# REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

### M&C Saatchi Sport & Entertainment Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2009

Company Number 3306364

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49

## Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

### **Contents**

### Page:

- 1 Report of the directors
- 4 Independent auditor's report
- 6 Profit and loss account
- 7 Balance sheet
- 8 Cash flow statement
- 9 Notes forming part of the financial statements

### **Directors**

D Kershaw

M A S MacLennan

- J Boardman
- S Martin
- J Wynne-Morgan
- J Hewitt

### Secretary and registered office

J Hewitt, 36 Golden Square, London, W1F 9EE

### Company number

3306364

### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

## Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

#### Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 6 and shows the profit for the year

An interim dividend of £287,000 (2008 - £245,000) was paid during the year.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2008 - £Nil).

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of sponsorship services.

### **Trading review**

The company has had a good year of trading achieving a gross profit of £3,045,000 (2008 - £2,425,000) and a profit after taxation of £341,000 (2008 - £285,000).

### **Future developments**

The company is expected to continue to grow throughout 2010. Competitive pressures in the UK sponsorship industry remain strong with significant changes to the allocation of clients' communication budgets.

#### Business risk

The principal risk faced by the company is the loss of clients. Our top three clients account for 59% (2008 – 58%) of revenue. However, this profile is not out of line with our competitors, and we continue to attract new clients on the basis of our work, quality of our thinking and range of services.

The other less material risks the company faces are loss of key staff and any legal changes that affect our trading structure

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

The company uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business effectively. These are both financial and non-financial and the most significant of these are the key performance indicators (KPI's).

The key financial performance indicators are turnover, gross profit, profit before tax (PBT) and PBT gross profit.

The key non-financial performance indicators are the number of staff employed by the company and gross profit per head.

1

## Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

### Key Performance Indicators (Continued)

The KPI's for the year ended 31 December 2009, with comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2008, are set out below:

	2009	2008
Turnover (£'000)	7,130	5,248
Gross profit (£'000)	3,045	2,425
PBT (£'000)	482	406
PBT:Gross profit (%)	16	17
Staff	27	23
Gross Profit (£'000)/Staff	113	105

The maintenance of good levels of profitability results from significant new business growth along with continued good management of costs.

#### Financial risk

The main financial risk faced by the company is credit risk. It is the company's policy to assess the credit risk of new clients before entering into contracts. The company controls credit risk by setting credit limits and following established credit control policies.

The average debtor days for the company were 97 days (2008 - 71 days)

There have been no events since the balance sheet date which materially affect the position of the company

### **Directors**

The directors of the company during the year were:

D Kershaw

M A S MacLennan

J Boardman

S Martin

J Wynne-Morgan

J Hewitt

### Report of the directors for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

### Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report of the directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Auditors**

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. An elective resolution was passed in accordance with Section 487 of the Act, to dispense of the obligation to re-appoint the auditors annually.

By order of the Board

J Hewitt Secretary

Date 18 Tune 20 (6

### Independent auditor's report

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF M&C SAATCHI SPORT & ENTERTAINMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of M&C Saatchi Sport & Entertainment Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit report has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards required us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of, whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us: or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

BDO LUP

Richard Heap (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
United Kingdom

Date 18 JUNE 2010

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2009

Turnover       2       7,130       5,         Cost of sales       4,085       2,         Gross profit       3,045       2,         Administrative expenses       2,560       2,         Operating profit       5       485         Interest payable       3       482		<del> </del>		
Cost of sales  4,085  2,  Gross profit  3,045  2,  Administrative expenses  2,560  2,  Operating profit  5  485  Interest payable  3  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Again activities  Frofit on ordinary activities  6  (141)  Profit on ordinary activities		Note		2008 £'000
Gross profit 3,045 2, Administrative expenses 2,560 2,  Operating profit 5 485 Interest payable 3  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation 482  Taxation on ordinary activities 6 (141) (141)	Turnover	2	7,130	5,248
Administrative expenses  2,560 2,  Operating profit  5 485  Interest payable  7  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Taxation on ordinary activities  6 (141)  Profit on ordinary activities	Cost of sales		4,085	2,823
Operating profit 5 485 Interest payable 3  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation 482  Taxation on ordinary activities 6 (141) 0  Profit on ordinary activities	Gross profit		3,045	2,425
Interest payable  Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Taxation on ordinary activities  6 (141) (141)  Profit on ordinary activities	Administrative expenses		2,560	2,019
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation 482  Taxation on ordinary activities 6 (141) (	Operating profit	5	485	406
Taxation on ordinary activities  6 (141)  Profit on ordinary activities	Interest payable		3	-
Profit on ordinary activities			482	406
	Taxation on ordinary activities	6	(141)	(121)
		13,14	341	285

All amounts relate to continuing activities.
All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2009

Company number 3306364	Note	2009 £'000	2009 £'000	2008 £'000	2008 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7		24		12
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank	8	2,856 16		1,931	
		2,872		1,931	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,537		1,625	
Net current assets			335		306
Provisions for liabilities and charges	10		(5)		(18
Net assets			354		300
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13		1 353		1 299
Shareholders' funds	14		354		300

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on \( \begin{align\*} \lambda \lambda

J Hewitt Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# Cash flow Statement as at 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	16	443	337
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest paid		(3)	-
Taxation UK corporation tax paid		(118)	(82)
Capital expenditure and financial investment Purchase of tangible fixed assets Disposal of tangible fixed assets		(19) -	(11) 1
Dividends paid		(287)	(245)
Movement in cash		16	-

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009

### Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Turnover

Turnover represents amounts invoiced to clients, excluding sales taxes, for services provided to clients. Fees are recognised over the period of the relevant assignments or agreements.

### Fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives, as follows:

Furniture, fittings and other equipment Computer equipment 10% to 25%

33%

### Share based payments

Certain employees receive remuneration in the form of share based payments, including shares or rights over shares. The cost of equity settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets) The non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable

At each balance sheet date the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period. Where awards depend on future events we assess the likelihood of these conditions being met and make an appropriate charge at the end of each reporting period. The credit for equity settled transactions is taken to the retained earnings.

For cash-settled share based payments, a liability is recognised for the amount payable at the balance sheet date with a corresponding charge being made to the income statement. Where payments depend on future events an assessment is made of the likelihood of these conditions being met in determining the amounts to be recorded. Where cash settled share options are only part of the way through their vesting period, the liability and income statement charge are adjusted to reflect the proportion of the vesting period that has been covered up to the balance sheet date. Share based payments include options issued to employees, phantom bonuses and other long term equity linked bonuses. Payments may be in the form of cash or equity. When options are exercised, the cash received for the issued shares is taken to share capital and share premium.

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

### Equity with exchange rights

Exchangeable equity shares were granted in the company on 29 June 2009 to senior employees to accelerate sustained growth within the M&C Saatchi UK group. They will only develop value when the participating company, M&C Saatchi Sport & Entertainment Limited, in which they are held, outperforms its expected growth over three years. The participating company has an expected growth requirement over the next five years. Hence, they are classified as 'Growth Shares'.

The shares make up 35% of the issued share capital of the participating company, 50% of which will be in Growth 'A' shares, and 50% in Growth 'B' shares. These shares are non-voting and non-dividend bearing. Growth 'A' shares have a put / call option right allowing employees to convert their shares into M&C Saatchi plc shares from the start of 2011, for an amount calculated by reference to the value of the company using the actual 2010 profit after tax. Similarly Growth 'B' shares have a put / call option in the following year

There will also be a further award of 25% of Growth shares, 50% of which will be in Growth 'C' shares, and 50% in Growth 'D' shares. These shares operate the same as the Growth 'A' and Growth 'B' shares but within the consolidated results of the M&C Saatchi UK group, excluding the Agency.

If in the event that 2010 is not a strong year and growth targets are not met the shareholder can delay exercising their sale rights and then review them 12 months later. Shareholders can continue to delay their rights until they feel the results have reached the appropriate level to exercise their rights

On issue of the Growth shares the participants will subscribe for the par value of the shares and pay cash to the company and this will be accounted for as an increase in share capital.

At each balance sheet date, the company will recognise a charge in the profit and loss account based on the value of the put option rights expected to be exercised, which is dependent upon the likelihood that growth requirements will be met in the future.

### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

#### Pensions

The company does not operate any company pension schemes The company makes payments to certain employees to enable them to contribute to their personal pension plans Payments are charged to the profit and loss account in the period they are due.

#### Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions arising from normal trading activities are recorded in local currency at current exchange rates.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated at the year end exchange rate

Foreign currency gains and losses are credited or charged to the profit and loss account as they arise

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

### 2 Turnover

All turnover arose from the principal activity of the company which was carried out in the United Kingdom.

			_
3	Employees	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Staff costs for all employees including directors, consist of.	2000	2000
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	1,789 188 38	1,250 128 29
		2,015	1,407
		Number	Number
	The average monthly number of employees during the year including executive directors, was as follows:	<u> 27</u>	23
3	Directors' emoluments	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Emoluments for management services	402	331
	Pension contributions	19 ———	17
	Remuneration of highest paid director.		
	Emoluments for management services	254	203
	Pension contributions	12	11

One director (2008 - one) accrued benefits under the company pension scheme.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

5	Operating profit	2009	2008
	This is arrived at after charging:	£'000	£'000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Auditors' remuneration	7 11	6 7
6	Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	2009	2008
	Current tax	£'000	£'000
	UK corporation tax charge on result for the year Adjustment in respect of prior years	143 (2)	116 -
	Deferred tax		
	Tax debit for share based payment provisions (note 11)	-	5
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	141	121
	The tax assessed for the year differs from that obtained by using the standard The differences are explained below:	rate of UK corpo	ration tax
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	482	406
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28.0% (2008 – 28 5%)	135	116
	Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Share based payment provisions	8	5 (5)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2)	-
	Current tax charge for year	141	116

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

7	Tangible assets		Furniture, fittings	
		Computer equipment £'000	and other equipment £'000	Total £'000
	Cost At 1 January 2009 Additions	16 18	8 1	24 19
	At 31 December 2009	34	9	43
	Depreciation At 1 January 2009 Provided for the year	7 7	5	12
	At 31 December 2009	14	5	19
	Net book value At 31 December 2009	20	4	24
	At 31 December 2008	9	3	12
8	Debtors		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group companies Other debtors Deferred tax asset (note 11) Prepayments and accrued income		1,896 743 60 4 153	1,014 662 43 4 208
			2,856	1,931

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other creditors	399 259 12	283 236
	Accruals and deferred income	1,867	1,106
		2,537	1,625
10	Provisions for liabilities and charges		
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Share based payment provision National Insurance on employee options	5 ———	13 5
		5	18
11	Deferred taxation		
	The movement in the deferred taxation asset was	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	At 1 January 2009 Debit to profit and loss account (note 6)	4	9 (5)
	At 31 December 2009	4	4
	Provision for share based payments	4	4

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

12	Share capital	Allotted, called ( and fully pald	
		2009	2008
		Number	Number
	'A' ordinary shares of £0.01 each	74,376	74,376
	'B' ordinary shares of £0 01 each	25,624	25,624
	Growth 'A' shares of £0 001 each	26,925	-
	Growth 'B' shares of £0.001 each	26,925	•
		153,850	100,000
			£
	(A) and many charge of CO O1 and	744	744
	'A' ordinary shares of £0.01 each	256	256
	'B' ordinary shares of £0 01 each Growth 'A' shares of £0.001 each	236 27	200
	Growth 'B' shares of £0 001 each	27	•
		1,054	1,000
13	Profit and loss account		£'000
			000
	At 1 January 2009		299
	Profit for the year Dividends		341 (287)
	At 31 December 2009		353
14	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	0000	0000
		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Profit for the year Dividends	341 (287)	285 (245)
	Net movement in shareholders' funds	54	40
	Opening shareholders' funds	300	260
	Closing shareholders' funds	354	300

### Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 (Continued)

### 15 Related party transactions

Travelex Limited and M&C Saatchi Sport & Entertainment Limited's ultimate parent company share a common director. Total sales to Travelex Limited in the year were £Nil (2008 - £20,000) and at the year end the amount owed was £Nil (2008 - £5,000).

The company paid £329,191 (2008 - £329,191) to its immediate parent company as its share of group overhead costs for the year. At the year end the amount owed was £Nil (2008 - £Nil)

## 16 Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

	£'000	£'000
Operating profit	485	406
Depreciation	7	6
Decrease in work in progress	-	95
(Increase) in debtors	(925)	(589)
Increase in creditors	889	429
(Decrease) in provisions	(13)	(10)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	443	337

### 17 Immediate and ultimate parent company

On 17 June 2009, the company's immediate parent company, M&C Saatchi (UK) Limited, acquired a further 20% of the issued share capital of the company. The ultimate parent company and controlling party was M&C Saatchi plc.

The company is a guarantor of, and its assets secured by, a bank loan held by M&C Saatchi Pic. The loan is a part of a three year £18m facility plus a one year £3m overdraft facility. The loans mature in two years on 31 March 2011. The amount of the loan drawn down at 31 December 2009 is £4,525,000. The overdraft facility is undrawn.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of both companies are available from Companies House.