica Bank California, Media Arts Group, Inc. and Thomas Kinkade Stores, Inc.
- 10.66 Employment Agreement, dated as of June 23, 2003, between Media Arts Group, Inc. and Eric Halvorson.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 USC 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Represents a management contract or compensation plan or arrangement.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On May 7, 2003, the Company filed a report on Form 8-K reporting on the issuance of a press release regarding the Company's financial results for the first quarter of 2003.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MEDIA ARTS GROUP, INC.

By /s/ A. D. Thomopoulos
 Anthony D. Thomopoulos
 Chief Executive Officer
 Chairman of the Board of Directors
 (Principal Executive Officer)

By /s/ Herbert D. Montgomery
 Herbert D. Montgomery
 Executive Vice President, Chief
 Financial Officer and Treasurer
 (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 7, 2003

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
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