

Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 24, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011,

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 001-32601

LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

20-3247759
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

9348 Civic Center Drive

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Beverly Hills, CA 90210

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(310) 867-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value per Share;	New York Stock Exchange

Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

On June 30, 2011, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock beneficially held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1,630,000,000. (For purposes hereof, directors, executive officers and 10% or greater stockholders have been deemed affiliates).

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On February 17, 2012, there were 189,538,617 outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, including 2,913,651 shares of unvested restricted stock awards and excluding 226,302 shares held in treasury.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, expected to be filed within 120 days of our fiscal year end, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AEG	Anschutz Entertainment Group
AMG	Academy Music Holdings Limited Group
AOI	Adjusted operating income (loss)
Azoff Trust	The Azoff Family Trust of 1997, of which Irving Azoff is co-Trustee
BigChampagne	BigChampagne, LLC
Clear Channel	Clear Channel Communications, Inc.
Company	Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. and subsidiaries
CTS	CTS Eventim AG
DDA	United Kingdom's Disability Discrimination Act 1995
DOJ	United States Department of Justice
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FCPA	Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
FLMG	FLMG Holdings Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Nation
Front Line	Front Line Management Group, Inc.
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
Full Circle	Full Circle Live Limited
GAAP	United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
IAC	IAC/InterActiveCorp
IRS	United States Internal Revenue Service
Liberty Media	Liberty Media Corporation
Live Nation	Live Nation Entertainment, Inc., formerly known as Live Nation, Inc., and subsidiaries
LN Haymon	LN Haymon Ventures, LLC
LN-HS Concerts	LN-HS Concerts, LLC
LN Ontario Concerts	Live Nation Ontario Concerts, L.P.
Merger	Merger between Live Nation, Inc. and Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc. announced in February 2009 and consummated in January 2010
Merger Agreement	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 10, 2009 and consummated on January 25, 2010, between Live Nation, Inc. and Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.
MSG	Madison Square Garden, L.P.
OCI	Other comprehensive income (loss)
Paciolan	Paciolan, Inc.
Parcolimpico	Parcolimpico S.r.l.
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
Separation	The contribution and transfer by Clear Channel of substantially all of its entertainment assets and liabilities to Live Nation
Serviticket	Serviticket, S.A.
Spincos	Collective referral to Ticketmaster and other companies spun off from IAC on August 20, 2008
Tecjet	Tecjet Limited
TGLP	Ticketmaster Group Limited Partnership
Ticketmaster	For periods prior to May 6, 2010, Ticketmaster means Ticketmaster Entertainment LLC and its predecessor companies (including without limitation Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.); for periods on and after May 6, 2010, Ticketmaster means the Ticketmaster ticketing business of the Company
Ticketnet	Ticketnet S.A.
TicketsNow	TNow Entertainment Group, Inc.

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T-Shirt Printers
Vector

T-Shirt Printers Pty. Limited
Vector Management LLC and Vector West LLC

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PART I

Live Nation (which may be referred to as the Company, we, us or our) means Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. and its subsidiaries, or one of our segments or subsidiaries, as the context requires.

Special Note About Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-K (or otherwise made by us or on our behalf from time to time in other reports, filings with the SEC, news releases, conferences, internet postings or otherwise) that are not statements of historical fact constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about our financial position, business strategy, competitive position, potential growth opportunities, potential operating performance improvements, the effects of competition, the effects of future legislation or regulations and plans and objectives of our management for future operations. We have based our forward-looking statements on our beliefs and assumptions based on information available to us at the time the statements are made. Use of the words may, should, continue, plan, potential, anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, outlook, could, predict, or variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth under Item 1A. Risk Factors as well as other factors described herein or in our quarterly and other reports we file with the SEC (collectively, cautionary statements). Based upon changing conditions, should any one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in any forward-looking statements. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the applicable cautionary statements. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our Company

We believe that we are the largest live entertainment company in the world connecting more than 200 million fans across all of our platforms to over 200,000 events in approximately 41 countries in 2011.

We believe we are the largest producer of live music concerts in the world, based on total attendance at Live Nation events as compared to events of other promoters, connecting nearly 47 million fans to over 22,000 events for over 2,300 artists in 2011. Globally, Live Nation owns, operates, has booking rights for and/or has an equity interest in 133 venues, including *House of Blues*® music venues and prestigious locations such as *The Fillmore* in San Francisco, the Hollywood Palladium, the Heineken Music Hall in Amsterdam and the O₂ Dublin.

We believe we are the world's leading live entertainment ticketing sales and marketing company, based on the number of tickets we sold. Ticketmaster provides ticket sales, ticket resale services, marketing and distribution globally through *www.ticketmaster.com* and *www.livenation.com*, numerous retail outlets and worldwide call centers. Established in 1976, Ticketmaster serves clients worldwide across multiple event categories, providing ticketing services for leading arenas, stadiums, professional sports franchises and leagues, college sports teams, performing arts venues, museums and theaters.

We believe we are one of the world's leading artist management companies based on the number of artists represented. Front Line and their affiliates manage musical artists and acts primarily in the rock, classic rock, pop and country music genres. As of December 31, 2011, Front Line had approximately 250 artists on its rosters and over 90 managers providing services to these artists.

We believe our global network is the world's largest music marketing network for corporate brands and includes one of the world's top five ecommerce websites, based on comparison of gross sales of leading internet retailers. In 2011, we drove almost 27 million average monthly unique visitors to *www.livenation.com* and *www.ticketmaster.com* and our other online properties.

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Our principal executive offices are located at 9348 Civic Center Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210 (telephone: 310-867-7000). Our principal website is www.livenation.com. Live Nation is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, trading under the symbol **LYV**.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to leverage our leadership position in live entertainment and our relationships with fans, venues and artists to sell more tickets and grow our revenue, earnings and cash flow. We pay artists, venues and teams to secure content and tickets, we invest in the technology to improve our platforms and we provide the best access and information for fans to buy those tickets and see the live events about which they are passionate.

Our core businesses surrounding the promotion of live events include ticketing and ecommerce, artist management, sponsorship and onsite ancillary spend. We believe our focus on growing these businesses will increase stockholder value as we continue to build high margin revenue streams. We are also strengthening our core operations by continuing to expand into other top global markets and optimizing our cost structure. Our strategy is to grow and innovate through pursuing the objectives listed below.

Promote more Concerts in more Markets. We will selectively expand our business into top music markets with large populations around the world. Our focus internationally is on increasing our promoter and festival presence. In North America, we continue to look for key opportunities to operate strategic venues, to grow our festival portfolio and to expand the business through strategic partnerships. We will continue to innovate the live music event experience by growing and improving our existing festivals, launching new festivals in key locations and with popular genres, including electronic, delivering the shows that our fans want to see.

Grow Advertising and Sponsorship. Our goal is to drive growth in this area and capture a larger share of the music sponsorship market. We will focus on expanding and developing new relationships with corporate sponsors to provide them with targeted strategic programs to deliver more value to the sponsor through our unique relationship with fans and artists, our distribution network of venues and our extensive ticketing operations and online presence. In addition, we provide one of the few ecommerce sites that has a substantial and growing online advertising platform. We will continue to look for new innovative products and offerings that give our sponsors and advertisers a unique ability to reach consumers through the power of live music.

Sell more Tickets and Capture more of the Gross Ticket Revenue. We will continue to invest in our ticketing software system and related products to strengthen the functionality of our system and continue to improve our clients' ability to drive ticket sales. We are focused on selling tickets through additional sales channels, including social, retail and mobile, and leveraging our extensive database we have built through www.livenation.com and www.ticketmaster.com to better reach consumers. We are helping our clients sell more tickets by leveraging our extensive analysis on fan purchasing behaviors to drive directed marketing as well as providing data and analysis to enable optimal pricing of the ticket at the event on-sale. We will continue to innovate the ways to sell and price the ticket, to market the event to the fan and to ultimately capture more of the gross ticket proceeds for our clients and artists.

Our Assets

We believe we have a unique portfolio of assets that is unmatched in the live entertainment industry.

Fans. During 2011, our events were attended by nearly 47 million live music fans. Our fan database provides us with the means to efficiently market our shows to these fans as well as offer them other music-related products and services. This fan database is an invaluable asset that we are able to use to provide unique services to our artists and corporate clients.

Artists. We have extensive relationships with artists ranging from those acts that are just beginning their careers to established superstars. In 2011, we promoted shows or tours for approximately 2,300 artists globally. In addition, through our artist management companies, we manage approximately 250 artists. We believe our artist relationships are a competitive advantage and will help us pursue our strategy to develop additional ancillary revenue streams around the ticket purchase, live event and the artists themselves.

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Online Services and Ticketing. We own and operate various branded websites, both in the United States and abroad, which are customized to reflect services offered in each jurisdiction. Our primary online websites, www.livenation.com and www.ticketmaster.com, together with our other branded ticketing websites, are designed to promote ticket sales for live events and to disseminate event and related merchandise information online. Fans can access www.livenation.com and www.ticketmaster.com directly, from affiliated websites and through numerous direct links from banners and event profiles hosted by approved third-party websites.

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Distribution Network. We believe that our global distribution network of promoters, venues and festivals provides us with a strong position in the live concert industry. We believe we have one of the largest global networks of live entertainment businesses in the world, with offices in 71 cities in North America and a total of 21 countries worldwide. In addition, we own, operate, have booking rights and/or have an equity interest in 133 venues located across six countries as of the end of 2011, making us, we believe, the second largest operator of music venues in the world. We also believe that we produce one of the largest networks of music festivals in the world with more than 40 festivals globally. In addition, we believe that our global ticketing services distribution network with one of the largest ecommerce sites on the internet, approximately 8,600 sales outlets and 16 worldwide call centers serving more than 12,000 clients worldwide makes us the largest ticketing network in the industry.

Sponsors. We employ a sales force of approximately 200 people that worked with approximately 800 sponsors during 2011, through a combination of local venue related deals and national deals, both in North America and internationally. Our sponsors include some of the most well-recognized national and global brands including O₂, State Farm, Red Bull and Coca-Cola (each of these brands is a registered trademark of the sponsor).

Employees. At December 31, 2011, we employed approximately 6,600 full-time employees who are dedicated to providing first-class service to our artists, fans, ticketing clients and corporate sponsors. Many of our employees have decades of experience in promoting and producing live concerts, ticketing operations, sales and marketing, artist management and live event venue management.

Our History

We were incorporated in Delaware on August 2, 2005 in preparation for the spin-off of substantially all of Clear Channel's entertainment assets and liabilities. The Separation was completed on December 21, 2005, at which point we became a publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange trading under the symbol LYV.

On January 25, 2010, we completed our Merger with Ticketmaster. Effective on the date of the Merger, Ticketmaster became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Nation and Live Nation, Inc. changed its name to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.

Under the terms of the agreement reached with the DOJ in connection with obtaining regulatory clearance for the Merger, we agreed to divest our ticketing subsidiary, Paciolan, and to license the Ticketmaster ticketing system to AEG, for a period of up to five years, in addition to other terms intended to protect competitive conditions in ticketing and promotions. In March 2010, we sold Paciolan to Comcast-Spectacor, L.P.

Our Industry

We operate in four main industries within the live entertainment business, including live music events, venue operations, ticketing software and services and artist management and services.

The live music industry includes concert promotion and/or production of music events or tours. Typically, to initiate live music events or tours, booking agents directly contract with artists to represent them for defined periods. Booking agents then contact promoters, who will contract with them or directly with artists to arrange events. Booking agents generally receive fixed or percentage fees from artists for their services. Promoters earn revenue primarily from the sale of tickets. Artists are paid by the promoter under one of several different formulas, which may include fixed guarantees and/or a percentage of ticket sales or event profits. In addition, promoters may also reimburse artists for certain costs of production, such as sound and lights. Under guaranteed payment formulas, promoters assume the risks of unprofitable events. Promoters may renegotiate lower guarantees or cancel events because of insufficient ticket sales in order to reduce their losses. Promoters can also reduce the risk of losses by entering into global or national touring agreements with artists and including the right to offset lower performing shows against higher performing shows on the tour in the determination of overall artist fees.

For music tours, one to four months typically elapse between booking artists and the first performances. Promoters, in conjunction with artists, managers and booking agents, set ticket prices and advertise events. Promoters market events, sell tickets, rent or otherwise provide venues and arrange for local production services, such as stages and sets.

Venue operators typically contract with promoters to rent their venues for specific events on specific dates and receive fixed fees or percentages of ticket sales as rental income. In addition, venue operators provide services such as concessions, parking, security, ushering and ticket-taking, and receive some or all of the revenue from concessions, merchandise, venue sponsorships, parking and premium seating.

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Ticketing services include the sale of tickets primarily through online channels but also through phone, outlet and box office channels. Ticketing companies will contract with venues and/or promoters to sell tickets to events over a period of time, generally three to five years. The ticketing company does not set ticket prices or seating charts for events as this information is given to them by the venue and/or promoter in charge of the event. The ticketing company generally gets paid a fixed fee per ticket sold or a percentage of the total ticket service charges. Venues will often also sell tickets through a local box office at the venue using the ticketing company's technology; on these box office tickets, the ticketing company will generally not earn a fee. The ticketing company receives the cash for the ticket sales and related service charges at the time the ticket is sold and periodically remits these receipts to the venue and/or promoter after deducting their fee. As ticket purchases increase, related ticketing operating income generally increases as well.

Ticketing resale services refers to the sale of tickets by a holder who originally purchased the tickets from a venue, promoter or other entity, or a ticketing services provider selling on behalf of a venue, promoter or other entity. Generally, the ticket reseller is paid a service charge when the ticket is resold and the negotiated ticket value is paid to the holder.

Artist management primarily provides services to music recording artists to manage their career. The artist manager negotiates on behalf of the artist and is paid a fee, generally as a percentage of the artist's earnings. Artist services sells merchandise associated with musical artists at live performances, to retailers and directly to consumers via the internet and also sells premium ticket packages.

The sponsorship and advertising industry within the live entertainment business involves the sale of international, national, regional and local advertising campaigns and promotional programs to a variety of companies desiring to advertise or promote their brand or product. The advertising campaigns typically include venue naming rights, on-site venue signage, online banner advertisements and exclusive partner rights in various categories such as beverage, hotel and telecommunications. These promotional programs may include event pre-sales and product on-site activation.

Our Business

In 2011 and 2010, we operated in five segments: Concerts, Ticketing, Artist Nation, eCommerce and Sponsorship. Prior to 2010, our segments were North American Music, International Music and Ticketing. Information related to these operating segments and other operations for 2011, 2010 and 2009 is included in Note 14 Segment Data in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Concerts. Our Concerts segment principally involves the global promotion of live music events in our owned and/or operated venues and in rented third-party venues, the operation and management of music venues and the production of music festivals across the world. During 2011, our Concerts business generated approximately \$3.5 billion, or 65.1%, of our total revenue. We promoted over 22,000 live music events in 2011, including artists such as U2, Lady Gaga, Roger Waters, Prince, Shakira and Jay-Z, and through festivals such as Rock Werchter, Reading and T in the Park. While our Concerts segment operates year-round, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters due to the seasonal nature of shows at our outdoor amphitheaters and festivals, which primarily occur May through September.

As a promoter, we earn revenue primarily from the sale of tickets and pay artists under one of several formulas, including a fixed guaranteed amount and/or a percentage of ticket sales or event profits. For each event, we either use a venue we own and/or operate, or rent a third-party venue. Revenue is generally related to the number of events, volume of ticket sales and ticket prices. Event costs such as artist and production service expenses are included in direct operating expenses and are typically substantial in relation to the revenue. As a result, significant increases or decreases in promotion revenue do not typically result in comparable changes to operating income.

As a venue operator, we generate revenue primarily from the sale of concessions, parking, premium seating, rental income, venue sponsorships and ticket rebates or service charges earned on tickets sold through our internal ticketing operations or by third parties under ticketing agreements. In our amphitheaters, the sale of concessions is outsourced and we receive a share of the net revenue from the concessionaire which is recorded in revenue with no significant direct operating expenses associated with it. Revenue generated from venue operations typically have a higher margin than promotion revenue and therefore typically have a more direct relationship to operating income.

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As a festival operator, we typically book artists, secure festival sites, provide for third-party production services, sell tickets and advertise events to attract fans. We also arrange for third-parties to provide operational services as needed such as concessions, merchandising and security. We earn revenue from the sale of tickets and typically pay artists a fixed guaranteed amount. We also earn revenue from the sale of concessions, camping fees, festival sponsorships and ticket rebates or service charges earned on tickets sold. For each event, we either use a festival site we own or rent a third-party festival site. Revenue is generally related to the number of events, volume of ticket sales and ticket prices. Event costs such as artist and production service expenses are included in direct operating expenses and are typically substantial in relation to the revenue. As a result, significant increases or decreases in festival promotion revenue do not typically result in comparable changes to operating income.

Ticketing. Our Ticketing segment is primarily an agency business that sells tickets for events on behalf of our clients and retains a convenience charge and order processing fee for our services. We sell tickets for our events and also for third-party clients across multiple live event categories, providing ticketing services for leading arenas, stadiums, amphitheaters, music clubs, concert promoters, professional sports franchises and leagues, college sports teams, performing arts venues, museums and theaters. We sell tickets through a combination of websites, ticket outlets and call center services. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we sold 78%, 15% and 7% of primary tickets through these channels, respectively. During 2011, our Ticketing business generated approximately \$1.2 billion, or 22.1% of our total revenue, which excludes the face value of tickets sold. Through all of our ticketing services, we sold over 141 million tickets in 2011 and sold an additional 135 million tickets through our venue clients' box offices. Our ticketing sales are impacted by fluctuations in the availability of events for sale to the public, which may vary depending upon event scheduling by our clients.

We generally enter into written agreements with individual clients to provide primary ticketing services for specified multi-year periods, typically ranging from three to five years. Pursuant to these agreements, clients generally communicate what tickets will be available for sale, when such tickets will go on sale to the public and what the ticket face price will be. Agreements with venue clients generally grant us the right to sell tickets for all events presented at the relevant venue for which tickets are made available to the general public. Agreements with promoter clients generally grant us the right to sell tickets for all events presented by a given promoter at any venue, unless that venue is already covered by an existing exclusive agreement with our ticketing business or another ticketing service provider. Where we have exclusive contracts, clients may not utilize, authorize or promote the services of third-party ticketing companies or technologies while under contract with us. While we generally have the right to sell a substantial portion of our clients' tickets, venue and promoter clients often sell and distribute group sales and season tickets in-house. In addition, under many written agreements between promoters and our clients, the client often allocates certain tickets for artist, promoter, agent and venue use and does not make those tickets available for sale by us. We also generally allow clients to make a certain limited number of tickets available for sale through fan clubs, or other similar arrangements, from which we generally derive no revenue unless selected by the club to facilitate the sales. As a result, we do not sell all of our clients' tickets and the amount of tickets that we sell varies from client to client and from event to event, and varies as to any single client from year to year.

We currently offer ticket resale services through TicketsNow (in the United States and Canada), our TicketExchange service (in the United States, Europe and Canada) and GET ME IN! (in the United Kingdom). Through TicketsNow and GET ME IN!, we enter into listing agreements with ticket resellers to post ticket inventory for sale at a purchase price equal to a ticket resale price determined by the ticket reseller plus an amount equal to a percentage of the ticket resale price and a pre-determined service fee. We remit the reseller-determined ticket resale price to the ticket resellers and retain the remainder of the purchase price. While we do not generally acquire tickets for sale on our own behalf, we may do so from time to time on a limited basis. In addition to enabling premium primary ticket sales, the TicketExchange service allows consumers to resell and purchase tickets online for certain events that were initially sold for our venue clients who elect to participate in the TicketExchange service. Sellers and buyers each pay a fee that has been negotiated with the relevant client, a portion of which is shared with the client.

Artist Nation. Our Artist Nation segment primarily provides management services to music recording artists in exchange for a commission on the earnings of these artists. Our Artist Nation segment also sells merchandise associated with musical artists at live performances, to retailers and directly to consumers via the internet and provides other services to artists. During 2011, our Artist Nation business generated approximately \$393 million, or 7.3%, of our total revenue. Revenue earned from our Artist Nation segment is impacted to a large degree by the touring schedules of the artists we represent. Generally, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters as the period from May through September tends to be a popular time for touring events.

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eCommerce. Our eCommerce segment manages our online activities including enhancements to our websites, bundling product offerings and online advertising at our websites. Through our websites, we sell tickets to our own events as well as tickets for our ticketing clients and disseminate event and related merchandise information online. This segment records a fee per ticket that is paid to it by the Ticketing segment on every ticket sold online via *www.livenation.com* and *www.ticketmaster.com* both domestically and internationally. During 2011, our eCommerce business generated approximately \$144 million, or 2.7%, of our total revenue.

Sponsorship. Our Sponsorship segment employs a sales force that creates and maintains relationships with sponsors, through a combination of strategic, international, national and local opportunities for businesses to reach customers through our concert, venue, artist relationship and ticketing assets. We work with our corporate clients to help create marketing programs that drive their businesses. During 2011, our Sponsorship business generated approximately \$180 million, or 3.3%, of our total revenue.

We believe that we have a unique opportunity to connect the music fan to corporate sponsors and therefore seek to optimize this relationship through strategic sponsorship programs. We continue to also pursue the sale of national and local sponsorships, both domestically and internationally, and placement of advertising, including signage, online advertising and promotional programs. Many of our venues have venue naming rights sponsorship programs. We believe national and international sponsorships allow us to maximize our network of venues and to arrange multi-venue branding opportunities for advertisers. Our sponsorship programs include companies such as Starwood, Vodafone, Anheuser Busch, Citi®, American Express and Hertz (each of the preceding brands is a registered trademark of the sponsor). Our local and venue-focused sponsorships include venue signage, promotional programs, on-site activation, hospitality and tickets, and are derived from a variety of companies across various industry categories.

2011 Acquisitions

TGLP In January 2011, our Ticketing segment acquired all of the net assets of TGLP, a primary ticketing business based in the Washington D.C. metro area.

LN Ontario Concerts In January 2011, our Concerts segment acquired a 54% interest in Live Nation Ontario Concerts, a company which promotes music events in the Toronto area.

Front Line In February 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired all of the remaining equity interests of Front Line that it did not previously own in a series of transactions. Front Line manages musical artists and acts primarily in the rock, classic rock, pop and country music genres.

Quest In March 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired a 50% interest in Quest Management (UK) Limited, an artist management business based in London.

Quietus In March 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired a 50% interest in Quietus Management Limited, an artist management business based in London.

Serviticket In April 2011, our Ticketing segment acquired Serviticket, a ticketing company in Spain.

Vector In May 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired the remaining interests in Vector Management LLC and Vector West LLC, artist management companies based in Nashville, New York City and Los Angeles.

JBM In May 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired a 50% interest in Jeff Battaglia Management, LLC, an artist management company based in Chicago.

Full Circle In August 2011, our Concerts segment acquired a 56.9% interest in Full Circle, a blues and jazz festival promotion company based in the United Kingdom.

Laffitte In August 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired a 50% interest in Laffitte Management Group, LLC which is an artist management business based in California.

LN-HS Concerts In October 2011, our Concerts segment acquired a 51% interest in a business that promotes events in Southern California.

T-Shirt Printers In October 2011, our Artist Nation segment acquired a 75% interest in T-Shirt Printers, a t-shirt printing and merchandising company in Australia.

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BigChampagne In December 2011, our eCommerce segment acquired a 50% interest in BigChampagne, a developer of technologies for collecting, analyzing and distributing media metrics.

2011 Divestitures

Spectacle In January 2011, our Artist Nation segment sold its 50% interest in Spectacle Entertainment Group, LLC, an artist management company in California.

Live Nation Venue Details

In the live entertainment industry, venues generally consist of:

Stadiums Stadiums are multi-purpose facilities, often housing local sports teams. Stadiums typically have 30,000 or more seats. Although they are the largest venues available for live music, they are not specifically designed for live music. At December 31, 2011, we had booking rights to two stadiums in North America.

Amphitheaters Amphitheaters are generally outdoor venues with between 5,000 and 30,000 seats that are used primarily in the summer season. We believe they are popular because they are designed specifically for concert events, with premium seat packages and better lines of sight and acoustics. At December 31, 2011, we owned eight, leased 28, operated four and had booking rights for seven amphitheaters located in North America.

Arenas Arenas are indoor venues that are used as multi-purpose facilities, often housing local sports teams. Arenas typically have between 5,000 and 20,000 seats. Because they are indoors, they are able to offer amenities that other similar-sized outdoor venues cannot, such as luxury suites and premium club memberships. As a result, we believe they have become increasingly popular for higher-priced concerts aimed at audiences willing to pay for these amenities. At December 31, 2011, we owned one, leased two, operated four and had booking rights for three arenas located in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Italy and North America.

Music Theaters Music theaters are indoor venues that are built primarily for music events. These venues typically have a capacity between 1,000 and 6,500. Because these venues have a smaller capacity than an amphitheater, they do not offer as much economic upside on a per show basis. However, because music theaters can be used year-round, unlike most amphitheaters, they can generate annual profits similar to those of an amphitheater. Music theaters represent less risk to concert promoters because they have lower fixed costs associated with hosting a concert and may provide a more appropriately-sized venue for developing artists and more artists in general. At December 31, 2011, we owned seven, leased 25, operated three, had booking rights for five and an equity interest in one music theater located in North America and the United Kingdom.

Clubs Clubs are indoor venues that are built primarily for music events but may also include comedy clubs. These venues typically have a capacity of less than 1,000 and often without full fixed seating. Because of their small size, they do not offer as much economic upside, but they also represent less risk to a concert promoter because they have lower fixed costs associated with hosting a concert and also may provide a more appropriate size venue for developing artists. Clubs can also be used year-round and can therefore generate higher profits for the year, even though per show profits are lower. At December 31, 2011, we owned three, leased nine and had booking rights for three clubs in North America and the United Kingdom.

House of Blues House of Blues venues are indoor venues that offer customers an integrated live music and dining experience. The live music halls are specially designed to provide optimum acoustics and typically can accommodate between 1,000 to 2,000 guests. A full-service restaurant and bar is located adjacent to the live music hall. We believe that the high quality of the food, service and atmosphere in our restaurants attracts customers to these venues independently from an entertainment event, and generates a significant amount of repeat business from local customers. At December 31, 2011, we owned two and leased ten House of Blues venues located in

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North America. One of the House of Blues venues is comprised of two buildings where we own one and lease the other. We have included this venue as an owned venue.

Festival Sites Festival sites are outdoor locations used primarily in the summer season to stage day-long or multi-day concert events featuring several artists. Depending on the location, festival site capacities can range from 10,000 to 120,000. We believe they are popular because of the value provided to the fan by packaging several artists for a full-day or multi-day event. While festival sites only host a few events each year, they can provide higher operating income because we are able to generate income from many different services provided at the event and they have lower costs associated with producing the event and maintaining the site. At December 31, 2011, we owned four festival sites located in North America and the United Kingdom. One of the festival sites is comprised of two parcels of land where we own one and lease the other. We have included this site as owned.

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Theatrical Theaters Theatrical theaters are generally indoor venues that are built specifically for theatrical events, with substantial aesthetic and acoustic consideration. These venues typically have less than 5,000 seats. Additionally, given their size, they are able to host events aimed at niche audiences. At December 31, 2011, we leased one theatrical theater located in North America and operated one in Ireland.

Table of Contents**Venues**

At December 31, 2011, we owned, leased, operated, had booking rights for and/or had an equity interest in the following domestic and international venues primarily used for music events:

Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
NEW YORK, NY PNC Bank Arts Center	1	Amphitheater	22-year lease that expires December 31, 2017	17,500
Nikon at Jones Beach Theater		Amphitheater	20-year license agreement that expires December 31, 2019	14,400
NYCB Theatre at Westbury		Music Theater	43-year lease that expires December 31, 2034	2,800
The Paramount Irving Plaza Powered by Klipsch		Music Theater Club	Booking agreement 10-year lease that expires October 31, 2016	1,500 1,000
Gramercy Theatre		Club	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2016	600
Roseland Ballroom Foxwoods Theatre		Club Theatrical Theater	Booking agreement 40-year lease that expires December 31, 2038	3,700 1,800
LOS ANGELES, CA San Manuel Amphitheater	2	Amphitheater	25-year lease that expires June 30, 2018	65,000
Verizon Wireless Amphitheater		Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires February 28, 2017	16,300
Gibson Amphitheatre at Universal CityWalk		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires September 9, 2014	6,200
Hollywood Palladium		Music Theater	20-year lease that expires January 31, 2027	3,500
The Wiltern		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires June 30, 2020	2,300
Avalon Hollywood House of Blues Sunset Strip		Club House of Blues	Booking agreement 10-year lease that expires May 10, 2012	1,400 1,000
House of Blues Anaheim		House of Blues	5-year lease that expires January 31, 2016	1,000

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CHICAGO, IL	3			
First Midwest Bank Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	Owned	28,600
House of Blues Chicago		House of Blues	Owned	1,300
Charter One Pavilion at Northerly Island		Amphitheater	1-year lease that expired December 31,	8,500
			2011 (currently negotiating new terms)	
PHILADELPHIA, PA	4			
Susquehanna Bank Center		Amphitheater	31-year lease that expires	25,000
			September 29, 2025	
Tower Theater		Music Theater	Owned	3,100
Theatre of the Living Arts		Club	Owned	800
Chestnut Street Theatre		Theatrical Theater	Owned (currently not in operation)	2,400
DALLAS FORT WORTH, TX	5			
Gexa Energy Pavillion		Amphitheater	30-year lease that expires	20,100
			December 31, 2018	
House of Blues Dallas		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires	1,600
			April 30, 2022	
Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center		Music Theater	Booking agreement	2,100

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND SAN JOSE, CA Shoreline Amphitheatre	6	Amphitheater	15-year lease that expires December 31, 2020	22,000
Sleep Train Pavilion at Concord		Amphitheater	2-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2012	12,500
The Fillmore		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires August 31, 2022	1,200
Nob Hill Masonic Center		Music Theater	18-year lease that expires March 31, 2028	3,300
Punch Line Comedy Club San Francisco		Club	5-year lease that expires September 15, 2016	500
Cobb's Comedy Club		Club	10-year lease that expires October 31, 2015	200
BOSTON, MA Comcast Center Bank of America Pavilion	7	Amphitheater Amphitheater	Owned Indefinite license agreement that expires 18 months after notification that pier is to be occupied for water dependent use	19,900 4,900
Orpheum Theatre Boston		Music Theater	10-year operating agreement that expires December 31, 2015	2,700
House of Blues Boston		House of Blues	20-year lease that expires February 28, 2029	2,400
Paradise Rock Club		Club	10-year lease that expires May 31, 2018	800
Brighton Music Hall		Club	10-year lease that expires January 1, 2021	300
WASHINGTON, DC Jiffy Lube Live Warner Theatre	9	Amphitheater Music Theater	Owned 10-year lease that expires September 30, 2012	22,500 1,900
The Fillmore Silver Spring		Music Theater	20-year lease that expires August 30, 2021	2,000
ATLANTA, GA Aaron's Amphitheatre at Lakewood	8	Amphitheater	35-year lease that expires	19,000

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Chastain Park Amphitheatre	Amphitheater	December 31, 2034 5-year lease that expires	6,400
The Tabernacle	Music Theater	December 31, 2015 20-year lease that expires	2,500
HOUSTON, TX	10	January 31, 2018	
Cynthia Woods Mitchell Pavilion	Amphitheater	Booking agreement	16,500
Verizon Wireless Theater	Music Theater	15-year lease that expires	2,900
House of Blues Houston	House of Blues	December 31, 2012 10-year lease that expires	1,500
DETROIT, MI	11	October 31, 2018	
The Fillmore Detroit	Music Theater	15-year lease that expires	2,900
Saint Andrews Hall	Club	January 31, 2018 Owned	800

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
SEATTLE TACOMA, WA White River Amphitheatre	12	Amphitheater	25-year management agreement that expires October 31, 2027	20,000
Maryhill Winery PHOENIX, AZ Ashley Furniture HomeStore Pavilion	13	Music Theater Amphitheater	Booking agreement 60-year lease that expires June 30, 2049	4,000 20,000
Comerica Theatre		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2016	5,500
TAMPA ST PETERSBURG SARASOTA, FL 1-800-ASK-GARY Amphitheatre at the Florida State Fairgrounds	14	Amphitheater	15-year lease that expires December 31, 2018	20,000
MIAMI FT LAUDERDALE, FL Klipsch Amphitheatre at Bayfront Park	16	Amphitheater	10-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2018	5,000
The Fillmore Miami Beach at the Jackie Gleason Theater		Music Theater	10-year management agreement that expires August 31, 2017	2,700
Revolution Live DENVER, CO Comfort Dental Amphitheatre	17	Club Amphitheater	Booking agreement 20-year lease that expires December 31, 2012	1,300 16,800
Fillmore Auditorium CLEVELAND AKRON, OH Blossom Music Center	18	Music Theater Amphitheater	Owned 15-year lease that expires October 31, 2014	3,600 19,600
House of Blues Cleveland		House of Blues	20-year lease that expires October 31, 2024	1,200
Jacobs Pavilion at Nautica ORLANDO DAYTON BEACH MELBOURNE, FL House of Blues Orlando	19	Amphitheater House of Blues	Booking agreement 15-year lease that expires September 1, 2012	4,500 2,100
SACRAMENTO STOCKTON MODESTA, CA Sleep Train Amphitheatre Punch Line Comedy Club Sacramento	20	Amphitheater Club	Owned 7-year lease that expires December 31, 2012	18,500 100
ST. LOUIS, MO Verizon Wireless Amphitheater St. Louis The Pageant	21	Amphitheater Music Theater	Owned 50% equity interest	21,000 2,300

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PITTSBURGH, PA	23			
First Niagara Pavilion		Amphitheater	45-year lease that expires	23,100
			December 31, 2035	
RALEIGH DURHAM, NC	24			
Time Warner Cable Music Pavilion at Walnut Creek		Amphitheater	40-year lease that expires	20,000
			October 31, 2030	
Raleigh Amphitheater		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	5,400

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
CHARLOTTE, NC	25			
Verizon Wireless Amphitheatre Charlotte		Amphitheater	Owned	18,800
Time Warner Cable Uptown Amphitheater Charlotte		Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires June 12, 2019	5,000
The Fillmore Charlotte		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires June 12, 2019	2,000
INDIANAPOLIS, IN	26			
Klipsch Music Center		Amphitheater	Owned	24,400
The Lawn at White River State Park		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	6,000
Murat Theatre at Old National Centre		Music Theater	50-year lease that expires September 4, 2045	2,500
SAN DIEGO, CA	28			
Cricket Wireless Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires October 31, 2023	19,500
SDSU Open Air Theatre		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	4,800
Viejas Arena		Arena	Booking agreement	12,500
House of Blues San Diego		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires May 31, 2020	1,100
HARTFORD NEW HAVEN, CT	30			
Comcast Theatre		Amphitheater	40-year lease that expires September 13, 2034	24,200
Rentschler Field		Stadium	Booking agreement	34,300
Mohegan Sun Arena		Arena	Booking agreement	9,000
Toyota Presents Oakdale Theatre		Music Theater	Owned	4,600
KANSAS CITY, MO	31			
Starlight Theatre		Music Theater	Booking agreement	8,100
COLUMBUS, OH	32			
Germain Amphitheater		Amphitheater	Owned (currently not in operation)	20,000
MILWAUKEE, WI	34			
Alpine Valley Music Theatre		Amphitheater	21-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2019	35,300
CINCINNATI, OH	35			
Riverbend Music Center		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	20,500
PNC Pavilion		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	4,000
Bogart's		Club	10-year lease that expires September 30, 2012	1,500
WEST PALM BEACH FORT PIERCE, FL	38			
Cruzan Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2015	19,300
BIRMINGHAM, AL	39			
Oak Mountain Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	Owned	10,600
LAS VEGAS, NV	40			
House of Blues Las Vegas		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires	1,800

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March 1, 2014

HARRISBURG LANCASTER
LEBANON YORK, PA
HERSHEYPARK Stadium

41

Stadium

Booking agreement

30,000

13

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
NORFOLK PORTSMOUTH NEWPORT NEWS, VA Farm Bureau Live at Virginia Beach	43	Amphitheater	30-year lease that expires December 31, 2025	20,000
ALBUQUERQUE SANTA FE, NM Hard Rock Casino Albuquerque Presents the Pavillion	45	Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires April 16, 2021	12,000
Sandia Casino Amphitheater	48	Music Theater	Booking agreement	4,200
LOUISVILLE, KY The Louisville Palace	48	Music Theater	Owned	2,700
BUFFALO, NY Darren Lake Performing Arts Center	51	Amphitheater	25-year lease that expires October 15, 2020	21,800
NEW ORLEANS, LA House of Blues New Orleans	52	House of Blues	One building owned and one building under 35-year lease that expires October 31, 2027	1,000
WILKES BARRE SCRANTON, PA Toyota Pavilion at Montage Mountain	54	Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2021	17,500
ALBANY SCHENECTADY TROY, NY Saratoga Performing Arts Center	58	Amphitheater	5-year lease that expires September 1, 2014	25,200
FLORENCE MYRTLE BEACH, SC House of Blues Myrtle Beach	103	House of Blues	27-year lease that expires May 31, 2025	2,000
YAKIMA PASCO RICHLAND KENNEWICK, WA The Gorge Amphitheatre	123	Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires October 31, 2023	20,000
WHEELING, WV STEUBENVILLE, OH Jamboree in the Hills Festival Site	159	Festival Site	Owned	N/A
TORONTO, CANADA Molson Canadian Amphitheatre	N/A	Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2020	16,000
VANCOUVER, CANADA Rogers Arena	N/A	Arena	Booking agreement	13,000
Commodore Ballroom		Club	15-year lease that expires	1,100

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Birmingham	N/A	Music Theater	July 31, 2014 27-year lease that expires	3,000
BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Bournemouth	N/A	Music Theater	September 25, 2034 35-year lease that expires	1,800
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Brighton	N/A	Music Theater	July 17, 2034 30-year lease that expires	2,500
BRISTOL, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Bristol	N/A	Music Theater	February 15, 2037 (currently not in operation) 25-year lease that expires December 25, 2023	1,900

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
LEEDS, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Leeds	N/A	Music Theater	25-year lease that expires June 23, 2026	2,300
Leeds Festival Site		Festival Site	Owned	N/A
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Liverpool	N/A	Music Theater	34-year lease that expires January 22, 2037	1,200
LONDON, ENGLAND Wembley Arena	N/A	Arena	15-year management agreement that expires March 31, 2021	12,800
O ₂ Academy Brixton		Music Theater	98-year lease that expires December 24, 2024	4,900
O ₂ Academy Shepherds Bush Empire		Music Theater	Owned	2,000
O ₂ Academy Islington		Music Theater	25-year lease that expires June 20, 2028	800
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND O ₂ Apollo Manchester	N/A	Music Theater	Owned	3,500
NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Newcastle	N/A	Music Theater	99-year lease that expires March 24, 2021	2,000
NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND Media	N/A	Club	25-year lease agreement that expires on September 30, 2023 (currently not in operation)	1,400
OXFORD, ENGLAND O ₂ Academy Oxford	N/A	Music Theater	25-year lease that expires October 30, 2031	1,000
READING, ENGLAND Little John's Farm	N/A	Festival Site	Owned	N/A
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND Motorpoint Arena	N/A	Arena	18-year management agreement expired March 31, 2011 (currently negotiating new terms)	11,300
O ₂ Academy Sheffield		Music Theater	35-year lease that expires January 9, 2043	2,400
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND Southampton Guildhall	N/A	Music Theater	10-year management agreement that expires February 10, 2013	1,800
AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS	N/A			

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Heineken Music Hall		Arena	20-year lease that expires December 31, 2027	5,500
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND	N/A			
O ₂ Academy Glasgow		Music Theater	Owned	2,500
O ₂ ABC Glasgow		Music Theater	40-year lease that expires August 24, 2039	1,600
King Tuts Wah Wah Hut		Club	Owned	300
Universe		Club	25-year lease agreement that expires on July 29, 2017 (currently not in operation)	200
Balado Airfield (<i>T in the Park</i>)		Festival Site	One parcel owned/one parcel under a	N/A
CARDIFF, WALES	N/A		1-year lease that expires August 1, 2012	
Motorpoint Arena Cardiff		Arena	137-year lease that expires December 25, 2131	6,700

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Market and Venue	DMA [®] Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
DUBLIN, IRELAND	N/A			
The O ₂ Dublin		Arena	Owned	13,000
Grand Canal Theatre		Theatrical Theater	5-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2015	2,000
TURIN, ITALY	N/A			
Palasport Olimpico		Arena	30-year management agreement that expires November 25, 2039	12,500
Palavela		Arena	30-year management agreement that expires November 25, 2039	8,300

(1) DMA[®] region refers to a United States designated market area as of September 24, 2011. At that date, there were 210 DMA[®]s. DMA[®] is a registered trademark of Nielsen Media Research, Inc.

The following table summarizes the number of venues by type that we owned, leased, operated, had booking rights for and/or had an equity interest in as of December 31, 2011:

Venue Type	Capacity	Owned	Leased	Operated	Booking Rights	Equity Interest	Total
Stadium	More than 30,000	-	-	-	2	-	2
Amphitheater	5,000 - 30,000	8	28	4	7	-	47
Arena	5,000 - 20,000	1	2	4	3	-	10
Music Theater	1,000 - 6,500	7	25	3	5	1	41
Club	Less than 1,000	3	9	-	3	-	15
House of Blues	1,000 - 2,000	2	10	-	-	-	12
Festival Site	N/A	4	-	-	-	-	4
Theatrical Theater	Less than 5,000	-	1	1	-	-	2
Total venues		25	75	12	20	1	133
Venues not currently in operation		2	3	-	-	-	5

Competition

Competition in the live entertainment industry is intense. We believe that we compete primarily on the basis of our ability to deliver quality music products, sell tickets and provide enhanced fan and artist experiences. We believe that our primary strengths include:

the quality of service delivered to our artists, fans and corporate sponsors;

our track record in promoting and producing live music events and tours both domestically and internationally;

artist relationships;

ticketing software and services;

distribution platform (venues);

the scope and effectiveness in our expertise of marketing and sponsorship programs; and

our financial stability.

Although we believe that our products and services currently compete favorably with respect to such factors, we cannot provide any assurance that we can maintain our competitive position against current and potential competitors, especially those with significantly greater brand recognition, financial, marketing, service, support, technical and other resources.

In the markets in which we promote music concerts, we face competition from promoters and venue operators. We believe that barriers to entry into the promotion services business are low and that certain local promoters are increasingly expanding the geographic scope of their operations.

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Our main competitors in the live music industry include AEG, Marek Lieberberg Konzertagentur and C3 Presents, in addition to numerous smaller regional companies and various casinos in North America and Europe. Anschutz Entertainment Group operates under a number of different names including AEG Live, Concerts West and The Messina Group. Some of our competitors in the live music industry have a stronger presence in certain markets, have access to other sports and entertainment venues and may have greater financial resources in those markets, which may enable them to gain a greater competitive advantage in relation to us.

In markets where we own and/or operate a venue, we compete with other venues to serve artists likely to perform in that general region. Consequently, touring artists have significant alternatives to our venues in scheduling tours. Our main competitors in venue management include SMG and AEG, in addition to numerous smaller regional companies in North America and Europe. Some of our competitors in venue management have a greater number of venues in certain markets and may have greater financial resources in those markets.

The ticketing services industry includes the sale of tickets primarily through online channels but also through phone, outlet and box office channels. As online ticket purchases increase, related ticketing costs generally decrease, which has made it easier for technology-based companies to offer primary ticketing services and standalone, automated ticketing systems that enable venues to perform their own ticketing services or utilize self-ticketing systems. In the online environment, we compete with other websites, online event sites and ticketing companies to provide event information, sell tickets and provide other online services such as fan clubs and artist websites.

We experience competition from other national, regional and local primary ticketing service providers to secure new venues and to reach fans for events. The advent of ecommerce has also contributed to the growth of resale ticketing services and the consolidation of the resale industry, which historically had been more fragmented and consisted of a significant number of local resellers with limited inventory selling through traditional storefronts. The internet has allowed fans and other ticket resellers to reach a vastly larger audience through the aggregation of inventory on online resale websites and marketplaces, and has provided consumers with more convenient access to tickets for a larger number and greater variety of events. We also face significant and increasing competition from companies that sell self-ticketing systems, as well as from venues that choose to integrate self-ticketing systems into their existing operations or acquire primary ticketing service providers. Our main competitors include primary ticketing companies such as Tickets.com, AXS, Paciolan and CTS Eventim, online and event companies such as Eventbrite and Ticketfly and secondary ticketing companies such as Stubhub.

In the artist management business, we compete with other artist managers both at larger talent representation companies, such as Red Light Management, as well as smaller artist management companies and individuals. In the artist services business, we compete with companies typically only involved in one or a few of the services we provide. Some of these competitors include Bill Young Productions, Bravado and Artist Arena.

Our main competitors at the local market level for sponsorships include local sports teams, which often offer state of the art venues and strong local media packages. Additionally, our competitors locally can include festivals, theme parks and other local events. On the national level, our competitors include the major sports leagues that all sell sponsorships combined with significant national media packages.

Government Regulations

We are subject to federal, state and local laws, both domestically and internationally, governing matters such as construction, renovation and operation of our venues, as well as:

licensing, permitting and zoning, including noise ordinances;

human health, safety and sanitation requirements;

the service of food and alcoholic beverages;

working conditions, labor, minimum wage and hour, citizenship and employment laws;

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compliance with ADA and DDA;

compliance with United States FCPA, the United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010 and similar regulations in other countries;

sales and other taxes and withholding of taxes;

privacy laws and protection of personally identifiable information;

historic landmark rules; and

environmental protection.

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We believe that we are in material compliance with these laws. The regulations relating to our food service in our venues are many and complex. A variety of regulations at various governmental levels relating to the handling, preparation and serving of food, the cleanliness of food production facilities and the hygiene of food-handling personnel are enforced primarily at the local public health department level.

We also must comply with applicable licensing laws, as well as state and local service laws, commonly called dram shop statutes. Dram shop statutes generally prohibit serving alcoholic beverages to certain persons such as an individual who is intoxicated or a minor. If we violate dram shop laws, we may be liable to third parties for the acts of the customer. Although we generally hire outside vendors to provide these services at our larger operated venues and regularly sponsor training programs designed to minimize the likelihood of such a situation, we cannot guarantee that intoxicated or minor customers will not be served or that liability for their acts will not be imposed on us.

We are also required to comply with the ADA, the DDA and certain state statutes and local ordinances that, among other things, require that places of public accommodation, including both existing and newly constructed venues, be accessible to customers with disabilities. The ADA and DDA require that venues be constructed to permit persons with disabilities full use of a live entertainment venue. The ADA and DDA may also require that certain modifications be made to existing venues to make them accessible to customers and employees who are disabled. In order to comply with the ADA, DDA and other similar ordinances, we may face substantial capital expenditures in the future.

We are required to comply with the laws of the countries we operate in and also the United States FCPA and the United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010 regarding anti-bribery regulations. These regulations make it illegal for us to pay, promise to pay or receive money or anything of value to, or from, any government or foreign public official for the purpose of directly or indirectly obtaining or retaining business. This ban on illegal payments and bribes also applies to agents or intermediaries who use funds for purposes prohibited by the statute.

We are required to comply with federal, state and international laws regarding privacy and the storing, sharing, use, disclosure and protection of personally identifiable information and user data. Specifically, personally identifiable information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulations in numerous jurisdictions around the world, the intent of which is to protect the privacy of personal information that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction.

From time to time, governmental bodies have proposed legislation that could have an effect on our business. For example, some legislatures have proposed laws in the past that would impose potential liability on us and other promoters and producers of live music events for entertainment taxes and for incidents that occur at our events, particularly relating to drugs and alcohol. More recently, some jurisdictions have proposed legislation that would restrict ticketing methods, mandate ticket inventory disclosure and attack current policies governing season tickets for sports teams.

In addition, we and our venues are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations relating to the use, storage, disposal, emission and release of hazardous and non-hazardous substances, as well as zoning and noise level restrictions which may affect, among other things, the hours of operations of our venues.

Intellectual Property

We create, own and distribute intellectual property worldwide. It is our practice to protect our trademarks, brands, copyrights, patents and other original and acquired works, ancillary goods and services. Our trademarks include, among others, the word marks Live Nation, Ticketmaster, House of Blues and The Fillmore, as well as the Live Nation, Ticketmaster, House of Blues and The Fillmore logos. We have registered our most significant trademarks in many foreign countries. We believe that our trademarks and other proprietary rights have significant value and are important to our brand-building efforts and the marketing of our services. We cannot predict, however, whether steps taken by us to protect our proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of these rights.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately 6,600 full-time employees, including 4,300 domestic and 2,300 international employees, of which approximately 6,470 were employed in our operations departments and approximately 130 were employed in our corporate group.

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Our staffing needs vary significantly throughout the year. Therefore, we also employ part-time and/or seasonal employees, primarily for our live music venues. As of December 31, 2011, we employed approximately 3,500 seasonal and/or part-time employees and during peak seasonal periods, particularly in the summer months, we employed as many as 13,000 seasonal employees in 2011. The stagehands at some of our venues and other employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Our union agreements typically have a term of three years and thus regularly expire and require negotiation in the course of our business. We believe that we enjoy good relations with our employees and other unionized labor involved in our events, and there have been no significant work stoppages in the past three years. Upon the expiration of any of our collective bargaining agreements, however, we may be unable to renegotiate on terms favorable to us, and our business operations at one or more of our facilities may be interrupted as a result of labor disputes or difficulties and delays in the process of renegotiating our collective bargaining agreements. In addition, our business operations at one or more of our facilities may also be interrupted as a result of labor disputes by outside unions attempting to unionize a venue even though we do not have unionized labor at that venue currently. A work stoppage at one or more of our owned and/or operated venues or at our promoted events could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the effect that a potential work stoppage will have on our results of operations.

Executive Officers

Set forth below are the names, ages and current positions of our executive officers and other significant employees as of February 17, 2012.

Name	Age	Position
Michael Rapino	46	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Irving Azoff	64	Executive Chairman and Chairman of the Board
Ron Bension	57	Chief Executive Officer HOB Entertainment
Joe Berchtold	47	Chief Operating Officer
Mark Campana	54	President North America Concerts, Regions North
Brian Capo	45	Chief Accounting Officer
Arthur Fogel	58	Chief Executive Officer Global Touring and Chairman Global Music
John Hopmans	53	Executive Vice President Mergers and Acquisitions and Strategic Finance
Nathan Hubbard	36	Chief Executive Officer Ticketmaster
Thomas Johansson	63	Chairman International Concerts
Simon Lewis	48	Chief Executive Officer Live Nation Europe Sponsorship and Concerts
Alan Ridgeway	45	President International and Emerging Markets
Bob Roux	54	President North America Concerts, Regions South
Michael Rowles	46	General Counsel and Secretary
Russell Wallach	46	President North America Sponsorships
Kathy Willard	45	Chief Financial Officer

Michael Rapino is our President and Chief Executive Officer and has served in this capacity since August 2005. He has also served on our board of directors since December 2005. Mr. Rapino has worked for us or our predecessors since 1999.

Irving Azoff is our Executive Chairman along with serving on our board of directors and has served in these capacities since January 2010. He became Chairman of our board of directors in February 2011. From October 2008 to January 2010, Mr. Azoff was Chief Executive Officer of Ticketmaster. He also served on Ticketmaster's board of directors from January 2009 to our Merger. Mr. Azoff has served as Chief Executive Officer of Front Line since its inception in January 2005.

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Ron Bension is Chief Executive Officer of our HOB Entertainment division and has served in this capacity since November 2010. Previously, Mr. Bension served as Chief Executive Officer for TicketsNow, a division of Ticketmaster, from January 2010 to November 2010. From June 2009 to October 2009, Mr. Bension was Chief Executive Officer of ProLink. Prior to that, from February 2008 to June 2009, he was Chief Executive Officer for SportNet and from December 2000 to May 2006, he was Chief Executive Officer of Tickets.com.

Joe Berchtold is our Chief Operating Officer and has served in this capacity since April 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Berchtold was at Technicolor, where he was most recently President of Technicolor Creative Services.

Mark Campana is President of our North America Concerts, Regions North division and has served in this capacity since October 2010. Prior to that, Mr. Campana served as President of our Midwest Region operations in North America Concerts. Mr. Campana has worked for us or our predecessors since 1980.

Brian Capo is our Chief Accounting Officer and has served in this capacity since December 2007. Prior to that, Mr. Capo served as a Senior Finance Director at BMC Software, Inc. from November 2005 to November 2007.

Arthur Fogel is the Chief Executive Officer of our Global Touring division and Chairman of our Global Music group and has served in this capacity since 2005. Mr. Fogel has worked for us or our predecessors since 1999.

John Hopmans is our Executive Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions and Strategic Finance and has served in this capacity since April 2008. Previously, Mr. Hopmans served in several capacities at Scotia Capital including Managing Director, Industry Head, Private Equity Sponsor Coverage and as Managing Director, Industry Head, Diversified Industries since joining them in 1991.

Nathan Hubbard is the Chief Executive Officer of our Ticketing division and has served in this capacity since January 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Hubbard was Chief Executive Officer of Musictoday which was acquired by us in 2006.

Thomas Johansson is the Chairman of our International Concerts division and has served in this capacity since September 2004. Previously, Mr. Johansson served as the Chief Executive Officer of our subsidiary EMA Telstar Group, a company he founded in 1969 and which our predecessor acquired in 1999.

Simon Lewis is the Chief Executive Officer of our Live Nation Europe Sponsorship and Concerts divisions and has served in this capacity since November 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Lewis was President of our International Sponsorships division and had served in that capacity since joining us in 2003.

Alan Ridgeway is the President of our International and Emerging Markets division and has served in this capacity since November 2011. Prior to that, Mr. Ridgeway was Chief Executive Officer of our International divisions from September 2007 to October 2011. From September 2005 to August 2007, Mr. Ridgeway was our Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Ridgeway has worked for us or our predecessors since 2002.

Bob Roux is President of our North America Concerts, Regions South division and has served in this capacity since October 2010. Prior to that, Mr. Roux served as President of our Southwest Region in North America Concerts. Mr. Roux has worked for us or our predecessors since 1990.

Michael Rowles is our General Counsel and has served in this capacity since March 2006 and as our Secretary since May 2007. Previously, Mr. Rowles served as General Counsel and Secretary of Entravision Communications Corporation since September 2000.

Russell Wallach is President of our North America Sponsorships division and has served in this capacity since July 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Wallach served as Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing for us or our predecessors since joining in 1996.

Kathy Willard is our Chief Financial Officer and has served in this capacity since September 2007. From September 2005 to August 2007, Ms. Willard was our Chief Accounting Officer. Ms. Willard has worked for us or our predecessors since 1998.

Available Information

We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we have filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at

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100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our filings with the SEC are also available to the public through the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

You can find more information about us at our internet website located at www.livenation.com. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports are available free of charge on our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with the SEC.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information set forth in this Annual Report. The following risks relate principally to our business, our leverage, our convertible notes, our common stock, our separation from Clear Channel, our merger with Ticketmaster and our general business operations. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business. If any of the risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our business is highly sensitive to public tastes and dependent on our ability to secure popular artists and other live music events, and we and our ticketing clients may be unable to anticipate or respond to changes in consumer preferences, which may result in decreased demand for our services.

Our business is highly sensitive to rapidly changing public tastes and dependent on the availability of popular artists and events. Our live entertainment business depends in part on our ability to anticipate the tastes of consumers and to offer events that appeal to them. Since we rely on unrelated parties to create and perform live music content, any unwillingness to tour or lack of availability of popular artists could limit our ability to generate revenue. In particular, there are a limited number of artists that can headline a major North American or global tour or who can sell out larger venues, including many of our amphitheaters. If those artists do not choose to tour, or if we are unable to secure the rights to their future tours, then our business would be adversely affected. Our ticketing business relies on third parties to create and perform live entertainment, sporting and leisure events and to price tickets to such events. Accordingly, our ticketing business success depends, in part, upon the ability of these third parties to correctly anticipate public demand for particular events, as well as the availability of popular artists, entertainers and teams. Our artist services business could be adversely affected if the artists it represents do not tour or perform as frequently as anticipated, or if such tours or performances are not as widely attended by fans as anticipated due to changing tastes, general economic conditions or otherwise.

In addition, our live entertainment business typically books our live music tours one to four months in advance of the beginning of the tour and often agrees to pay an artist a fixed guaranteed amount prior to our receiving any revenue. Therefore, if the public is not receptive to the tour, or we or an artist cancel the tour, we may incur a loss for the tour depending on the amount of the fixed guarantee or incurred costs relative to any revenue earned, as well as foregone revenue we could have earned at booked venues. We have cancellation insurance policies in place to cover a portion of our losses if an artist cancels a tour but it may not be sufficient and is subject to deductibles. Furthermore, consumer preferences change from time to time, and our failure to anticipate, identify or react to these changes could result in reduced demand for our services, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends on relationships with key promoters, executives, managers, artists and clients and any adverse changes in these relationships could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The live music business is uniquely dependent upon personal relationships, as promoters and executives within live music companies such as ours leverage their existing network of relationships with artists, agents and managers in order to secure the rights to the live music tours and events which are critical to our success. Due to the importance of those industry contacts to our business, the loss of any of our promoters, officers or other key personnel could adversely affect our business. Similarly, the artist services business is dependent upon the highly personalized relationship between a manager and an artist, and the loss of a manager may also result in a loss in the artist represented by the manager, which could adversely affect our business. Although we have entered into long-term agreements with many of those individuals described above to protect our interests in those relationships, we can give no assurance that all or any of these key employees or managers will remain with us or will retain their associations with key business contacts.

The success of our ticketing business depends, in significant part, on our ability to maintain and renew relationships with existing clients and to establish new client relationships. We anticipate that, for the foreseeable future, the substantial majority of our Ticketing segment revenue will be derived from both online and direct sales of tickets. We also expect that revenue from primary ticketing services, which consist primarily of per ticket convenience charges and per order order processing fees, will continue to comprise the substantial majority of our

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Ticketing segment revenue. We cannot provide assurances that we will be able to maintain existing client contracts, or enter into or maintain new client contracts, on acceptable terms, if at all, and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Another important component of our success is our ability to maintain existing and to build new relationships with third-party distribution channels, advertisers, sponsors and service providers. Any adverse change in these relationships, including the inability of these parties to fulfill their obligations to our businesses for any reason, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face intense competition in the live music, ticketing and artist services industries, and we may not be able to maintain or increase our current revenue, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our businesses are in highly competitive industries, and we may not be able to maintain or increase our current revenue due to such competition. The live music industry competes with other forms of entertainment for consumers' discretionary spending and within this industry we compete with other venues to book artists, and, in the markets in which we promote music concerts, we face competition from other promoters and venue operators. Our competitors compete with us for key employees who have relationships with popular music artists and that have a history of being able to book such artists for concerts and tours. These competitors may engage in more extensive development efforts, undertake more far-reaching marketing campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and make more attractive offers to existing and potential artists. Our competitors may develop services, advertising options or music venues that are equal or superior to those we provide or that achieve greater market acceptance and brand recognition than we achieve. It is possible that new competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share.

Our ticketing business faces significant competition from other national, regional and local primary ticketing service providers to secure new and retain existing clients on a continuous basis. Additionally, we face significant and increasing challenges from companies that sell self-ticketing systems and from clients who are increasingly choosing to self-ticket, through the integration of such systems into their existing operations or the acquisition of primary ticket services providers or by increasing sales through facility box offices and season, subscription or group sales. We also face competition in the resale of tickets from online auction websites and resale marketplaces and from other ticket resellers with online distribution capabilities. The intense competition that we face in the ticketing industry could cause the volume of our ticketing services business to decline. In 2010, we divested Ticketmaster's Paciolan ticketing business which further increases the competition that we face. Relatedly, as a result of our merger with Ticketmaster we may face direct competition, in the live music industry, with our prospective or current primary ticketing clients, who primarily include live event content providers. This direct competition with our prospective or current primary ticketing clients could result in a decline in the number of ticketing clients we have and a decline in the volume of our ticketing business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the secondary ticket sales market, we have restrictions on our business that are not faced by our competitors, which restrictions are both self-imposed and imposed as a result of agreements entered into with the FTC and the Attorneys General of several individual states. These restrictions primarily relate to our TicketsNow business, and include: restrictions on linking from our page on the www.ticketmaster.com website that informs consumers that no tickets were found in response to their ticket request to our TicketsNow re-sale website without first obtaining approval from the State of New Jersey as to any changes to our current Ticketmaster/TicketsNow linking practices; a restriction on using or allowing our affiliates to use domain names that, among other things, contain the unique names of venues, sports teams or performers, or contain names that are substantially similar to or are misspelled versions of same; a requirement to clearly and conspicuously disclose on the TicketsNow website (or any other resale website owned by us or on any primary ticketing website where a link or redirect to such a resale website is posted) that it is a resale website and ticket prices often exceed the ticket's original price; and a requirement to make certain clear and conspicuous disclosures when a ticket being offered for re-sale is not in-hand as well as a requirement to monitor and enforce the compliance of third parties offering tickets on our websites with such disclosure requirements. Our competitors in the secondary ticket sales market are not, to our knowledge, bound by similar restrictions. As a result, our ability to effectively compete in the secondary ticket sales market, through our TicketsNow business or otherwise, may be adversely affected, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The artist services industry is also a highly competitive industry. There are numerous other artist management companies and individual managers in the United States alone. We compete with these companies and individuals to

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discover new and emerging artists and to represent established acts. In addition, certain of our arrangements with clients of our artist services business are terminable at will by either party, leading to competition to retain those artists as clients. Competition is intense and may contribute to a decline in the volume of our artist services business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Other variables that could adversely affect our financial performance by, among other things, leading to decreases in overall revenue, the number of sponsors, event attendance, ticket prices and fees or profit margins include:

an increased level of competition for advertising dollars, which may lead to lower sponsorships as we attempt to retain advertisers or which may cause us to lose advertisers to our competitors offering better programs that we are unable or unwilling to match;

unfavorable fluctuations in operating costs, including increased guarantees to artists, which we may be unwilling or unable to pass through to our customers via ticket prices;

competitors' offerings that may include more favorable terms than we do in order to obtain agreements for new venues or ticketing arrangements or to obtain events for the venues they operate;

technological changes and innovations that we are unable to adopt or are late in adopting that offer more attractive entertainment alternatives than we or other live entertainment providers currently offer, which may lead to a reduction in attendance at live events, a loss of ticket sales or to lower ticket fees;

other entertainment options available to our audiences that we do not offer;

general economic conditions which could cause our consumers to reduce discretionary spending;

unfavorable changes in labor conditions which may require us to spend more to retain and attract key employees; and

unfavorable shifts in population and other demographics which may cause us to lose audiences as people migrate to markets where we have a smaller presence, or which may cause sponsors to be unwilling to pay for sponsorship and advertising opportunities if the general population shifts into a less desirable age or geographical demographic from an advertising perspective.

We have incurred net losses and may experience future net losses.

Our operating results from continuing operations have been adversely affected by, among other things, variability in ticket sales, event profitability, overhead costs and high amortization of intangibles related to prior acquisitions. Live Nation incurred net losses from continuing operations of approximately \$70.4 million, \$203.8 million and \$126.0 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We may face reduced demand for our live music events, our ticketing software and services and other factors that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. We cannot predict whether we will achieve profitability in future periods.

Our operations are seasonal and our results of operations vary from quarter to quarter and year over year, so our financial performance in certain financial quarters or years may not be indicative of, or comparable to, our financial performance in subsequent financial quarters or years.

We believe our financial results and cash needs will vary greatly from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on, among other things, the timing of tours, tour cancellations, event ticket on-sales, capital expenditures, seasonal and other fluctuations in our operating results, the timing of guaranteed payments and receipt of ticket sales and fees, financing activities, acquisitions and investments and receivables management. Because our results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year, our financial results for one quarter or year cannot

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necessarily be compared to another quarter or year and may not be indicative of our future financial performance in subsequent quarters or years. Typically, we experience our lowest financial performance in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year as our outdoor venues are primarily used, and our festivals primarily occur, during May through September. In addition, the timing of tours of top grossing acts can impact comparability of quarterly results year over year and potentially annual results. The timing of event on-sales by our ticketing clients can also impact this comparability.

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The following table sets forth our operating income (loss) for the last eight fiscal quarters:

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Operating income (loss) <i>(in thousands)</i>
March 31, 2010	\$ (106,336)
June 30, 2010	\$ 25,606
September 30, 2010	\$ 103,106
December 31, 2010	\$ (86,076)
March 31, 2011	\$ (72,161)
June 30, 2011	\$ 52,373
September 30, 2011	\$ 104,809
December 31, 2011	\$ (66,684)

Our success depends, in significant part, on entertainment, sporting and leisure events and factors adversely affecting such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A decline in attendance at or reduction in the number of live entertainment, sporting and leisure events may have an adverse effect on our revenue and operating income. In addition, during past economic slowdowns and recessions, many consumers reduced their discretionary spending and advertisers reduced their advertising expenditures. The impact of slowdowns on our business is difficult to predict, but they may result in reductions in ticket sales, sponsorship opportunities and our ability to generate revenue. The risks associated with our businesses may become more acute in periods of a slowing economy or recession, which may be accompanied by a decrease in attendance at live entertainment, sporting and leisure events. Many of the factors affecting the number and availability of live entertainment, sporting and leisure events are beyond our control. For instance, certain sports leagues have recently had labor disputes leading to threatened or actual player lockouts. Any such lockouts that result in shortened or canceled seasons would adversely impact our business to the extent that we provide ticketing services to the affected teams both due to the loss of games and ticketing opportunities as well as the possibility of decreased attendance following such a lockout due to adverse fan reaction.

Our business depends on discretionary consumer and corporate spending. Many factors related to corporate spending and discretionary consumer spending, including economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income such as employment, fuel prices, interest and tax rates and inflation can significantly impact our operating results. Business conditions, as well as various industry conditions, including corporate marketing and promotional spending and interest levels, can also significantly impact our operating results. These factors can affect attendance at our events, premium seat sales, sponsorship, advertising and hospitality spending, concession and merchandise sales, as well as the financial results of sponsors of our venues, events and the industry. Negative factors such as challenging economic conditions, public concerns over terrorism and security incidents, particularly when combined, can impact corporate and consumer spending, and one negative factor can impact our results more than another. There can be no assurance that consumer and corporate spending will not be adversely impacted by current economic conditions, or by any further or future deterioration in economic conditions, thereby possibly impacting our operating results and growth.

We operate in international markets in which we have limited experience and which may expose us to risks not found in doing business in the United States.

We provide services in various jurisdictions abroad through a number of brands and businesses that we own and operate, as well as through joint ventures, and we expect to continue to expand our international presence. We face, and expect to continue to face, additional risks in the case of our existing and future international operations, including:

political instability, adverse changes in diplomatic relations and unfavorable economic conditions in the markets in which we currently have international operations or into which we may expand;

more restrictive or otherwise unfavorable government regulation of the live entertainment and ticketing industries, which could result in increased compliance costs and/or otherwise restrict the manner in which we provide services and the amount of related fees

charged for such services;

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limitations on the enforcement of intellectual property rights;

limitations on the ability of foreign subsidiaries to repatriate profits or otherwise remit earnings;

adverse tax consequences;

expropriations of property and risks of renegotiation or modification of existing agreements with governmental authorities;

diminished ability to legally enforce our contractual rights in foreign countries;

limitations on technology infrastructure, which could limit our ability to migrate international operations to a common ticketing system;

lower levels of internet usage, credit card usage and consumer spending in comparison to those in the United States; and

difficulties in managing operations and adapting to consumer desires due to distance, language and cultural differences, including issues associated with (i) business practices and customs that are common in certain foreign countries but might be prohibited by United States law and our internal policies and procedures, and (ii) management and operational systems and infrastructures, including internal financial control and reporting systems and functions, staffing and managing of foreign operations, which we might not be able to do effectively, or if so, on a cost-efficient basis.

Our ability to expand our international operations into new jurisdictions, or further into existing jurisdictions will depend, in significant part, on our ability to identify potential acquisition candidates, joint venture or other partners, and enter into arrangements with these parties on favorable terms, as well as our ability to make continued investments to maintain and grow existing international operations. If the revenue generated by international operations are insufficient to offset expenses incurred in connection with the maintenance and growth of these operations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, in an effort to make international operations in one or more given jurisdictions profitable over the long term, significant additional investments that are not profitable over the short term could be required over a prolonged period.

Exchange rates may cause fluctuations in our results of operations that are not related to our operations.

Because we own assets overseas and derive revenue from our international operations, we may incur currency translation losses or gains due to changes in the values of foreign currencies relative to the United States Dollar. We cannot predict the effect of exchange rate fluctuations upon future operating results. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our international operations accounted for approximately 39% of our revenue. Although we cannot predict the future relationship between the United States Dollar and the currencies used by our international businesses, principally the British Pound, Euro and Canadian Dollar, we experienced foreign exchange rate net losses of \$1.3 million, \$14.6 million and \$39.9 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which had a negative effect on our operating income. See Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We may enter into future acquisitions and take certain actions in connection with such transactions that could affect the price of our common stock.

As part of our growth strategy, we expect to review acquisition prospects that would offer growth opportunities. In the event of future acquisitions, we could, among other things:

use a significant portion of our available cash;

issue equity securities, which would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;

incur substantial debt;

incur or assume contingent liabilities, known or unknown;

incur amortization expenses related to intangibles; and

incur large accounting write-offs.

Such actions by us could harm our results from operations and adversely affect the price of our common stock.

We may be unsuccessful in our future acquisition endeavors, if any, which may have an adverse effect on our business; in addition, some of the businesses we acquire may incur significant losses from operations or experience impairment of carrying value. Our compliance with antitrust, competition and other regulations may limit our operations and future acquisitions.

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Our future growth rate depends in part on our selective acquisition of additional businesses. A significant portion of our growth has been attributable to acquisitions. We may be unable to identify other suitable targets for further acquisition or make further acquisitions at favorable prices. If we identify a suitable acquisition candidate, our ability to successfully complete the acquisition would depend on a variety of factors, and may include our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms and requisite government approvals. In addition, the credit agreement for our senior secured credit facility restricts our ability to make certain acquisitions. Acquisitions involve risks, including those associated with:

integrating the operations, financial reporting, technologies and personnel of acquired companies;

managing geographically dispersed operations;

the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;

the inherent risks in entering markets or lines of business in which we have either limited or no direct experience; and

the potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic partners of acquired companies.

We may not successfully integrate any businesses or technologies we may acquire in the future and may not achieve anticipated revenue and cost benefits. Acquisitions may be expensive, time consuming and may strain our resources. Acquisitions may not be accretive to our earnings and may negatively impact our results of operations as a result of, among other things, expenses to pursue the acquisition and the incurrence of debt. In addition, future acquisitions that we may pursue could result in dilutive issuances of equity securities. Also, the value of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired could be impacted by one or more unfavorable events or trends, which could result in impairment charges. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may choose to substantially reduce or discontinue the operations of any of our acquired businesses if we are unsuccessful in meeting these challenges. Any such shut-down could expose us to expenses associated with exiting from existing contracts and terminating employees, and could expose us to certain unknown liabilities that arise following the shut-down.

We are also subject to laws and regulations, including those relating to antitrust, that could significantly affect our ability to expand our business through acquisitions. For example, the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the DOJ with respect to our domestic acquisitions, and the European Commission (the antitrust regulator of the European Union) and the United Kingdom Competition Commission with respect to our European acquisitions, have the authority to challenge our acquisitions on antitrust grounds before or after the acquisitions are completed. State agencies may also have standing to challenge these acquisitions under state or federal antitrust law. Comparable authorities in other jurisdictions also have the ability to challenge our foreign acquisitions. Our failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations could result in, among other things, regulatory actions or legal proceedings against us, the imposition of fines, penalties or judgments against us or significant limitations on our activities. In addition, the regulatory environment in which we operate is subject to change. New or revised requirements imposed by governmental regulatory authorities could have adverse effects on us, including increased costs of compliance. We also may be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations by these governmental authorities.

Our businesses may not be able to adapt quickly enough to changing customer requirements and industry standards.

The ecommerce industry is characterized by evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product introductions, enhancements and changing customer demands. We may not be able to adapt quickly enough and/or in a cost-effective manner to changes in industry standards and customer requirements and preferences, and our failure to do so could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the continued widespread adoption of new internet or telecommunications technologies and devices or other technological changes could require us to modify or adapt our respective services or infrastructures. Our failure to modify or adapt our services or infrastructures in response to these trends could render our existing websites, services and proprietary technologies obsolete, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we are currently in the process of re-platforming our Ticketmaster ticketing system and migrating our international brands and businesses to a common ticketing platform in an attempt to provide consistent and state-of-the-art

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services across our businesses and to reduce the cost and expense of maintaining multiple systems, which we may not be able to complete in a timely or cost-effective manner. Delays or difficulties in making these changes to our ticketing systems, as well as any new or enhanced systems, may limit our ability to achieve the desired results in a timely manner. Also, we may be unable to devote financial resources to new technologies and systems in the future, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is the risk of personal injuries and accidents in connection with our live music events, which could subject us to personal injury or other claims and increase our expenses, as well as reduce attendance at our live music events, causing a decrease in our revenue.

There are inherent risks involved with producing live music events. As a result, personal injuries and accidents have, and may, occur from time to time, which could subject us to claims and liabilities for personal injuries. Incidents in connection with our live music events at any of our venues or venues that we rent could also result in claims, reducing operating income or reducing attendance at our events, causing a decrease in our revenue. We have been subject to wrongful death claims and are currently subject to other litigation. While we maintain insurance policies that provide coverage within limits that are sufficient, in management's judgment, to protect us from material financial loss for personal injuries sustained by persons at our venues or accidents in the ordinary course of business, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be adequate at all times and in all circumstances.

The success of our ticketing and ecommerce operations depends, in part, on the integrity of our systems and infrastructures and the protection of the data contained in such systems. System interruption, the lack of integration and redundancy in these systems and infrastructures and breaches or lapses in the security protecting these systems may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The success of our ticketing and ecommerce operations depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the integrity of our systems and infrastructures, including websites, information technology systems, call centers and distribution and fulfillment facilities. System interruption and the lack of integration and redundancy in our information systems and infrastructures of our ticketing operations may adversely affect our ability to operate websites, process and fulfill transactions, respond to customer inquiries and generally maintain cost-efficient operations. We may experience occasional system interruptions that make some or all systems or data unavailable or prevent our businesses from efficiently providing services or fulfilling orders. We lack documentation regarding certain components of our key ticketing software and systems operations and rely on certain key technology personnel to maintain such software and systems. The loss of some or all of such personnel could require us to expend additional resources to continue to maintain such software and systems and could subject us to frequent systems interruptions. We also rely on affiliate and third-party computer systems, broadband and other communications systems and service providers in connection with the provision of services generally, as well as to facilitate, process and fulfill transactions. Any interruptions, outages or delays in their systems and infrastructures, their businesses and/or third parties, or deterioration in the performance of these systems and infrastructures, could impair our ability to provide services, fulfill orders and/or process transactions. Fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, acts of war or terrorism, other acts of God and similar events or disruptions may damage or interrupt computer, broadband or other communications systems and infrastructures at any time. Any of these events could cause system interruption, delays and loss of critical data, and could prevent us from providing services, fulfilling orders and/or processing transactions. While we have backup systems for certain aspects of our operations, disaster recovery planning by its nature cannot be sufficient for all eventualities. In addition, we may not have adequate insurance coverage to compensate for losses from a major interruption. If any of these adverse events were to occur, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, any penetration of network security or other misappropriation or misuse of personal consumer information and data could cause interruptions in our operations and subject us to increased costs, litigation and other liabilities. Network security issues could lead to claims against us for other misuse of personal information, such as for unauthorized purposes or identity theft, which could result in litigation and financial liabilities, as well as administrative action from governmental authorities. In addition, security breaches or the inability to protect our data could lead to increased incidents of ticketing fraud and counterfeit tickets. Security breaches could also significantly damage our reputation with consumers, ticketing clients and other third parties. It is possible that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries, undetected fraud, inadvertent violations of company policies or procedures or other developments could result in a compromise of information or a breach of the technology and security processes that are used to protect consumer transaction data. As a result, current security measures may not prevent any or all security breaches. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against

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and remedy any potential or existing security breaches and their consequences. We also face risks associated with security breaches affecting third parties with which we are affiliated or with which we otherwise conduct business. Consumers are generally concerned with security and privacy of the internet, and any publicized security problems affecting our businesses and/or those of third parties may discourage consumers from doing business with us, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental regulation, conflicting legal requirements or differing views of personal privacy rights.

In the processing of consumer transactions, we receive, transmit and store a large volume of personally identifiable information and other user data. The sharing, use, disclosure and protection of this information are governed by our respective privacy and data security policies. Moreover, there are federal, state and international laws regarding privacy and the storage, sharing, use, disclosure and protection of personally identifiable information and user data. Specifically, personally identifiable information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulations in numerous jurisdictions around the world, the intent of which is to protect the privacy of personal information that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction. We could be adversely affected if legislation or regulations are expanded to require changes in business practices or privacy policies, or if governing jurisdictions interpret or implement their legislation or regulations in ways that negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may also become exposed to potential liabilities as a result of differing views on the privacy of the consumer and other user data collected by us. Our failure or the failure of the various third-party vendors and service providers with which we do business to comply with applicable privacy policies or federal, state or similar international laws and regulations or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized release of personally identifiable information or other user data could damage our reputation, discourage potential users from trying our products and services and/or result in fines and/or proceedings by governmental agencies and/or consumers, one or all of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Costs associated with, and our ability to obtain, adequate insurance could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

Heightened concerns and challenges regarding property, casualty, liability, business interruption and other insurance coverage have resulted from terrorist and related security incidents along with varying weather-related conditions and incidents. As a result, we may experience increased difficulty obtaining high policy limits of coverage at reasonable costs, including coverage for acts of terrorism and weather-related property damage. We have a material investment in property and equipment at each of our venues, which are generally located near major cities and which hold events typically attended by a large number of fans. We also have a significant investment in information technology systems including our ticketing systems. At December 31, 2011, we had property and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$720.1 million.

These operational, geographical and situational factors, among others, may result in significant increases in insurance premium costs and difficulties obtaining sufficiently high policy limits with deductibles that we believe to be reasonable. We cannot assure you that future increases in insurance costs and difficulties obtaining high policy limits will not adversely impact our profitability, thereby possibly impacting our operating results and growth.

In addition, we enter into various agreements with artists from time to time, including long-term artist rights arrangements. The profitability of those arrangements depends upon those artists' willingness and ability to continue performing, and we may not be able to obtain sufficient insurance coverage at reasonable costs to adequately protect us against the death, disability or other failure of such artists to continue engaging in revenue-generating activities under those agreements.

We cannot guarantee that our insurance policy coverage limits, including insurance coverage for property, casualty, liability, artists and business interruption losses and acts of terrorism, would be adequate under the circumstances should one or multiple events occur at or near any of our venues, or that our insurers would have adequate financial resources to sufficiently or fully pay our related claims or damages. We cannot guarantee that adequate coverage limits will be available, offered at reasonable costs, or offered by insurers with sufficient financial soundness. The occurrence of such an incident or incidents affecting any one or more of our venues could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and future results of operations if asset damage and/or company liability were to exceed insurance coverage limits or if an insurer were unable to sufficiently or fully pay our related claims or damages.

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Costs associated with capital improvements could adversely affect our profitability and liquidity.

Growth or maintenance of our existing revenue depends in part on consistent investment in our venues and our technology. Therefore, we expect to continue to make substantial capital improvements to meet long-term increasing demand, value and revenue. We frequently have a number of significant capital projects underway. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, may influence the ultimate costs and timing of various capital improvements, including:

availability of financing on favorable terms;

advances in technology and related changes in customer expectations;

unforeseen changes in design;

increases in the cost of materials, equipment and labor;

fluctuations in foreign exchange rates;

litigation, accidents or natural disasters;

national or regional economic changes;

additional land acquisition costs;

environmental or hazardous conditions; and

undetected soil or land conditions.

The amount of capital expenditures can vary significantly from year to year. In addition, actual costs could vary materially from our estimates if the factors listed above and our assumptions about the quality of materials, equipment or workmanship required or the cost of financing such expenditures were to change. Construction is also subject to governmental permitting processes which, if changed, could materially affect the ultimate cost.

We may fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of third parties.

We may fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of third parties. We regard our intellectual property rights, including patents, service marks, trademarks and domain names, copyrights, trade secrets and similar intellectual property (as applicable) as critical to our success. We also rely heavily upon software codes, informational databases and other components that make up our products and services.

We rely on a combination of laws and contractual restrictions with employees, customers, suppliers, affiliates and others to establish and protect these proprietary rights. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use trade secrets or copyrighted intellectual property without authorization which, if discovered, might require legal action to correct. In addition, third parties may

independently and lawfully develop substantially similar intellectual properties.

We have generally registered and continue to apply to register, or secure by contract when appropriate, our trademarks and service marks as they are developed and used, and reserve and register domain names as we deem appropriate. We consider the protection of our trademarks to be important for purposes of brand maintenance and reputation. While we vigorously protect our trademarks, service marks and domain names, effective trademark protection may not be available or may not be sought in every country in which we operate, and contractual disputes may affect the use of marks governed by private contract. Similarly, not every variation of a domain name may be available or be registered, even if available. Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights in a meaningful manner or challenges to related contractual rights could result in erosion of brand names and limit our ability to control marketing on or through the internet using our various domain names or otherwise, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our businesses have been granted patents and/or have patent applications pending with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and/or various foreign patent authorities for various proprietary technologies and other inventions. We consider applying for patents or for other appropriate statutory protection when we develop valuable new or improved proprietary technologies or identify inventions, and will continue to consider the appropriateness of filing for patents to protect future proprietary technologies and inventions as circumstances may warrant. The status of any patent involves complex legal and factual questions, and the breadth of claims allowed is uncertain. Accordingly, any patent application filed may not result in a patent being issued or existing or future patents may not be adjudicated valid by a court or be afforded adequate protection against competitors with similar

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technology. In addition, third parties may create new products or methods that achieve similar results without infringing upon patents that we own. Likewise, the issuance of a patent to us does not mean that its processes or inventions will not be found to infringe upon patents or other rights previously issued to third parties.

From time to time, we are subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement of the trademarks, copyrights, patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Any litigation of this nature, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and technical resources, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Patent litigation tends to be particularly protracted and expensive.

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation, and our failure to comply with these regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are subject to federal, state and local statutes, rules, regulations policies and procedures, both domestically and internationally, which are subject to change at any time, governing matters such as:

construction, renovation and operation of our venues;

licensing, permitting and zoning, including noise ordinances;

human health, safety and sanitation requirements;

the service of food and alcoholic beverages;

working conditions, labor, minimum wage and hour, citizenship and employment laws;

compliance with the ADA and the DDA;

historic landmark rules;

hazardous and non-hazardous waste and other environmental protection laws;

sales and other taxes and withholding of taxes;

privacy laws and protection of personally identifiable information;

marketing activities via the telephone and online; and

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primary ticketing and ticket resale services.

Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in fines and/or proceedings against us by governmental agencies and/or consumers, which if material, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations could restrict or unfavorably impact our business, which could decrease demand for services, reduce revenue, increase costs and/or subject us to additional liabilities. For example, some legislatures have proposed laws in the past that would impose potential liability on us and other promoters and producers of live music events for entertainment taxes and for incidents that occur at our events, particularly relating to drugs and alcohol. Additionally, new legislation could be passed that may negatively impact our business, such as provisions that have recently been proposed in various jurisdictions that would restrict ticketing methods, mandate ticket inventory disclosure and attack current policies governing season tickets for sports teams.

From time to time, federal, state and local authorities and/or consumers commence investigations, inquiries or litigation with respect to our compliance with applicable consumer protection, advertising, unfair business practice, antitrust (and similar or related laws) and other laws. Our businesses have historically cooperated with authorities in connection with these investigations and have satisfactorily resolved each such material investigation, inquiry or litigation. We and our TicketsNow business are currently subject to agreements with the States of New Jersey and Illinois and the FTC which govern, and in certain cases place limitations on, our ticketing resale practices. Our competitors in the secondary ticket sales market are not, to our knowledge, bound by such limitations and as a result, we may be at a competitive disadvantage. Other states and Canadian provinces have commenced investigations or inquiries regarding the relationship between us and TicketsNow and other aspects of our ticketing business. We have incurred significant legal expenses in connection with the defense of governmental investigations and litigation in the past and may be required to incur additional expenses in the future regarding such investigations and litigation. In the case of antitrust (and similar or related) matters, any adverse outcome could limit or prevent us from engaging in the ticketing business generally (or in a particular market thereof) or subject us to potential damage assessments, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Unfavorable outcomes in legal proceedings may adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our results may be affected by the outcome of pending and future litigation. Unfavorable rulings in our legal proceedings, including those described in Note 8 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities to our consolidated financial statements, may have a negative impact on us that may be greater or smaller depending on the nature of the rulings. In addition, we are currently, and from time to time in the future may be, subject to various other claims, investigations, legal and administrative cases and proceedings (whether civil or criminal) or lawsuits by governmental agencies or private parties, as further described in the immediately preceding risk factor. If the results of these investigations, proceedings or suits are unfavorable to us or if we are unable to successfully defend against third-party lawsuits, we may be required to pay monetary damages or may be subject to fines, penalties, injunctions or other censure that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Even if we adequately address the issues raised by an investigation or proceeding or successfully defend a third-party lawsuit or counterclaim, we may have to devote significant financial and management resources to address these issues, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

We depend upon unionized labor for the provision of some of our services and any work stoppages or labor disturbances could disrupt our business.

The stagehands at some of our venues and other employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Our union agreements typically have a term of three years and thus regularly expire and require negotiation in the ordinary course of our business. Upon the expiration of any of our collective bargaining agreements, however, we may be unable to negotiate new collective bargaining agreements on terms favorable to us, and our business operations may be interrupted as a result of labor disputes or difficulties and delays in the process of renegotiating our collective bargaining agreements. In addition, our business operations at one or more of our facilities may also be interrupted as a result of labor disputes by outside unions attempting to unionize a venue even though we do not have unionized labor at that venue currently. A work stoppage at one or more of our owned and/or operated venues or at our promoted events could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We cannot predict the effect that a potential work stoppage would have on our business.

We are dependent upon our ability to lease, acquire and develop live music venues, and if we are unable to do so on acceptable terms, or at all, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our Concerts and Sponsorship segments require access to venues to generate revenue from live music events. For these events, we use venues that we own, but we also operate a number of our live music venues under various agreements which include leases with third parties, ownership through an equity interest or booking agreements, which are agreements where we contract to book the events at a venue for a specific period of time. Our long-term success in the live music business will depend in part on the availability of venues, our ability to lease these venues and our ability to enter into booking agreements upon their expiration. As many of these agreements are with third parties over whom we have little or no control, we may be unable to renew these agreements or enter into new agreements on acceptable terms or at all, and may be unable to obtain favorable agreements with venues. Our ability to renew these agreements or obtain new agreements on favorable terms depends on a number of other factors, many of which are also beyond our control, such as national and local business conditions and competition from other promoters. If the cost of renewing these agreements is too high or the terms of any new agreement with a new venue are unacceptable or incompatible with our existing operations, we may decide to forego these opportunities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to renew these agreements on acceptable terms or at all, or that we will be able to obtain attractive agreements with substitute venues, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may continue to expand our operations through the development of live music venues and the expansion of existing live music venues, which poses a number of risks, including:

construction of live music venues may result in cost overruns, delays or unanticipated expenses;

desirable sites for live music venues may be unavailable or costly; and

the attractiveness of our venue locations may deteriorate over time.

Additionally, the market potential of live music venue sites cannot be precisely determined, and our live music venues may face competition in markets from unexpected sources. Newly constructed live music venues may not perform up to our expectations. We face significant competition for potential live music venue locations and for opportunities to acquire existing live music venues. Because of this competition, we

may be unable to add to or maintain the number of our live music venues on terms we consider acceptable.

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Our revenue depends in part on the promotional success of our marketing campaigns, and there can be no assurance that such advertising, promotional and other marketing campaigns will be successful or will generate revenue or profits.

Similar to many companies, we spend significant amounts on advertising, promotional, branding and other marketing campaigns for our live music events, the Live Nation, Ticketmaster, www.ticketmaster.com, www.livenation.com and other brand names and other business activities. Such marketing activities include, among others, promotion of events and ticket sales, premium seat sales, hospitality and other services for our events and venues and advertising associated with our distribution of related merchandise and apparel and costs related to search engine optimization and paid search engine marketing for our ecommerce sites. During 2011, we spent approximately 4.1% of our revenue on marketing, including advertising. There can be no assurance that these marketing or advertising efforts will be successful or will generate revenue or profits.

Poor weather adversely affects attendance at our live music events, which could negatively impact our financial performance from period to period.

We promote and/or ticket many live music events. Weather conditions surrounding these events affect sales of tickets, concessions and merchandise, among other things. Poor weather conditions can have a material effect on our results of operations particularly because we promote and/or ticket a finite number of events. Due to weather conditions, we may be required to reschedule an event to another available day or a different venue, which would increase our costs for the event and could negatively impact the attendance at the event, as well as concession and merchandise sales. Poor weather can affect current periods as well as successive events in future periods.

We may be adversely affected by the occurrence of extraordinary events, such as terrorist attacks.

The occurrence and threat of extraordinary events, such as terrorist attacks, intentional or unintentional mass-casualty incidents, natural disasters or similar events, may substantially decrease the use of and demand for our services and the attendance at live music events, which may decrease our revenue or expose us to substantial liability. The terrorism and security incidents in the past, military actions in foreign locations and periodic elevated terrorism alerts have raised numerous challenging operating factors, including public concerns regarding air travel, military actions and additional national or local catastrophic incidents, causing a nationwide disruption of commercial and leisure activities.

Following past terrorism actions, some artists refused to travel or book tours, which adversely affected our business. The occurrence or threat of future terrorist attacks, military actions by the United States or others, contagious disease outbreaks, natural disasters such as earthquakes and severe floods or similar events cannot be predicted, and their occurrence can be expected to negatively affect the economies of the United States and other foreign countries where we do business.

Risks Relating to Our Leverage

We have a large amount of debt and lease obligations that could restrict our operations and impair our financial condition.

As of December 31, 2011, our total indebtedness, excluding unamortized debt discounts and premiums, was approximately \$1.732 billion. Our available borrowing capacity under the revolving portion of our senior secured credit facility at that date was approximately \$241.2 million, with outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$58.8 million. We may also incur significant additional indebtedness in the future.

Our substantial indebtedness could have adverse consequences, including:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations;

increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, regulatory and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, mergers and other purposes;

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requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to fund payments on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for operations and other purposes;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

making us more vulnerable to increases in interest rates;

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placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and

having a material adverse effect on us if we fail to comply with the covenants in the instruments governing our debt.

To service our debt and lease obligations and to fund potential acquisitions, artist and ticketing advances and capital expenditures, we will require a significant amount of cash, which depends on many factors beyond our control.

As of December 31, 2011, approximately \$52.6 million of our total indebtedness (excluding interest) is due in 2012, \$293.5 million is due in the aggregate for 2013 and 2014, \$1.126 billion is due in the aggregate for 2015 and 2016 and \$259.7 million is due thereafter. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$1.7 billion in operating lease agreements, of which approximately \$110.1 million is due in 2012 and \$101.4 million is due in 2013. See the table in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations and Commitments Firm Commitments.

Our ability to service our debt and lease obligations and to fund potential acquisitions, artist and ticketing advances and capital expenditures will require a significant amount of cash, which depends on many factors beyond our control. Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt will also depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This is, to an extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. We cannot predict the impact to our ability to access additional capital in light of the current uncertainty in the credit market. If our future cash flow from operations and other capital resources are insufficient to pay our obligations as they mature or to fund our liquidity needs, we may be forced to reduce or delay our business activities and capital expenditures, sell assets, obtain additional equity capital or restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity. In addition, the terms of our existing debt, including our senior secured credit facility, and other future debt may limit our ability to pursue any of these alternatives.

These measures might also be unsuccessful or inadequate in permitting us to meet scheduled debt service or lease obligations. We may be unable to restructure or refinance our obligations and obtain additional equity financing or sell assets on satisfactory terms or at all. As a result, the inability to meet our debt or lease obligations could cause us to default on those obligations. Any such defaults could materially harm our financial condition and liquidity.

The agreement governing our senior secured credit facility and certain of our other indebtedness impose restrictions on us that limit the discretion of management in operating our business and that, in turn, could impair our ability to meet our obligations under our debt.

The agreements governing our senior secured credit facility and certain of our other indebtedness include restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends and make distributions;

make certain investments;

repurchase our stock and prepay certain indebtedness;

create liens;

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enter into transactions with affiliates;

modify the nature of our business;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

transfer and sell material assets; and

merge or consolidate.

In addition, our senior secured credit facility includes other restrictions, including requirements to maintain certain financial ratios. Our failure to comply with the terms and covenants in our indebtedness could lead to a default under the terms of the governing documents, which would entitle the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and declare all amounts owed due and payable.

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These covenants could materially and adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs. Furthermore, they may restrict our ability to expand, to pursue our business strategies and otherwise to conduct our business. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by circumstances and events beyond our control, such as prevailing economic conditions and changes in regulations, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to comply. A breach of these covenants could result in a default under our debt. If there were an event of default under our outstanding indebtedness and the obligations thereunder accelerated, our assets and cash flow might not be sufficient to repay our outstanding debt and we could be forced into bankruptcy.

We depend on the cash flows of our subsidiaries in order to satisfy our obligations.

We rely on distributions and loans from our subsidiaries to meet our payment requirements under our obligations. If our subsidiaries are unable to pay dividends or otherwise make payments to us, we may not be able to make debt service payments on our obligations. We conduct substantially all of our operations through our subsidiaries. Our operating cash flows and consequently our ability to service our debt is therefore principally dependent upon our subsidiaries' earnings and their distributions of those earnings to us and may also be dependent upon loans or other payments of funds to us by those subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate legal entities and may have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amount due pursuant to our obligations or to make any funds available for that purpose. In addition, the ability of our subsidiaries to provide funds to us may be subject to restrictions under our senior secured credit facility and may be subject to the terms of such subsidiaries' future indebtedness, as well as the availability of sufficient surplus funds under applicable law.

Any inability to fund the significant up-front cash requirements associated with our touring and ticketing businesses could result in the loss of key tours or the inability to secure and retain ticketing clients.

In order to secure a tour, including global tours by major artists, we are often required to advance cash or post a letter of credit to the artist prior to the sale of any tickets for that tour. Additionally, to secure new, or retain existing, ticketing clients, we are often required by the client to make cash advances at the beginning and/or periodically during the term of the agreement. If we do not have sufficient cash on hand or capacity under our credit facility to advance the necessary cash or post the required letter of credit, for any given tour we would not be able to promote that tour and our touring business would be negatively impacted. Similarly, if we did not have enough cash on hand, or access to cash, required to advance to new ticketing clients or to continue to pay advances under existing ticketing agreements, our ticketing business would be negatively impacted.

Risks Relating to our 2.875% Convertible Senior Notes

We may not have the funds necessary to finance the repurchase of the notes or to pay the cash payable upon a conversion (if we make the net share settlement election), or we may otherwise be restricted from making such payments, which may increase note holders' credit risk.

In July 2007, we issued \$220 million of 2.875% convertible senior notes due 2027 in a private placement in the United States to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. On July 15, 2014, July 15, 2017 and July 15, 2022, or in the event of a fundamental change (as defined in the indenture governing the notes), holders may require us to repurchase their notes at a price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, including contingent interest and additional amounts, to the repurchase date. In addition, at any time on or prior to June 15, 2027, we may irrevocably elect net share settlement of the notes, and thereafter we will be required to make a cash payment of up to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of notes converted. However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds available at such time to make the required repurchase or settlement of converted notes. In addition, some of our existing financing agreements contain, and any future credit agreements or other agreements relating to our indebtedness could contain, provisions prohibiting the repurchase of the notes under certain circumstances, or could provide that a fundamental change constitutes an event of default under that agreement, restrict our ability to make cash payments upon conversion of the notes or restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to make funds available to us for that purpose. If any agreement governing our indebtedness prohibits or otherwise restricts us from repurchasing the notes or making the cash payment upon conversion when we become obligated to do so, we could seek the consent of the lenders to repurchase the notes or settle the conversion or attempt to refinance the other debt. If we do not obtain such consent or refinance the debt, we would not be permitted to repurchase the notes or settle the conversion without potentially causing a default under the other debt. Our failure to repurchase tendered notes or to pay any cash payable on a conversion would constitute an event of default under the indenture, which might constitute a default under the terms of our other indebtedness.

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The additional shares of common stock payable on any notes converted in connection with specified corporate transactions may not adequately compensate holders of notes for any loss they may experience as a result of such specified corporate transactions.

If certain specified corporate transactions occur on or prior to July 15, 2014, we will under certain circumstances increase the conversion rate on notes converted in connection with the specified corporate transaction by a number of additional shares of common stock. The number of additional shares of common stock will be determined based on the date on which the specified corporate transaction becomes effective and the price paid per share of our common stock in the specified corporate transaction. The additional shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes in connection with a specified corporate transaction may not adequately compensate holders of notes for any loss they may experience as a result of such specified corporate transaction. Furthermore, holders of notes will not receive the additional consideration payable as a result of the increase in the conversion rate until the effective date of the specified corporate transaction or later, which could be a significant period of time after holders of notes have tendered their notes for conversion. If the specified corporate transaction occurs after July 15, 2014, or if the price paid per share of our common stock in the specified corporate transaction is less than the common stock price at the date of issuance of the notes or above a specified price, there will be no increase in the conversion rate. In addition, in certain circumstances upon a change of control arising from our acquisition by a public company, we may elect to adjust the conversion rate and, if we so elect, holders of notes will not be entitled to the increase in the conversion rate determined as described above.

The conditional conversion feature of the notes could result in holders of notes receiving less than the value of the common stock for which a note would otherwise be convertible.

Prior to July 15, 2027, the notes are convertible for shares of our common stock (or cash or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock) only if specified conditions are met. If the specific conditions for conversion are not met, holders of notes will not be able to convert their notes, and they may not be able to receive the value of the common stock or cash and common stock, as applicable, for which the notes would otherwise be convertible.

Upon conversion of the notes, holders of notes may receive less proceeds than expected because the value of our common stock may decline after the exercise of the conversion right.

If we elect to settle conversions other than solely in shares of common stock, including by making a net share settlement election, the conversion value that holders of notes will receive upon conversion of their notes are in part determined, subject to certain exceptions, by the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock for the 20 trading days beginning on the second trading day immediately following the day the notes are tendered for conversion, or, if tendered within the 20 days leading up to the maturity date or a specified redemption date, beginning on the fifth day following the maturity date or the redemption date. Accordingly, if the price of our common stock decreases after holders of notes tender their notes for conversion, the conversion value they will receive may be adversely affected.

The conversion rate of the notes may not be adjusted for all dilutive events.

The conversion rate of the notes is subject to adjustment only for certain specified events, including, but not limited to, the issuance of stock dividends on our common stock, the issuance of certain rights or warrants, subdivisions, combinations, distributions of capital stock, indebtedness or assets, cash dividends and certain issuer tender or exchange offers. However, the conversion rate will not be adjusted for other events, such as an issuance of common stock for cash or acquisition, that may adversely affect the trading price of the notes or the common stock, or for a third-party tender offer.

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Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

We cannot predict the prices at which our common stock may trade.

Our stock price has fluctuated between \$2.47 and \$16.90 over the past three years. The market price of our common stock may continue to fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

our quarterly or annual earnings, or those of other companies in our industry;

actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results due to the seasonality of our business and other factors related to our business;

our loss of or inability to obtain significant popular artists or ticketing clients;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions or divestitures;

the publication by securities analysts of financial estimates or reports about our business;

changes by securities analysts of earnings estimates or reports, or our inability to meet those estimates or achieve any goals described in those reports;

the disclosure of facts about our business that may differ from those assumed by securities analysts in preparing their estimates or reports about us;

media reports, whether accurate or inaccurate;

the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;

overall market fluctuations; and

general economic conditions.

In particular, the realization of any of the risks described in these Risk Factors could have a significant and adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

In addition, in the past, some companies that have had volatile market prices for their securities have been subject to securities class action suits filed against them. If a suit were to be filed against us, regardless of the outcome, it could result in substantial legal costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our corporate governance documents, rights agreement and Delaware law may delay or prevent an acquisition of us that stockholders may consider favorable, which could decrease the value of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of the board of directors. These provisions include restrictions on the ability of our stockholders to remove directors and supermajority voting requirements for stockholders to amend our organizational documents, a classified board of directors and limitations on action by our stockholders by written consent. In addition, the board of directors has the right to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer. Delaware law, for instance, also imposes some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock and us. Although we believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics and thereby provide for an opportunity to receive a higher bid by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with the board of directors, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to any written agreement to the contrary, which agreement does not currently exist, Clear Channel will have no duty to refrain from engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us or doing business with any of our customers or vendors or employing or otherwise engaging or soliciting any of our officers, directors or employees. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that if any director and/or officer of the Company who is also a director and/or officer of Clear Channel acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or matter which may be a corporate business opportunity (a corporate opportunity) for both us and Clear Channel, we will generally renounce our interest in the corporate opportunity. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation renounces any interest or expectancy in such corporate opportunity that will belong to Clear Channel, unless such opportunity is offered to a director and/or officer of the Company in writing solely in such person's capacity as a director and/or officer of the Company. We have obtained a waiver of this provision to the extent it might apply to Irving Azoff, who is our Executive Chairman and is also a member of Clear Channel's board of directors. Clear Channel will, to the fullest extent permitted by law, have satisfied its fiduciary duty with respect to such a corporate opportunity and will not be liable to us or our stockholders for breach of any fiduciary duty by reason of the fact that it acquires or seeks the corporate opportunity for itself, directs that corporate opportunity to another person or does not present that corporate opportunity to us. These provisions could make an acquisition of us less advantageous to a third party.

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We have also adopted a stockholder rights plan intended to deter hostile or coercive attempts to acquire us. Under the plan, if any person or group acquires, or begins a tender or exchange offer that could result in such person acquiring, 15% or more of our common stock, and in the case of certain Schedule 13G filers, 20% or more of our common stock, and in the case of Liberty Media and certain of its affiliates, more than 35% of our common stock, without approval of the board of directors under specified circumstances, our other stockholders have the right to purchase shares of our common stock, or shares of the acquiring company, at a substantial discount to the public market price. Therefore, the plan makes an acquisition much more costly to a potential acquirer.

In addition, the terms of our senior secured credit facility provide that the lenders can require us to repay all outstanding indebtedness upon a change of control. These provisions make an acquisition more costly to a potential acquirer. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.

We have no plans to pay dividends on our common stock, which could affect its market price.

We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the growth, development and expansion of our business and/or to repay existing indebtedness. Accordingly, we do not intend to declare or pay any dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. The declaration, payment and amount of future dividends, if any, will be at the sole discretion of the board of directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow from operations, current and anticipated capital requirements and expansion plans, the income tax laws then in effect and the requirements of Delaware law. In addition, the agreement governing our senior secured credit facility includes restrictions on our ability to pay cash dividends without meeting certain financial ratios and obtaining the consent of the lenders. Accordingly, holders of common stock will not receive cash payments on their investment and the market price may be adversely affected.

Future sales or other issuances of our common stock could adversely affect its market price.

We have a large number of shares of common stock outstanding and available for resale beginning at various points in time in the future. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the possibility that these sales may occur, could cause the market price for our common stock to decline. As of December 31, 2011, there were 189.5 million shares of Live Nation common stock outstanding (including 3.3 million shares of unvested restricted stock awards and excluding 0.6 million shares held in treasury), 0.7 million shares issuable from unvested restricted stock unit and performance stock unit awards, 12.3 million shares of common stock issuable from options currently exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$14.71 per share, 8.1 million shares issuable from the conversion of our 2.875% convertible notes and a warrant to purchase 0.5 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$13.73.

We continually explore acquisition opportunities consistent with our strategy. These acquisitions may involve the payment of cash, the incurrence of debt or the issuance of common stock or other securities. Any such issuance could be at a valuation lower than the trading price of our common stock at the time. The price of our common stock could also be affected by possible sales of our common stock by hedging or arbitrage trading activity that may develop involving our common stock. The hedging or arbitrage could, in turn, affect the trading prices of our 2.875% convertible notes.

Conversion of our convertible notes may dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders and may affect our per share results and the trading price of our common stock.

The issuance of shares of our common stock upon conversion of our convertible notes may dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders. Issuances of stock on conversion may also affect our per share results of operations. Any sales in the public market of our common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock.

We can issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could materially adversely affect the rights of common stockholders.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue blank check preferred stock, the designation, number, voting powers, preferences and rights of which may be fixed or altered from time to time by the board of directors. Our subsidiaries may also issue additional shares of preferred stock. Accordingly, the board of directors has the authority, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with rights that could materially adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the common stockholders or the market value of the common stock.

Table of Contents**Risks Relating to the Separation**

If the Separation were to fail to qualify as a transaction that is generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to significant tax liabilities.

In connection with the Separation, Clear Channel received both a private letter ruling from the IRS and a legal opinion substantially to the effect that the distribution of our common stock to its stockholders qualified as a tax-free distribution for United States federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. Notwithstanding receipt by Clear Channel of the ruling and the opinion of counsel, the IRS could assert that the Separation did not qualify for tax-free treatment for United States federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were successful in taking this position, Clear Channel could be subject to a significant United States federal income tax liability. In general, Clear Channel would be subject to tax as if it had sold our common stock in a taxable sale for its fair market value. In addition, even if the Separation otherwise were to qualify under Section 355 of the Code, it may be taxable to Clear Channel as if it had sold our common stock in a taxable sale for its fair market value under Section 355(e) of the Code, if the Separation were later deemed to be part of a plan (or series of related transactions) pursuant to which one or more persons acquire directly or indirectly stock representing a 50% or greater interest in Clear Channel or us. For this purpose, any acquisitions of Clear Channel stock or of our stock within the period beginning two years before the Separation and ending two years after, are presumed to be part of such a plan, although we or Clear Channel may be able to rebut that presumption.

Although such corporate-level taxes, if any, resulting from a taxable distribution generally would be imposed on Clear Channel, we have agreed in the tax matters agreement to indemnify Clear Channel and its affiliates against tax-related liabilities, if any, caused by the failure of the Separation to qualify as a tax-free transaction under Section 355 of the Code (including as a result of Section 355(e) of the Code) if the failure to so qualify is attributable to actions, events or transactions relating to our stock, assets or business, or a breach of the relevant representations or covenants made by us in the tax matters agreement. If the failure of the Separation to qualify under Section 355 of the Code is for any reason for which neither we nor Clear Channel is responsible, we and Clear Channel have agreed in the tax matters agreement that we will each be responsible for 50% of the tax-related liabilities arising from the failure to so qualify. Clear Channel reported a \$2.4 billion capital loss as a result of the Separation. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Note 9 Related-Party Transactions Relationship with Clear Channel for a more detailed discussion of the tax matters agreement between Clear Channel and us.

We could be liable for income taxes owed by Clear Channel.

Each member of the Clear Channel consolidated group, which includes Clear Channel, us and our subsidiaries through December 21, 2005, and Clear Channel's other subsidiaries, is jointly and severally liable for the United States federal income tax liability of each other member of the consolidated group. Consequently, we could be liable in the event any such liability is incurred, and not discharged, by any other member of the Clear Channel consolidated group. Disputes or assessments could arise during future audits by the IRS in amounts that we cannot quantify. In addition, Clear Channel recognized a capital loss for United States federal income tax purposes in connection with the Separation. If Clear Channel were unable to deduct such capital loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of any action we take following the Separation or our breach of a relevant representation or covenant made by us in the tax matters agreement, we have agreed in the tax matters agreement to indemnify Clear Channel for the lost tax benefits that Clear Channel would have otherwise realized if it were able to deduct this loss. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Note 9 Related-Party Transactions Relationship with Clear Channel.

Risks Relating to the Spin-off from IAC

If the spin-off of Ticketmaster from IAC or one or more of the Spinco's were to fail to qualify as a transaction that is generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to significant tax liabilities.

In connection with IAC's spin-off of each of the Spinco's, IAC received a private letter ruling from the IRS regarding the qualification of these spin-offs as transactions that are generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes. IAC's spin-off of each of the Spinco's is referred to collectively as the IAC spin-offs. IAC also received an opinion of counsel regarding certain aspects of the transaction that were not covered by the private letter ruling. Notwithstanding the IRS private letter ruling and opinion of counsel, the IRS could determine that one or more of the IAC spin-offs should be treated as a taxable distribution if it determines that any of the representations, statements or assumptions or undertakings that were included in the request for the IRS private letter ruling are false.

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or have been violated or if it disagrees with the conclusions in the opinion of counsel that are not covered by the IRS ruling. In addition, if any of the representations, statements or assumptions upon which the opinion of counsel was based were or become inaccurate, the opinion may be invalid.

If any of the IAC spin-offs were to fail to qualify as a transaction that is generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes, then IAC would incur material income tax liabilities for which we, as successor-in-interest to Ticketmaster could be liable. Under applicable federal income tax rules, Ticketmaster is severally liable for any federal income taxes imposed on IAC with respect to taxable periods during which Ticketmaster was a member of IAC's consolidated federal income tax return group, including the period in which the IAC spin-offs were consummated. Under the tax sharing agreement that Ticketmaster entered into with IAC and the other Spincos, Ticketmaster generally is required to indemnify IAC and the other Spincos for any taxes resulting from the spin-off to the extent such amounts resulted from (i) any act or failure to act by Ticketmaster described in the covenants in the tax sharing agreement, (ii) any acquisition of equity securities or assets of Ticketmaster or (iii) any breach by Ticketmaster of any representation or covenant contained in the spin-off documents or in the documents relating to the IRS private letter ruling and/or tax opinions. Corresponding indemnification provisions also apply to the other Spincos. Ticketmaster is entitled to indemnification from IAC, among other things, if, Ticketmaster is liable for, or otherwise required to make a payment in respect of, a spin-off tax liability for which Ticketmaster is not responsible under the tax sharing agreement and, if applicable, is unable to collect from the Spinco responsible for such liability under the tax sharing agreement. Ticketmaster's ability to collect under these indemnity provisions would depend on the financial position of the indemnifying party.

Certain transactions in IAC, Ticketmaster, or other Spinco equity securities could cause one or more of the IAC spin-offs to be taxable to IAC and may give rise to indemnification obligations of Ticketmaster under the tax sharing agreement.

Current United States federal income tax law creates a presumption that any of the IAC spin-offs would be taxable to IAC if it is part of a plan or series of related transactions pursuant to which one or more persons acquire directly or indirectly stock representing a 50% or greater interest (by vote or value) in IAC or a Spinco (including Ticketmaster). Acquisitions that occur during the four-year period that begins two years before the date of a spin-off are presumed to occur pursuant to a plan or series of related transactions, unless it is established that the acquisition is not pursuant to a plan or series of transactions that includes the spin-off.

These rules limited Ticketmaster's ability during the two-year period following the Spin-off to enter into certain transactions that might have otherwise been advantageous to us and our stockholders, particularly issuing equity securities to satisfy financing needs, repurchasing equity securities, and, under certain circumstances, acquiring businesses or assets with equity securities or agreeing to be acquired. Under the tax sharing agreement, there were restrictions on Ticketmaster's ability to take such actions for a period of 25 months from the day after the date of the spin-off. Entering into the merger agreement with Live Nation did not violate these restrictions because, prior to entering into the agreement, Ticketmaster provided IAC with an unqualified opinion of tax counsel contemplated by the tax sharing agreement and IAC confirmed that the opinion was satisfactory to IAC. We believe that we did not take any actions during the two-year period following the spin-off that compromised the tax-free nature of that transaction. However, the statutes of limitations related to these tax periods remain open, and if taxing authorities successfully assert tax claims against IAC related to the spin-off, it could give rise to indemnification obligations of Ticketmaster under the tax sharing agreement.

In addition to actions of IAC and the Spincos (including Ticketmaster), certain transactions that are outside their control and therefore not subject to the restrictive covenants contained in the Tax Sharing Agreement, such as a sale or disposition of the stock of IAC or the stock of a Spinco by certain persons that own five percent or more of any class of stock of IAC or a Spinco could have a similar effect on the tax-free status of a spin-off as transactions to which IAC or a Spinco is a party.

As a result of these rules, even if each IAC spin-off otherwise qualifies as a transaction that is generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes, transactions involving Spinco or IAC equity securities (including transactions by certain significant stockholders) could cause IAC to recognize taxable gain with respect to the stock of the Spinco as described above. Although the restrictive covenants and indemnification provisions contained in the tax sharing agreement are intended to minimize the likelihood that such an event will occur, one or more of the IAC spin-offs may become taxable to IAC as a result of transactions in IAC or Spinco equity securities. As discussed previously, we, as successor-in-interest to Ticketmaster could be liable for such taxes under the tax sharing agreement or under applicable federal income tax rules.

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In connection with the Merger, Ticketmaster received (i) two unqualified opinions of tax counsel (one dated as of the date of execution of the definitive merger agreement and one dated as of the closing date of the Merger) that the transaction as contemplated in the definitive merger agreement would not have an adverse tax effect on the spin-off, and (ii) IAC's written acknowledgement that the closing date opinion was in form and substance satisfactory to IAC. However, the IRS may disagree with the conclusions in these opinions of counsel and determine that the Merger caused the Spin-off to be taxable to IAC. Were this to occur and that position were sustained, we, as successor-in-interest to Ticketmaster would be required to make material indemnification payments to IAC.

Risks Relating to the Merger

In connection with the Merger, we became subject to a Final Judgment imposing certain obligations and restrictions on us which could negatively impact our business.

On July 30, 2010, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia approved and entered a Final Judgment relating to the Merger that imposes certain obligations on us in order to address the issues the DOJ raised in its antitrust review of the Merger. Among other things, the Final Judgment required us to offer a license to the Ticketmaster ticketing technology to AEG and to divest Ticketmaster's Paciolan ticketing business. We have entered into a license agreement with AEG and sold Paciolan to Comcast-Spectacor, L.P., thus satisfying those two requirements. Prospectively, pursuant to the Final Judgment, we have agreed to abide by certain behavioral remedies that prevent us from engaging in retaliatory business tactics or improper tying arrangements and to provide periodic reports to the DOJ about our compliance with the Final Judgment. The Final Judgment is in effect and will bind us until July 30, 2020.

During the duration of the Final Judgment, we are restricted from engaging in certain business activities that, absent the Final Judgment, would be lawful for us to undertake. Our inability to undertake these business strategies could disadvantage us when we compete against firms that are not restricted by any such order. Our compliance with the Final Judgment therefore creates certain unquantifiable business risks for us.

Also, on January 25, 2010, we entered into a Consent Agreement with the Canadian Competition Commission, or the Canadian Consent Agreement, which had the effect of imposing essentially the same terms as the Final Judgment on our business in Canada. The Canadian Consent Agreement will remain in effect for ten years following the date of the agreement. The Canadian Consent Agreement creates similar risks for us, both in terms of creating potential enforcement actions and in limiting us from pursuing certain business practices.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2011, we own, operate or lease 91 entertainment venues and 98 other facilities, including office leases, throughout North America and 21 entertainment venues and 69 other facilities internationally. We believe our venues and facilities are generally well-maintained and in good operating condition and have adequate capacity to meet our current business needs. We have a lease ending June 30, 2020 for our corporate headquarters in Beverly Hills, California, used primarily by our executive and domestic operations management staff.

Our leases are for varying terms ranging from monthly to multi-year. These leases can typically be for terms of three to five years for our office leases and 10 to 20 years for our venue leases, and many provide for renewal options. There is no significant concentration of venues under any one lease or subject to negotiation with any one landlord. We believe that an important part of our management activity is to negotiate suitable lease renewals and extensions.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CTS Arbitration

Live Nation Worldwide, Inc., or Live Nation Worldwide, and CTS were parties to an agreement, or the CTS Agreement, pursuant to which CTS was to develop and Live Nation Worldwide licensed or agreed to use ticketing software or ticketing platforms. Under the agreement, CTS was to develop software to be licensed to Live Nation Worldwide to provide ticketing services in the United States and Canada. The CTS Agreement

also generally

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required Live Nation Worldwide to use CTS's ticketing platforms in certain European countries so long as CTS's existing platforms were appropriately modified to meet local market conditions. In June 2010, Live Nation Worldwide terminated the CTS Agreement because CTS materially breached the agreement by failing to deliver a North American ticketing system that met the contractual requirements of being a world class ticketing system . . . that fits the needs of the North American market, and by failing to deliver a ticketing system for the United Kingdom and other European countries that fit the needs of those markets as required by the CTS Agreement.

For North America, had CTS performed on the CTS Agreement, it would have been generally entitled to receive, during the then 10-year term of the CTS Agreement, a per ticket license fee upon the sale of certain tickets that Live Nation Worldwide or any of certain of its subsidiaries, which are collectively referred to as the Live Nation Worldwide entities, controlled and had the right to distribute by virtue of certain promotion and venue management relations. This per ticket fee for events in North America was payable to CTS regardless of whether the Live Nation Worldwide entities chose to use the CTS ticketing platform, Ticketmaster's ticketing platform or another ticketing platform for the sale of such controlled tickets. For events in certain European countries, not including the United Kingdom, Live Nation Worldwide generally was required, during a 10-year term, to exclusively book on the CTS ticketing platform all tickets that the Live Nation Worldwide entities had the right to distribute (or, to the extent other ticketing platforms were used, Live Nation Worldwide was generally required to pay to CTS the same fee that would have been payable had the CTS platform been used). For events in the United Kingdom, Live Nation Worldwide was required, for a 10-year term, to (i) book on the CTS ticketing platform all tickets controlled by Live Nation Worldwide entities that are not allocated by Live Nation Worldwide for sale through other sales channels and (ii) to offer for sale on the CTS UK website a portion of the tickets controlled by the Live Nation Worldwide entities. Finally, the CTS Agreement obligated Live Nation Worldwide and CTS to negotiate a set of noncompete agreements that, subject to legal restrictions, could have precluded Live Nation Worldwide from offering primary market ticketing services to third parties in certain European countries during the term of the CTS Agreement.

In April 2010, CTS filed a request for arbitration with the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, or ICC, pursuant to the CTS Agreement. In its request for arbitration, CTS asserts, among other things, that (i) the terms of the CTS Agreement, including the North America per ticket license fee, European exclusivity obligations and United Kingdom distribution obligations described above, apply to tickets sold and distributed by Ticketmaster, (ii) Ticketmaster's sales and distribution of tickets following the completion of the Merger have resulted in various breaches of Live Nation Worldwide's obligations under the CTS Agreement, (iii) Live Nation has failed to allocate the proper number of tickets to CTS's system in the United Kingdom and (iv) the Merger and our subsequent actions have breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. In its request for arbitration, CTS seeks relief in the form of a declaration that Live Nation and Live Nation Worldwide are in breach of the CTS Agreement and the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, specific performance of Live Nation Worldwide's obligations under the CTS Agreement, and unspecified damages resulting from such breaches. In March 2011, CTS provided further specifications on its claims and purported damages, including a claim for royalties that would have been paid over the contemplated 10-year term of the CTS Agreement and on Ticketmaster-controlled tickets (as well as tickets controlled by Live Nation Worldwide or any of certain of its subsidiaries).

In May 2010, we responded to CTS's request for arbitration and filed counterclaims asserting that CTS breached the CTS Agreement by failing to provide ticketing platforms that met the standard required by the CTS Agreement for the North American and European markets. We are seeking relief primarily in the form of damages and a declaration that we validly terminated the CTS Agreement based on CTS's material breaches. We deny that CTS is entitled to collect damages for royalties that would have been paid over the full 10-year term of the CTS Agreement or on Ticketmaster-controlled tickets. The matter has been assigned to an arbitrator, and hearings were conducted in the summer and fall of 2011. A decision from the arbitrator is currently expected in the first half of 2012. While we do not believe that a loss is probable of occurring at this time, if the arbitrator rules against us on any or all claims, the amounts at stake could be substantial. Considerable uncertainty remains regarding the validity of the claims and damages asserted against us. As a result, we are currently unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss for this matter. We intend to continue to vigorously defend the action.

Live Concert Antitrust Litigation

We were a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Malinda Heerwagen in June 2002 in United States District Court. The plaintiff, on behalf of a putative class consisting of certain concert ticket purchasers, alleged that anti-competitive practices for concert promotion services by us nationwide caused artificially high ticket prices. In August 2003, the District Court ruled in our favor, denying the plaintiff's class certification motion. The plaintiff appealed to the United States Court of Appeals. In January 2006, the Court of Appeals affirmed, and the plaintiff

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then dismissed her action that same month. Subsequently, twenty-two putative class actions were filed by different named plaintiffs in various United States District Courts throughout the country, making claims substantially similar to those made in the *Heerwagen* action, except that the geographic markets alleged are regional, statewide or more local in nature, and the members of the putative classes are limited to individuals who purchased tickets to concerts in the relevant geographic markets alleged. The plaintiffs seek unspecified compensatory, punitive and treble damages, declaratory and injunctive relief and costs of suit, including attorneys' fees. We have filed our answers in some of these actions and have denied liability. In April 2006, granting our motion, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred these actions to the United States District Court for the Central District of California for coordinated pre-trial proceedings. In June 2007, the District Court conducted a hearing on the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and also that month the Court entered an order to stay all proceedings pending the Court's ruling on class certification. In October 2007, the Court granted the plaintiffs' motion and certified classes in the Chicago, New England, New York/New Jersey, Colorado and Southern California regional markets. In November 2007, the Court extended its stay of all proceedings pending further developments in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In February 2008, we filed with the District Court a Motion for Reconsideration of its October 2007 class certification order. In October 2010, the District Court denied our Motion for Reconsideration and lifted the stay of all proceedings. In February 2011, we filed with the District Court a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Statute of Limitations. In April 2011, the District Court granted our Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. In November 2011, we filed with the District Court our Motion for Class Decertification, Motion to Exclude Testimony of the plaintiffs' expert witness, and Motions for Summary Judgment in the actions pertaining to the Colorado and Southern California regional markets. Trial of the action involving the Southern California regional market is currently scheduled for April 2012 in the District Court. In February 2012, we participated in a court-ordered settlement mediation with plaintiffs' counsel with respect to two of the regional cases. No settlement was reached, and the mediation is scheduled to resume in April 2012. While we do not believe that a loss is probable of occurring at this time, if any or all of the cases proceed to trial and plaintiffs are awarded damages, the amount of any such award could be substantial. Considerable uncertainty remains regarding the validity of the claims and damages asserted against us. As a result, we are currently unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss for this matter. We intend to continue to vigorously defend all claims in all of the actions.

Ticketing Fees Consumer Class Action Litigation

In October 2003, a putative representative action was filed in the Superior Court of California challenging Ticketmaster's charges to online customers for shipping fees and alleging that its failure to disclose on its website that the charges contain a profit component is unlawful. The complaint asserted a claim for violation of California's Unfair Competition Law, or UCL, and sought restitution or disgorgement of the difference between (i) the total shipping fees charged by Ticketmaster in connection with online ticket sales during the applicable period, and (ii) the amount that Ticketmaster actually paid to the shipper for delivery of those tickets. In August 2005, the plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint, then pleading the case as a putative class action and adding the claim that Ticketmaster's website disclosures in respect of its ticket order processing fees constitute false advertising in violation of California's False Advertising Law. On this new claim, the amended complaint seeks restitution or disgorgement of the entire amount of order processing fees charged by Ticketmaster during the applicable period. In April 2009, the Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a second amended complaint adding new claims that (a) Ticketmaster's order processing fees are unconscionable under the UCL, and (b) Ticketmaster's alleged business practices further violate the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act. Plaintiffs later filed a third amended complaint, to which Ticketmaster filed a demurrer in July 2009. The Court overruled Ticketmaster's demurrer in October 2009.

The plaintiffs filed a class certification motion in August 2009, which Ticketmaster opposed. In February 2010, the Court granted certification of a class on the first and second causes of action, which allege that Ticketmaster misrepresents/omits the fact of a profit component in our shipping and order processing fees. The class would consist of California consumers who purchased tickets through Ticketmaster's website from 1999 to present. The Court denied certification of a class on the third and fourth causes of action, which allege that Ticketmaster's shipping and order processing fees are unconscionably high. In March 2010, Ticketmaster filed a Petition for Writ of Mandate with the California Court of Appeal, and plaintiffs also filed a motion for reconsideration of the Superior Court's class certification order. In April 2010, the Superior Court denied plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's class certification order, and the Court of Appeal denied Ticketmaster's Petition for Writ of Mandate. In June 2010, the Court of Appeal granted the plaintiffs' Petition for Writ of Mandate and ordered the Superior Court to vacate its February 2010 order denying plaintiffs' motion to certify a national class and enter a new order granting plaintiffs' motion to certify a nationwide class on the first and second claims. In September 2010, Ticketmaster filed its Motion for Summary Judgment on all causes of action in the Superior Court, and that same month plaintiffs filed their Motion for Summary Adjudication of various affirmative defenses asserted by Ticketmaster. In November 2010, Ticketmaster filed their Motion to Decertify Class.

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In December 2010, the parties entered into a binding term sheet that provided for the settlement of the litigation and the resolution of all claims therein. The settlement was memorialized in a long-form agreement in April 2011. In June 2011, after a hearing on the plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of the settlement, the Court declined to approve the settlement reached by the parties in its then-current form. Litigation continued, and on September 2, 2011, the Court granted in part and denied in part Ticketmaster's Motion for Summary Judgment. The parties reached a new settlement on September 2, 2011 and subsequently entered into a long-form agreement. The plaintiffs filed a Motion for Preliminary Approval of the new settlement on September 27, 2011. In October 2011, the Court preliminarily approved the new settlement. Ticketmaster has notified all class members of the settlement, and a hearing on final approval of the settlement is scheduled for May 2012. Ticketmaster and its parent, Live Nation, have not acknowledged any violations of law or liability in connection with the matter, but agreed to the settlement in order to eliminate the uncertainties and expense of further protracted litigation.

As of December 31, 2011, we have accrued \$35.8 million, our best estimate of the probable costs associated with the settlement referred to above. This liability includes an estimated redemption rate. Any difference between our estimated redemption rate and the actual redemption rate we experience will impact the final settlement amount; however, we do not expect this difference to be material.

Canadian Consumer Class Action Litigation Relating to TicketsNow

In February 2009, five putative consumer class action complaints were filed in various provinces of Canada against TicketsNow, Ticketmaster, Ticketmaster Canada Ltd. and Premium Inventory, Inc. All of the cases allege essentially the same set of facts and causes of action. Each plaintiff purports to represent a class consisting of all persons who purchased a ticket from Ticketmaster, Ticketmaster Canada Ltd. or TicketsNow from February 2007 to present and alleges that Ticketmaster conspired to divert a large number of tickets for resale through the TicketsNow website at prices higher than face value. The plaintiffs characterize these actions as being in violation of Ontario's Ticket Speculation Act, the Amusement Act of Manitoba, the Amusement Act of Alberta or the Quebec Consumer Protection Act. The Ontario case contains the additional allegation that Ticketmaster's and TicketsNow's service fees run afoul of anti-scalping laws. Each lawsuit seeks compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of the class.

As of December 31, 2011, we have accrued our best estimate of the probable costs associated with the resale market claims of this matter, the full amount of which was funded by an escrow established in connection with Ticketmaster's 2008 acquisition of TicketsNow.

In February 2012, the parties entered into a settlement agreement that would, if approved by the courts, resolve all of the resale market claims. The court approval process for the proposed settlement has been commenced, with a motion for pre-approval having been filed in Ontario, and is expected to take several months. We estimate that the total cost of the settlement will be within the amount that has been accrued.

While it is reasonably possible that a loss related to the primary market claims of this matter could be incurred by us in a future period, we do not believe that a loss is probable of occurring at this time. Considerable uncertainty remains regarding the validity of the claims and damages asserted against us. As a result, we are currently unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss for the primary market claims of this matter. We intend to continue to vigorously defend all claims in all of the actions.

United States Consumer Class Action Litigation Relating to TicketsNow

From February through June 2009, eleven putative class action lawsuits asserting causes of action under various state consumer protection laws were filed against Ticketmaster and TicketsNow in United States District Courts in California, New Jersey, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The lawsuits allege that Ticketmaster and TicketsNow unlawfully deceived consumers by, among other things, selling large quantities of tickets to TicketsNow's ticket brokers, either prior to or at the time that tickets for an event go on sale, thereby forcing consumers to purchase tickets at significantly marked-up prices on TicketsNow.com instead of Ticketmaster.com. The plaintiffs further claim violation of the consumer protection laws by Ticketmaster's alleged redirecting of consumers from Ticketmaster.com to TicketsNow.com, thereby engaging in false advertising and an unfair business practice by deceiving consumers into inadvertently purchasing tickets from TicketsNow for amounts greater than face value. The plaintiffs claim that Ticketmaster has been unjustly enriched by this conduct and seek compensatory damages, a refund to every class member of the difference between tickets' face value and the amount paid to TicketsNow, an injunction preventing Ticketmaster from engaging in further unfair business practices with TicketsNow and attorneys' fees and costs. In July 2009, all of the cases were consolidated and transferred to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The plaintiffs filed their consolidated class action complaint in September 2009, to which Ticketmaster filed its answer the following month. In July 2010,

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Ticketmaster filed its Motion for Summary Judgment. In April 2011, the parties filed a Stipulation wherein they stated that they have agreed on all material terms of a proposed settlement. On October 17, 2011, the plaintiffs filed a Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement in accordance with the terms to which the parties had previously agreed. On October 31, 2011, the District Court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving the Settlement Agreement and Certifying a Class for Settlement Purposes. Ticketmaster has notified all class members of the settlement. At a fairness hearing conducted on February 13, 2012, the court gave final approval to the settlement. As of December 31, 2011, we have accrued our best estimate of the probable costs associated with this settlement. This liability includes an estimated redemption rate. Any difference between our estimated redemption rate and the actual redemption rate we experience will impact the final settlement amount; however, we do not expect this difference to be material.

Other Litigation

From time to time, we are involved in other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, including proceedings and claims based upon violations of antitrust laws and tortious interference, which could cause us to incur significant expenses. We have also been the subject of personal injury and wrongful death claims relating to accidents at our venues in connection with our operations. As required, we have accrued our estimate of the probable settlement or other losses for the resolution of any outstanding claims. These estimates have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, including, in some cases, estimated redemption rates for the settlement offered, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings. In addition, under our agreements with Clear Channel, we have assumed and will indemnify Clear Channel for liabilities related to our business for which they are a party in the defense.

As of December 31, 2011, we have accrued \$44.0 million for the specific cases discussed above as our best estimate of the probable costs of legal settlement, including \$35.8 million for the Ticketing Fees Consumer Class Action litigation settlement.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Our common stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol LYV on December 21, 2005. There were 4,873 stockholders of record as of February 17, 2012. This figure does not include an estimate of the indeterminate number of beneficial holders whose shares may be held of record by brokerage firms and clearing agencies. The following table presents the high and low sales prices of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the calendar quarter indicated.

	Common Stock Market Price	
	High	Low
2010		
First Quarter	\$ 14.82	\$ 8.59
Second Quarter	\$ 16.90	\$ 10.41
Third Quarter	\$ 11.72	\$ 8.17
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.09	\$ 9.03
2011		
First Quarter	\$ 11.96	\$ 9.82
Second Quarter	\$ 11.59	\$ 9.70
Third Quarter	\$ 12.44	\$ 7.66
Fourth Quarter	\$ 9.88	\$ 7.14

Dividend Policy

Since the Separation and through December 31, 2011, we have not declared or paid any dividends. We presently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the expansion of our business. Therefore, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Moreover, the terms of our senior secured credit facility limit the amount of funds which we will have available to declare and distribute as dividends on our common stock. Payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors in accordance with applicable law after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs, plans for expansion and contractual restrictions with respect to the payment of dividends.

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	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<i>(in thousands except per share data)</i>					
Results of Operations Data (1):					
Revenue	\$ 5,383,998	\$ 5,063,748	\$ 4,181,021	\$ 4,085,306	\$ 3,635,389
Operating income (loss)	\$ 18,337	\$ (63,700)	\$ (52,356)	\$ (297,293)	\$ 6,272
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (96,627)	\$ (188,654)	\$ (114,678)	\$ (357,735)	\$ (53,581)
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (83,016)	\$ (228,390)	\$ (60,179)	\$ (239,412)	\$ (15,189)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share attributable to common stockholders:					
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (0.46)	\$ (1.36)	\$ (1.65)	\$ (4.39)	\$ (1.02)
Cash dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759	\$2,341,759
	As of December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Balance Sheet Data (1):					
Total assets	\$ 5,087,771	\$ 5,195,560	\$ 2,341,759	\$ 2,476,723	\$ 2,749,820
Long-term debt, net (including current maturities)	\$ 1,715,688	\$ 1,731,864	\$ 740,069	\$ 824,120	\$ 753,017
Redeemable preferred stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000

(1) Acquisitions and dispositions significantly impact the comparability of the historical consolidated financial data reflected in this schedule of Selected Financial Data.

The Selected Financial Data should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations together with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes to the financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions and projections about our industry, business and future financial results. Our actual results could differ materially from the results contemplated by these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed under 1A. Risk Factors and other sections in this Annual Report.

Executive Overview

In 2011, we saw ticket sales grow and the overall business improved and delivered growth in both revenue and operating results. Our strategy remains centered on expanding our presence in the world's largest live entertainment markets, leveraging our leadership position in the live entertainment industry to sell more tickets and grow our sponsorship and advertising revenue, while continuing to optimize our cost structure. We believe as the leading, global live event and ticketing company that we are well-positioned to better serve artists, teams, fans and venues.

Our Concerts segment delivered improved operating results as compared to last year through stronger arena show results and overall cost improvements. As we had planned, we reduced our number of amphitheater events, resulting in less overall attendance but also a reduction in the number of higher risk shows, delivering overall improvement in per show profitability in these venues. We have continued to build our presence in Arena and stadiums by leveraging our scale to drive more events and improve profitability. In addition, we continued to grow our festival base by investing in several new festivals both internationally and in North America.

Our Ticketing segment sold more tickets this year as compared to last year driven primarily by acquisitions and overall improvement in the business, partially offset by the planned decline in our amphitheater events. Overall, our revenue and operating results improved driven by higher volume and royalties, acquisition growth, fees earned for the 2012 Olympics ticket sales, higher resale market activity and overall fixed cost savings. Investment in our ticketing platform continues and we rolled out some enhancements to our clients during the year. We will continue to invest in a variety of initiatives aimed at improving the ticket buying process and overall fan and venue experience.

Our Artist Nation segment drove increased revenue and slight improvements in operations through higher artist management fees, partially offset by lower results in the artist services businesses driven by the timing of certain tours and higher costs. Our artist management business continues to focus on adding new artists, strengthening our management team by securing additional artist managers and pursuing strategic acquisitions to grow our global footprint.

Our eCommerce segment operations improved through growth in online advertising and higher upsell activity as compared to last year. We also saw higher fees from online tickets sold internationally, as the eCommerce segment took over management of all of our ticketing sites globally in 2011. We continue to focus on enhancing our online storefront, improving the functionality of our site to drive increased sales of tickets and upsell of other products, which drove an increase in the gross value of tickets sold online as well as an increased number of customers in our database. We have integrated our customer data sets into one unified data warehouse which allows us to provide data services to our clients to drive more ticket sales, and to better target our marketing communications with our fans.

Our Sponsorship segment delivered continued growth in revenue and operating results driven by the expansion of new strategic sponsors along with the renewal and growth of existing brand relationships. Our extensive on-site and online reach, global venue distribution network, artist relationships and ticketing operations are the key to securing long-term sponsorship agreements with major brands and we continue to look for ways to expand these assets and to extend further internationally in new markets.

We remain excited about the long-term potential of our company as we continue to focus on the key elements of our business model – promoting more concerts in more markets, growing our sponsorship and on-line revenue and selling more tickets while capturing more of the gross proceeds.

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Segment Overview

Our reportable segments are Concerts, Ticketing, Artist Nation, eCommerce and Sponsorship.

Concerts

Our Concerts segment principally involves the global promotion of live music events in our owned and/or operated venues and in rented third-party venues, the operation and management of music venues and the production of music festivals across the world. While our Concerts segment operates year-round, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters due to the seasonal nature of shows at our outdoor amphitheaters and festivals, which primarily occur May through September.

To judge the health of our Concerts segment, we primarily monitor the number of confirmed events in our network of owned and/or operated and third-party venues, talent fees, average paid attendance and advance ticket sales. In addition, at our owned and/or operated venues, we monitor attendance, ancillary revenue per fan and premium seat sales. For business that is conducted in foreign markets, we also compare the operating results from our foreign operations to prior periods on a constant dollar basis.

Ticketing

The Ticketing segment is primarily an agency business that sells tickets for events on behalf of our clients and retains a convenience charge and order processing fee for our services. We sell tickets through a combination of websites, call center services and ticket outlets. Our ticketing sales are impacted by fluctuations in the availability of events for sale to the public, which may vary depending upon scheduling by our clients.

To judge the health of our Ticketing segment, we primarily review the number of tickets sold through our ticketing operations, average convenience charges and order processing fees, the number of clients renewed and the average royalty rate paid to clients who use our ticketing services. For business that is conducted in foreign markets, we also compare the operating results from our foreign operations to prior periods on a constant dollar basis.

Artist Nation

The Artist Nation segment primarily provides management services to music recording artists in exchange for a commission on the earnings of these artists. Our Artist Nation segment also sells merchandise associated with musical artists at live performances, to retailers and directly to consumers via the internet and also provides other services to artists. Revenue earned from our Artist Nation segment is impacted to a large degree by the touring schedules of the artists we represent. Generally, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters as the period from May through September tends to be a popular time for touring events.

To judge the health of our Artist Nation segment, we primarily review the average annual earnings of each artist represented, percent of top artists on tour and planned album releases.

eCommerce

Our eCommerce segment manages our online activities including enhancements to our websites, bundling product offerings and online advertising at our websites. Through our websites, we sell tickets to our own events as well as tickets for our ticketing clients and disseminate event and related merchandise information online. This segment records a fee per ticket that is paid to it by the Ticketing segment on every ticket sold online via www.livenation.com and www.ticketmaster.com both domestically and internationally.

To judge the health of our eCommerce segment, we primarily review the number of unique visitors to our websites, the overall number of customers in our database, the gross value of tickets sold online, revenue related to the sale of other products and the online revenue received from sponsors advertising on our websites.

Sponsorship

Our Sponsorship segment employs a sales force that creates and maintains relationships with sponsors, through a combination of strategic, international, national and local opportunities for businesses to reach customers through our concert, venue, artist relationship and ticketing assets. We work with our corporate clients to help create marketing programs that drive their businesses.

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To judge the health of our Sponsorship segment, we primarily review the average revenue per sponsor, the total revenue generated through sponsorship arrangements and percent of expected revenue under contract.

See further discussion of our segments in Item 1. Business Our Business.

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	2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010 <i>(in thousands)</i>	2009	% Change 2011 to 2010	% Change 2010 to 2009
Revenue	\$ 5,383,998	\$ 5,063,748	\$ 4,181,021	6%	21%
Operating expenses:					
Direct operating expenses	3,789,488	3,658,310	3,357,245	4%	9%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,111,969	1,014,491	617,709	10%	64%
Depreciation and amortization	343,018	321,666	158,118	7%	*
Goodwill impairment	-	-	9,085	*	*
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	978	374	(2,983)	*	*
Corporate expenses	112,157	110,252	58,160	2%	90%
Acquisition transaction expenses	8,051	22,355	36,043	*	*
Operating income (loss)	18,337	(63,700)	(52,356)	*	22%
Operating margin	0.3%	(1.3)%	(1.3)%		
Interest expense	120,414	116,527	66,365		
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	21,315	-		
Interest income	(4,215)	(3,771)	(2,193)		
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	(7,742)	(4,928)	(1,851)		
Other expense (income) net	6,507	(4,189)	1		
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(96,627)	(188,654)	(114,678)		
Income tax expense (benefit)	(26,224)	15,154	11,333		
Loss from continuing operations	(70,403)	(203,808)	(126,011)		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	(4,228)	76,277		
Net loss	(70,403)	(208,036)	(49,734)		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	12,613	20,354	10,445		
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (83,016)	\$ (228,390)	\$ (60,179)		

Notes: Acquisitions and dispositions significantly impact the comparability of the historical consolidated financial data reflected in this schedule of Consolidated Results of Operations.

Non-cash and stock-based compensation expense of \$20.1 million, \$27.1 million and \$7.2 million is included in corporate expenses and \$40.5 million, \$34.5 million and \$9.5 million is included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There was no non-cash or stock-based compensation expense included in discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. A nominal amount is included in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2009. The non-cash and stock-based compensation expense for 2011, 2010 and 2009 includes expenses related to stock option and restricted stock grants. In 2011, we acquired the remaining equity interests of Front Line and as a result of this acquisition, recorded \$24.4 million of stock-based compensation expenses in selling, general and administrative expenses. For 2010 and 2009, non-cash and stock-based compensation expense includes incentive bonuses paid in stock in lieu of cash.

* Percentages are not meaningful.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Concerts (1)			
Total Estimated Events:			
North America	15,531	14,119	14,211
International	6,720	6,971	7,488
Total estimated events	22,251	21,090	21,699
Total Estimated Attendance (<i>rounded</i>):			
North America	31,060,000	30,603,000	32,876,000
International	15,742,000	16,659,000	19,272,000
Total estimated attendance	46,802,000	47,262,000	52,148,000
Ancillary net revenue per attendee:			
North America amphitheaters	\$ 18.08	\$ 17.57	\$ 17.96
International festivals	\$ 17.19	\$ 15.95	\$ 14.81
Ticketing (2)			
Number of tickets sold (<i>in thousands</i>):			
Concerts	71,044	63,833	10,084
Sports	26,768	22,074	-
Arts and theater	21,513	18,462	-
Family	14,176	11,469	-
Other (3)	7,867	4,420	-
	141,368	120,258	10,084
Gross value of tickets sold (<i>in thousands</i>)	\$ 8,442,517	\$ 7,466,957	\$ 552,752
Sponsorship/Advertising			
Online advertising revenue (<i>in thousands</i>)	\$ 51,057	\$ 38,493	\$ 2,956
Estimated average sponsorship revenue per sponsor (<i>rounded</i>)	\$ 234,000	\$ 204,000	\$ 190,000
eCommerce			
Gross value of tickets sold online (<i>in thousands</i>)	\$ 6,894,416	\$ 5,896,518	\$ 515,392
Number of customers in database (<i>rounded</i>)	110,208,000	98,007,000	23,500,000

(1) Events generally represent a single performance by an artist. Attendance generally represents the number of fans who were present at an event. Festivals are counted as one event in the quarter in which the festival begins but attendance is split over the days of the festival and can be split between quarters. Events and attendance metrics are estimated each quarter.

(2) The number and gross value of tickets sold includes primary tickets only and excludes tickets sold for the 2012 London Olympics. These metrics include tickets sold during the period regardless of event timing except for our promoted concerts in our owned and/or operated buildings and certain European territories where these tickets are recognized as the concerts occur. The tickets sold listed above for 2010 do not include 7.1 million tickets with a gross value of \$406.4 million for the pre-Merger period. Tickets sold for the full year ended December 31, 2010, including the pre-Merger period, were as follows:

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Concerts	66,843
Sports	23,733
Arts and theater	19,709
Family	12,467
Other	4,651
	127,403

(3) Other category includes tickets for comedy shows, facility tours, donations, lectures, seminars and cinemas.

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Revenue

Our revenue increased \$320.3 million, or 6%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$132.9 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$187.4 million, or 4%. The overall increase in revenue was primarily due to increases in our Concerts, Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments of \$67.8 million, \$150.7 million, \$31.0 million and \$56.6 million, respectively. The overall increase included incremental revenue of \$77.3 million resulting from the timing of the Merger.

Our revenue increased \$882.7 million, or 21%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$37.5 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$920.2 million, or 22%. The overall increase in revenue was primarily due to increases in our Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments of \$978.3 million, \$110.7 million and \$71.7 million, respectively, driven by the incorporation of the Ticketmaster results after the completion of the Merger partially offset by a decrease in our Concerts segment of \$266.0 million.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2011 and 2010 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Direct operating expenses

Our direct operating expenses increased \$131.2 million, or 4%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$102.3 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$28.9 million, or 1%. The overall increase in direct operating expenses was primarily due to increases in our Concerts, Ticketing and Artist Nation segments of \$36.1 million, \$58.3 million and \$27.9 million, respectively. The overall increase included incremental direct operating expenses of \$34.1 million resulting from the timing of the Merger.

Our direct operating expenses increased \$301.1 million, or 9%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$28.8 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$329.9 million, or 10%. The overall increase in direct operating expenses was primarily due to an increase in our Ticketing segment of \$478.3 million driven by the incorporation of the Ticketmaster results after the completion of the Merger partially offset by a decrease in our Concerts segment of \$191.9 million.

Direct operating expenses include artist fees, ticketing client royalties, show-related marketing and advertising expenses along with other costs.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2011 and 2010 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$97.5 million, or 10%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$17.6 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$79.9 million, or 8%. The overall increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increases in our Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments of \$38.4 million, \$19.2 million and \$29.2 million, respectively. The overall increase included incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$26.8 million resulting from the timing of the Merger and \$24.4 million related to the 2011 acquisition of the remaining interests in Front Line.

Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$396.8 million, or 64%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$2.7 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$399.5 million, or 65%. The overall increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increases in our Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments of \$297.3 million, \$57.3 million and \$24.1 million, respectively, driven by the incorporation of the Ticketmaster results after the completion of the Merger.

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More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2011 and 2010 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Depreciation and amortization

Our depreciation and amortization increased \$21.4 million, or 7%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$3.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, depreciation and amortization expense increased \$18.0 million. The overall increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to increases in our Ticketing and Artist Nation segments of \$15.9 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in our Concerts segment of \$6.7 million. During 2011, we recorded an impairment charge of \$24.1 million related primarily to two amphitheatres, a music theater, a club and contract intangibles.

Our depreciation and amortization increased \$163.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$0.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, depreciation and amortization expense increased \$163.6 million. The overall increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to increases in our Ticketing and Artist Nation segments of \$121.3 million and \$31.6 million, respectively, primarily driven by the addition of the definite-lived intangible assets due to the incorporation of the Ticketmaster results after the completion of the Merger. During 2010, we recorded an impairment charge of \$43.6 million related primarily to a club, a theatrical theater, a trade name and a contract intangible.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2011 and 2010 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Goodwill impairment

In 2009, we recorded deferred tax liabilities of \$9.1 million with an offset to goodwill primarily in connection with our 2006 acquisition of HOB Entertainment, Inc. Since the goodwill for this related reporting unit within our Concerts operating segment was fully impaired during 2008, we immediately recorded an impairment charge of \$9.1 million.

Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets

We recorded a net loss on sale of operating assets of \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to a net gain of \$3.0 million for the prior year. The net loss in 2010 is primarily the result of the \$5.2 million loss resulting from our sale of Paciolan in 2010 partially offset by gains of \$4.3 million on the sale of a music theater in Sweden and the final settlement received for the 2009 sale of a music theater in London. The net gain recorded in 2009 included \$2.2 million from the sales of our 20% equity investment in Marek Lieberberg Konzertagentur and a music theater in West Virginia.

Corporate expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$52.1 million, or 90%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to \$11.2 million in incremental non-cash compensation expense associated with equity awards exchanged or accelerated in connection with the Merger, \$4.7 million of severance cost associated with the reorganization of our business units subsequent to the Merger and \$35.8 million in incremental expense resulting from the expansion of corporate functions and other costs as a result of the Merger.

Acquisition transaction expenses

Acquisition transaction expenses were \$8.1 million, \$22.4 million and \$36.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The 2011 acquisition transaction expenses are primarily due to current year acquisition costs and ongoing litigation costs relating to the Merger partially offset by changes in the fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration. The 2010 acquisition transaction expenses are primarily due to costs associated with the completion of the Merger partially offset by changes in the fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration. The 2009 acquisition transaction expenses were primarily due to costs associated with the anticipated Merger.

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Interest expense

Interest expense increased \$3.9 million, or 3%, for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to higher debt balances from the debt obtained in the Merger for a full year.

Interest expense increased \$50.2 million, or 76%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to higher debt balances from the debt obtained in the Merger, and higher average interest rates.

Our debt balances and weighted average cost of debt, excluding unamortized debt discounts and premiums were \$1.732 billion and 6.0%, respectively, at December 31, 2011, and \$1.756 billion and 6.0%, respectively, at December 31, 2010.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

We recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$21.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, related to the replacement of our senior secured credit facilities in May 2010, with a new credit agreement that provides for \$1.2 billion in total credit facilities and the redemption of our redeemable preferred stock.

Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated affiliates

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates increased \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year, primarily due to a full year of income from our 2010 investments in Gellman Management LLC and Three Six Zero Grp Limited.

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates increased \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year, primarily due to income from our investment in a ticketing business in Mexico acquired as part of the Merger.

Other expense (income) net

Other expense of \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 includes the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$5.1 million in 2011.

Other income of \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$2.8 million in 2010.

Income taxes

Our 2011 effective tax rate of 27% represented a net tax benefit of \$26.2 million compared to our 2010 effective tax rate of 8% which represented a net tax expense of \$15.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2011, income tax benefit includes \$42.9 million tax benefit for reversal of valuation allowances recorded against United States federal and state deferred tax assets driven primarily by deferred tax attributes relating to the acquisition of the remaining interests in Front Line in the first quarter of 2011, tax benefit of \$11.5 million for Front Line's short period January 1, 2011 to February 4, 2011 United States federal tax return, tax expense of \$23.1 million related to statutory expense for non-United States entities, \$4.4 million expense for state and local income taxes and other tax expense of approximately \$0.7 million. The net decrease in 2011 tax expense as compared to 2010 is principally driven by the valuation allowance release related to the 2011 federal tax consolidation of Front Line with the Company's other domestic operations.

Our effective tax rate for 2010 was 8% as compared to an effective tax rate of 10% for 2009. The higher net tax expense in 2010 as compared to 2009 is principally driven by higher tax benefits recognized in 2009 related to settlements of uncertain tax positions.

Discontinued operations

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we reported \$4.2 million of additional expense related to the sale of our U.K. theatrical business as a loss on disposal.

In October 2009, we sold our remaining theatrical venues and operations in the United Kingdom to The Ambassador Theatre Group Limited for a gross sales price of \$148.7 million. After fees, expenses, and a working

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capital adjustment, we received \$111.3 million of net proceeds. The sale of the U.K. theatrical business resulted in a tax-free gain of \$56.6 million in 2009. Our discontinued operations reported income before loss (gain) on disposal of \$21.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. We recorded a gain on disposal of \$54.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased \$7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to reduced operating results for various entities, primarily internationally, along with the 2011 acquisitions of the remaining interests in Front Line and Vector partially offset by our acquisition of LN Ontario Concerts.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased \$9.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to better operating results for various entities, primarily internationally.

Table of Contents**Concerts Results of Operations**

Our Concerts segment operating results were, and discussions of significant variances are, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	% Change
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 3,506,188	\$ 3,438,350	\$ 3,704,322	2%	(7)%
Direct operating expenses	2,946,410	2,910,334	3,102,212	1%	(6)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	535,500	524,672	510,975	2%	3%
Depreciation and amortization	132,441	139,129	129,742	(5)%	7%
Goodwill impairment	-	-	9,085	*	*
Gain on sale of operating assets	(880)	(4,848)	(2,969)	*	*
Acquisition transaction expenses	(2,286)	(2,424)	1,117	*	*
Operating loss	\$ (104,997)	\$ (128,513)	\$ (45,840)	(18)%	*
Operating margin	(3.0)%	(3.7)%	(1.2)%		
Adjusted operating income **	\$ 30,275	\$ 15,366	\$ 99,846	97%	(85)%

* Percentages are not meaningful.

** Adjusted operating income (loss) is discussed in more detail and reconciled to operating income (loss) below.

Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010

Concerts revenue increased \$67.8 million, or 2%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$99.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue decreased \$31.6 million, or 1%, primarily due to a decrease in events and attendance from our planned show reduction in amphitheaters and reduced global touring activity partially offset by increased shows and attendance in arenas and stadiums.

Concerts direct operating expenses increased \$36.1 million, or 1%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$87.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses decreased \$51.0 million, or 2%, primarily due to reduced direct operating expenses related to amphitheaters and global touring activity as noted above along with the 2010 impairments of certain artist advances partially offset by higher expenses associated with the increased arena and stadium activity noted above and costs associated with investments in new festivals.

Concerts selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$10.8 million, or 2%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year driven by an increase of \$9.3 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Concerts depreciation and amortization decreased \$6.7 million, or 5%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$1.2 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, depreciation and amortization decreased \$7.9 million, or 6%, primarily due to an impairment charge of \$31.2 million recorded in 2010 related to a club and a contract intangible partially offset by an impairment charge in 2011 of \$24.1 million for two amphitheaters, a music theater, a club and contract intangibles.

Concerts gain on sale of operating assets was \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to \$4.8 million for the prior year. The 2010 gain was driven by a \$4.3 million gain on the sale of a music theater in Sweden and the final settlement received for the 2009 sale of a music theater in London.

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The decreased operating loss for Concerts was primarily related to improved arena and stadium results and reduced artist costs partially offset by investments in new festivals and reduced results in certain other festivals.

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Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Concerts revenue decreased \$266.0 million, or 7%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$33.2 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue decreased \$232.8 million, or 6%, primarily due to an overall decrease in events and attendance for stadiums and arenas, a decrease in average attendance for amphitheaters and a reduction in revenue of \$8.4 million related to the effect of our divestiture of two music theaters and a club in September 2009 and a music theater in Sweden in December 2010. Offsetting these decreases were strong festival operations internationally and an increase in revenue of \$10.5 million related to our acquisitions of Brand New Live B.V. in February 2009, Tecjet in March 2009 and Parcolimpico in November 2009.

Concerts direct operating expenses decreased \$191.9 million, or 6%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$27.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses decreased \$164.8 million, or 5%, primarily due to lower expenses associated with the decreased events along with \$4.6 million less expense due to the divestitures noted above. Partially offsetting these decreases were incremental direct operating expenses of \$2.8 million related to the acquisitions noted above and a \$13.4 million write-down related to certain artist advances.

Concerts selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$13.7 million, or 3%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$2.6 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$16.3 million, or 3%, due to higher costs related to salaries, insurance claims and new locations in 2010, \$5.8 million in severance relating to two reorganizations in North America and \$6.3 million in incremental expenses related to the acquisitions noted above. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$2.4 million relating to the divestitures noted above.

Concerts depreciation and amortization increased \$9.4 million, or 7%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to an impairment charge of \$31.2 million recorded in 2010 related to a *House of Blues* club and an artist contract intangible along with increased amortization expense relating to our April 2010 acquisition of the remaining 49% interest in LN Haymon. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases relating to \$9.7 million of impairments recorded during 2009 related to two theaters, four clubs and a theater development project that was no longer being pursued.

Concerts recorded a goodwill impairment of \$9.1 million in 2009 in connection with our 2006 acquisition of HOB Entertainment, Inc. with no impairment recorded in 2010.

Concerts gain on sale of operating assets was \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to a \$4.3 million gain on the sale of a music theater in Sweden and the final settlement received for the 2009 sale of a music theater in London.

Concerts acquisition transaction expenses decreased by \$3.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to a \$3.1 million adjustment recorded in 2010 related to the change in fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration.

The increase in operating loss for Concerts was primarily related to the reduced show results for stadiums, arenas and amphitheaters along with the write-down related to certain artist advances, partially offset by strong festival results.

Table of Contents**Ticketing Results of Operations**

Our Ticketing segment operating results were, and discussions of significant variances are, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change 2011 vs. 2010	% Change 2010 vs. 2009
	2011	2010	2009		
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 1,190,556	\$ 1,039,886	\$ 61,622	14%	*
Direct operating expenses	560,655	502,375	24,056	12%	*
Selling, general and administrative expenses	364,043	325,664	28,381	12%	*
Depreciation and amortization	147,443	131,533	10,275	12%	*
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(101)	5,186	5	*	*
Acquisition transaction expenses	1,314	780	-	*	*
Operating income (loss)	\$ 117,202	\$ 74,348	\$ (1,095)	58%	*
Operating margin	9.8%	7.1%	(1.8)%		
Adjusted operating income **	\$ 272,101	\$ 231,367	\$ 9,453	18%	*

* Percentages are not meaningful.

** Adjusted operating income (loss) is discussed in more detail and reconciled to operating income (loss) below.

Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010

Ticketing revenue increased \$150.7 million, or 14%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$25.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$125.6 million, or 12%, primarily due to incremental revenue of \$132.0 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions of Ticketnet, TGLP and Serviticket. In addition, we had increased ticket sales internationally, primarily in Germany, Australia, Turkey and Sweden, fees related to ticketing services for the 2012 London Olympics and higher resale volume. Partially offsetting these increases was a reduction in fees due to the full year impact of the change to the contract with AEG, which was a requirement of the DOJ approval of the Merger, and a reduction of \$3.7 million relating to our divestiture of Paciolan in 2010. Revenue related to ticketing service charges for our events where we control ticketing is deferred and recognized as the event occurs.

Ticketing direct operating expenses increased \$58.3 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$12.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$46.2 million, or 9%, primarily due to incremental direct operating expenses of \$62.0 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions noted above. We also had increased costs associated with the higher ticket sales internationally, partially offset by lower domestic direct costs and a reduction of \$1.7 million relating to our Paciolan divestiture.

Ticketing selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$38.4 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$7.7 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$30.7 million, or 9%, primarily due to incremental expenses of \$36.9 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions noted above. We also increased costs related to technology improvements we invested in during 2011. Partially offsetting these increases was a reduction in litigation settlement accruals and a reduction of \$1.1 million relating to our Paciolan divestiture.

Ticketing depreciation and amortization increased \$15.9 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$2.2 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, depreciation and amortization increased \$13.7 million, or 10%, primarily due to incremental depreciation and amortization of \$11.6 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions noted above along with increased amortization resulting from the addition of technology definite-lived intangible assets from

our Merger.

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Ticketing gain on sale of operating assets was \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to a loss on sale of operating assets of \$5.2 million for the prior year primarily due to the sale of Paciolan in March 2010.

The increase in operating income for Ticketing was primarily due to the impact from the Merger and other acquisitions, higher ticket sales and earnings from the 2012 Olympics, partially offset by investments made in technology improvements.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Ticketing revenue increased \$978.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the Merger. Revenue related to ticketing service charges for our events where we control ticketing is deferred and recognized as the event occurs.

Ticketing direct operating expenses increased \$478.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the Merger.

Ticketing selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$297.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the Merger which includes \$23.0 million of expense related to legal settlement accruals.

Ticketing depreciation and amortization increased \$121.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the \$115.7 million increase resulting from our Merger including a \$10.0 million impairment relating to an indefinite-lived intangible asset trade name, as well as \$4.5 million related to the acceleration of depreciation expense for the CTS ticketing platform assets that are no longer in use.

Ticketing loss on sale of operating assets of \$5.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 is primarily due to the sale of Paciolan in March 2010.

The increase in operating income for Ticketing was primarily due to the addition of the Ticketmaster ticketing operations.

Artist Nation Results of Operations

Our Artist Nation segment operating results were, and discussions of significant variances are, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	% Change
	2011	2010	2009	2011 vs. 2010	2010 vs. 2009
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 393,129	\$ 362,159	\$ 251,499	9%	44%
Direct operating expenses	260,884	233,016	202,281	12%	15%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	113,199	93,995	36,692	20%	*
Depreciation and amortization	50,412	41,520	9,963	21%	*
Loss on sale of operating assets	1,264	20	9	*	*
Acquisition transaction expenses	(7,758)	6,277	-	*	*
Operating income (loss)	\$ (24,872)	\$ (12,669)	\$ 2,554	96%	*
Operating margin	(6.3)%	(3.5)%	1.0%		
Adjusted operating income **	\$ 47,178	\$ 46,553	\$ 12,846	1%	*

* Percentages are not meaningful.

** Adjusted operating income (loss) is discussed in more detail and reconciled to operating income (loss) below.

Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010

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Artist Nation revenue increased \$31.0 million, or 9%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$2.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates,

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revenue increased \$28.9 million, or 8%, primarily due to incremental revenue of \$20.4 million resulting from the timing of our Merger, the 2011 acquisition of T-Shirt Printers and the 2010 acquisition of Sports Marketing and Entertainment, Inc. In addition, we generated higher management commissions and increased sales of premium ticket packages and merchandise. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline resulting from the transition of artist-related online businesses to the eCommerce segment in 2011.

Artist Nation direct operating expenses increased \$27.9 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$2.0 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$25.9 million, or 11%, primarily due to incremental direct operating expenses of \$16.0 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions noted above as well as higher costs associated with premium ticket packages and merchandise sales. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in direct operating expenses resulting from the transition of artist-related online businesses.

Artist Nation selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$19.2 million, or 20%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental stock-based compensation expense of \$24.4 million related to the first quarter 2011 acquisition of the remaining interests in Front Line along with incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$5.2 million resulting from the timing of our Merger and the acquisitions noted above. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in selling, general and administrative expenses resulting from the transition of artist-related online businesses.

Artist Nation depreciation and amortization increased \$8.9 million, or 21%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental amortization expense related to definite-lived intangible assets resulting from our Merger and other acquisitions and the acceleration of amortization expense for a tradename being phased out.

Artist Nation loss on sale of operating assets of \$1.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2011 is primarily due to the sale of an artist management company in January 2011.

Artist Nation acquisition transaction expenses decreased by \$14.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to decreases in the fair values of acquisition-related contingent consideration in 2011 relating to the timing of key artists tours as compared to 2010 increases in the fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration relating to improved projections for several artist management businesses.

The increased operating loss for Artist Nation was driven by incremental stock-based compensation expense related to the acquisition of the remaining interests in Front Line.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Artist Nation revenue increased \$110.7 million, or 44%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental revenue of \$160.9 million related to our Merger partially offset by a decline in sales of tour merchandise revenue driven by the timing of artist tours.

Artist Nation direct operating expenses increased \$30.7 million, or 15%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental direct operating expenses of \$72.3 million related to our Merger partially offset by a decline in tour merchandise expense driven by the timing of artist tours.

Artist Nation selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$57.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental selling, general and administrative expenses related to our Merger.

Artist Nation depreciation and amortization increased \$31.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental amortization expense related to definite-lived intangible assets resulting from our Merger.

Artist Nation acquisition transaction expenses were \$6.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily due to changes in the fair value of acquisition-related contingent consideration.

The increase in operating loss for Artist Nation was related to the decline in sales of tour merchandise and the impact of reduced touring schedules on the business acquired in the Merger.

Table of Contents**eCommerce Results of Operations**

Our eCommerce segment operating results were, and discussions of significant variances are, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change 2011 vs. 2010	% Change 2010 vs. 2009
	2011	2010	2009		
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 144,410	\$ 87,858	\$ 16,205	64%	*
Direct operating expenses	22,804	11,093	3,228	*	*
Selling, general and administrative expenses	70,697	41,520	17,440	70%	*
Depreciation and amortization	10,628	7,474	5,240	42%	43%
Loss on sale of operating assets	5	-	-	*	*
Operating income (loss)	\$ 40,276	\$ 27,771	\$ (9,703)	45%	*
Operating margin	27.9%	31.6%	(59.9)%		
Adjusted operating income (loss) **	\$ 51,114	\$ 36,165	\$ (4,247)	41%	*

* Percentages are not meaningful.

** Adjusted operating income (loss) is discussed in more detail and reconciled to operating income (loss) below.

Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010

eCommerce revenue increased \$56.6 million, or 64%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to increased online advertising and upsell revenue, the transition of the artist-related online business from the Artist Nation segment in 2011, the expansion of our eCommerce operations internationally, whereby eCommerce is now paid a fee for international online ticket sales in 2011, and incremental revenue of \$5.4 million resulting from the timing of our Merger.

eCommerce direct operating expenses increased \$11.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to incremental direct operating expenses resulting from the transition of the artist-related online business noted above.

eCommerce selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$29.2 million, or 70%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the expansion of our eCommerce operations internationally, the transition of the artist-related online business noted above, the investment in mobile and online technology and incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$3.0 million resulting from timing of the Merger.

eCommerce depreciation and amortization increased \$3.2 million, or 42%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year primarily due to additional depreciation expense relating to enhancements to our websites and online storefront.

The increased operating income for eCommerce was primarily a result of higher online advertising and upsell revenue, the expansion of our eCommerce operations internationally and the timing of the Merger, partially offset by the investment in mobile and online technology.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

eCommerce revenue increased \$71.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the \$70.2 million increase resulting from our Merger.

eCommerce direct operating expenses increased \$7.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the \$6.8 million increase resulting from our Merger.

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eCommerce selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$24.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the \$20.7 million increase resulting from our Merger.

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eCommerce depreciation and amortization increased \$2.2 million, or 43%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to the \$0.7 million increase resulting from our Merger along with additional depreciation expense in 2010 relating to enhancements to our websites and online storefront.

The increased operating income for eCommerce was primarily a result of our Merger.

Sponsorship Results of Operations

Our Sponsorship segment operating results were, and discussions of significant variances are, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			%	%
	2011	2010	2009	Change 2011 vs. 2010	Change 2010 vs. 2009
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 179,734	\$ 161,742	\$ 161,042	11%	0%
Direct operating expenses	33,171	28,355	44,917	17%	(37)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26,411	25,939	20,179	2%	29%
Depreciation and amortization	483	255	341	89%	(25)%
Loss on sale of operating assets	-	6	-	*	*
Operating income	\$ 119,669	\$ 107,187	\$ 95,605	12%	12%
Operating margin	66.6%	66.3%	59.4%		
Adjusted operating income **	\$ 120,911	\$ 108,058	\$ 95,946	12%	13%

* Percentages are not meaningful.

** Adjusted operating income (loss) is discussed in more detail and reconciled to operating income (loss) below.

Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010

Sponsorship revenue increased \$18.0 million, or 11%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$4.9 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$13.1 million, or 8%, primarily due to new sponsorship agreements, renewal or expansion of existing arrangements, marketing fees and expansion of our sponsorship operations.

Sponsorship direct operating expense increased \$4.8 million, or 17%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year. Excluding the increase of \$1.0 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$3.8 million, or 13%, primarily driven by higher costs related to the increased revenue.

The increased operating income was primarily due to new relationships and higher international festival sponsorships.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Although there was no significant change in revenue, Sponsorship direct operating expenses decreased \$16.6 million, or 37%, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily due to higher fees paid to artists related to tour sponsorship agreements in 2009. Excluding the expense relating to artist tour sponsorships, direct operating and selling, general and administrative expenses in total decreased \$1.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year. In 2010, we have changed the pay structures of many of our sponsorship sales force from a commission structure to a salary plus bonus structure to properly align sales incentives with the overall growth drivers and goals of the Company. This has caused a decrease in direct operating expenses and an increase in selling, general and

administrative expenses.

Overall, Sponsorship operating income increased \$11.6 million, or 12%, for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year primarily driven by higher international festival sponsorships.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Concerts	\$ (104,997)	\$ (128,513)	\$ (45,840)
Ticketing	117,202	74,348	(1,095)
Artist Nation	(24,872)	(12,669)	2,554
eCommerce	40,276	27,771	(9,703)
Sponsorship	119,669	107,187	95,605
Other	2,464	255	691
Corporate	(131,405)	(132,079)	(94,568)
Consolidated operating income (loss)	\$ 18,337	\$ (63,700)	\$ (52,356)

Reconciliation of Segment Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)

AOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that we define as operating income (loss) before acquisition expenses (including transaction costs, changes in the fair value of accrued acquisition-related contingent consideration arrangements, Merger bonuses, payments under the Azoff Trust note and acquisition-related severance), depreciation and amortization (including goodwill impairment), loss (gain) on sale of operating assets and non-cash and certain stock-based compensation expense (including expense associated with grants of certain stock-based awards which are classified as liabilities). We use AOI to evaluate the performance of our operating segments. We believe that information about AOI assists investors by allowing them to evaluate changes in the operating results of our portfolio of businesses separate from non-operational factors that affect net income, thus providing insights into both operations and the other factors that affect reported results. AOI is not calculated or presented in accordance with GAAP. A limitation of the use of AOI as a performance measure is that it does not reflect the periodic costs of certain amortizing assets used in generating revenue in our business. Accordingly, AOI should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, operating income (loss), net income (loss), and other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, this measure may vary among other companies; thus, AOI as presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

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The following table sets forth the computation of adjusted operating income (loss):

	Adjusted operating income (loss)	Non-cash and stock- based compensation expense	Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets <i>(in thousands)</i>	Depreciation and amortization	Acquisition expenses	Operating income (loss)
2011						
Concerts	\$ 30,275	\$ 5,995	\$ (880)	\$ 132,441	\$ (2,284)	\$ (104,997)
Ticketing	272,101	5,402	(101)	147,443	2,155	117,202
Artist Nation	47,178	28,132	1,264	50,412	(7,758)	(24,872)
eCommerce	51,114	205	5	10,628	-	40,276
Sponsorship	120,911	763	-	483	(4)	119,669
Other and Eliminations	2,298	-	689	(855)	-	2,464
Corporate	(85,972)	20,148	1	2,466	22,818	(131,405)
Total	\$ 437,905	\$ 60,645	\$ 978	\$ 343,018	\$ 14,927	\$ 18,337
2010						
Concerts	\$ 15,366	\$ 11,603	\$ (4,848)	\$ 139,129	\$ (2,005)	\$ (128,513)
Ticketing	231,367	11,953	5,186	131,533	8,347	74,348
Artist Nation	46,553	10,205	20	41,520	7,477	(12,669)
eCommerce	36,165	288	-	7,474	632	27,771
Sponsorship	108,058	459	6	255	151	107,187
Other and Eliminations	(250)	-	6	(511)	-	255
Corporate	(74,444)	27,099	4	2,266	28,266	(132,079)
Total	\$ 362,815	\$ 61,607	\$ 374	\$ 321,666	\$ 42,868	\$ (63,700)
2009						
Concerts	\$ 99,846	\$ 8,711	\$ (2,969)	\$ 138,827	\$ 1,117	\$ (45,840)
Ticketing	9,453	268	5	10,275	-	(1,095)
Artist Nation	12,846	320	9	9,963	-	2,554
eCommerce	(4,247)	216	-	5,240	-	(9,703)
Sponsorship	95,946	-	-	341	-	95,605
Other and Eliminations	987	-	(30)	276	50	691
Corporate	(50,233)	7,176	2	2,281	34,876	(94,568)
Total	\$ 164,598	\$ 16,691	\$ (2,983)	\$ 167,203	\$ 36,043	\$ (52,356)

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our working capital requirements and capital for our general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and capital expenditures, are funded from operations or from borrowings under our senior secured credit facility described below. Our cash is currently centrally managed on a worldwide basis. Our primary short-term liquidity needs are to fund general working capital requirements and capital expenditures while our long-term liquidity needs are primarily related to acquisitions and debt repayment. Our primary sources of funds for our short-term liquidity needs will be cash flows from operations and borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, while our long-term sources of funds will be from cash flows from operations, long-term bank borrowings and other debt or equity financing.

Our balance sheets reflect cash and cash equivalents of \$844.3 million at December 31, 2011 and \$892.8 million at December 31, 2010. Included in the December 31, 2011 and 2010 cash and cash equivalents balance is \$373.9 million and \$384.5 million, respectively, of funds representing amounts equal to the face value of tickets sold on behalf of clients and the clients' share of convenience and order processing charges, or client funds. We do not utilize client funds for our own financing or investing activities as the amounts are payable to clients. Our balance sheets reflect current and long-term debt of \$1.716 billion at December 31, 2011 and \$1.732 billion at December 31, 2010. Our weighted-average cost of debt, excluding the debt discounts on our term loan and convertible notes and the debt premium on our 10.75% senior notes, was 6.0% at December 31, 2011.

Our cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts managed by third-party financial institutions and consist of cash in our operating accounts and invested cash. Cash held in operating accounts in many cases exceeds the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. The invested cash is in interest-bearing funds consisting primarily of bank deposits and money market funds. While we monitor cash and cash equivalent balances in our operating accounts on a regular basis and adjust the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our cash and cash equivalents; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our cash and cash equivalents will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

For our Concerts segment, we generally receive cash related to ticket revenue at our owned and/or operated venues in advance of the event, which is recorded in deferred revenue until the event occurs. With the exception of some upfront costs and artist deposits, which are recorded in prepaid expenses until the event occurs, we pay the majority of event-related expenses at or after the event.

We view our available cash as cash and cash equivalents, less ticketing-related client funds, less event-related deferred revenue, less accrued expenses due to artists and for cash collected on behalf of others for ticket sales, plus event-related prepaids. This is essentially our cash available to, among other things, repay debt balances, make acquisitions and finance capital expenditures.

Our intra-year cash fluctuations are impacted by the seasonality of our various businesses. Examples of seasonal effects include our Concerts and Artist Nation segments, which report the majority of their revenue in the second and third quarters. Cash inflows and outflows depend on the timing of event-related payments but the majority of the inflows generally occur prior to the event. See [Seasonality](#) below. We believe that we have sufficient financial flexibility to fund these fluctuations and to access the global capital markets on satisfactory terms and in adequate amounts, although there can be no assurance that this will be the case, and capital could be less accessible and/or more costly given current economic conditions. We expect cash flow from operations and borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, along with other financing alternatives, to satisfy working capital, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for at least the succeeding year.

We may need to incur additional debt or issue equity to make other strategic acquisitions or investments. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. We may make significant acquisitions in the near term, subject to limitations imposed by our financing documents and market conditions.

The lenders under our revolving loans and counterparties to our interest rate hedge agreements consist of banks and other third-party financial institutions. While we currently have no indications or expectations that such lenders and counterparties will be unable to fund their commitments as required, we can provide no assurances that future funding availability will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets. Should an individual lender default on its obligations, the remaining lenders would not be required to fund the shortfall, resulting in a reduction in the total amount available to us for future borrowings, but would remain obligated to fund their own commitments. Should any counterparty to our interest rate hedge agreements default on its obligations, we could experience higher interest rate volatility during the period of any such default.

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Sources of Cash

Liberty Media Subscription Agreement

In February 2011, we entered into a subscription agreement with Liberty Media. Pursuant to the subscription agreement, in February and June 2011, we sold to Liberty Media 1.8 million and 5.5 million shares, respectively, of our common stock for cash consideration of \$18.8 million and \$57.7 million, respectively.

May 2010 Senior Secured Credit Facility

In May 2010, we replaced our existing senior secured credit facilities, including the Ticketmaster senior secured credit facility, by entering into a credit agreement dated as of May 6, 2010 that provides for \$1.2 billion in credit facilities. This senior secured credit facility consists of (i) a \$100 million term loan A with a maturity of five and one-half years, (ii) an \$800 million term loan B with a maturity of six and one-half years and (iii) a \$300 million revolving credit facility with a maturity of five years. In addition, subject to certain conditions, we have the right to increase such term loan facilities by up to \$300 million in the aggregate. The five-year revolving credit facility provides for borrowings up to the amount of the facility with sublimits of up to (i) \$150 million to be available for the issuance of letters of credit, (ii) \$50 million to be available for swingline loans and (iii) \$100 million to be available for borrowings in foreign currencies. The senior secured credit facility is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries and on 65% of the capital stock of our wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries.

The interest rates per annum applicable to loans under the senior secured credit facility are, at our option, equal to either LIBOR plus 3.0% or a base rate plus 2.0%, subject to stepdowns based on our leverage ratio. The interest rate for the term loan B is subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.5% and a base rate floor of 2.5%. We are required to pay a commitment fee of 0.5% per year on the undrawn portion available under the revolving credit facility and variable fees on outstanding letters of credit.

During the first five and one-quarter years after the closing date, we are required to make quarterly payments on the term loan A at a rate ranging from 5% of the original principal amount in the first year of the facility to 40% in the last half-year of the facility. During the first six and one-quarter years after the closing date, we are required to make quarterly amortization payments on the term loan B at a rate of 0.25% of the original principal amount thereof. We are also required to make mandatory prepayments of the loans under the credit agreement, subject to specified exceptions, from excess cash flow, and with the proceeds of asset sales, debt issuances and specified other events.

Borrowings on the May 2010 senior secured credit facility were primarily used to repay the borrowings under our and Ticketmaster's then existing credit facilities, convert existing preferred stock of one of our subsidiaries into the right to receive a cash payment and settle this obligation, pay related fees and expenses and for general corporate purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we made principal payments totaling \$16.8 million on these term loans. At December 31, 2011, the outstanding balances on the term loans, net of discount were \$870.5 million. There were no borrowings under the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2011. Based on our letters of credit of \$58.8 million, \$241.2 million was available for future borrowings.

8.125% Senior Notes

In May 2010, we issued \$250 million of 8.125% senior notes due 2018. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year, beginning on November 15, 2010, and the notes will mature on May 15, 2018. We may redeem some or all of the notes at any time prior to May 15, 2014 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, plus a make-whole premium using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate plus 50 basis points. We may also redeem up to 35% of the notes from the proceeds of certain equity offerings prior to May 15, 2013, at a price equal to 108.125% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, on or after May 15, 2014, we may redeem some or all of the notes at any time at redemption prices that start at 104.063% of the principal amount. We must also offer to redeem the notes at 101% of the aggregate principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date, if we experience certain kinds of changes of control. Borrowings on the 8.125% senior notes were primarily used to partially repay the borrowings under our and Ticketmaster's then existing credit facilities. At December 31, 2011, the outstanding balance on the 8.125% senior notes was \$250.0 million.

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Our senior secured credit facility, which was entered into in May 2010, contains a number of covenants and restrictions that, among other things, requires us to satisfy certain financial covenants and restricts our and our subsidiaries' ability to incur additional debt, make certain investments and acquisitions, repurchase our stock and prepay certain indebtedness, create liens, enter into agreements with affiliates, modify the nature of our business, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, transfer and sell material assets, merge or consolidate, and pay dividends and make distributions (with the exception of subsidiary dividends or distributions to the parent company or other subsidiaries on at least a pro-rata basis with any noncontrolling interest partners). Non-compliance with one or more of the covenants and restrictions could result in the full or partial principal balance of the credit facility becoming immediately due and payable. The senior secured credit facility agreement has two covenants measured quarterly that relate to total leverage and interest coverage. The consolidated total leverage covenant requires us to maintain a ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated EBITDA (both as defined in the credit agreement) of 4.5x over the trailing four consecutive quarters. The total leverage ratio will reduce to 4.0x on September 30, 2012, 3.75x on September 30, 2013 and 3.5x on March 31, 2015. The consolidated interest coverage covenant requires us to maintain a minimum ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense (both as defined in the credit agreement) of 2.75x over the trailing four consecutive quarters. The interest coverage ratio will increase to 3.0x on September 30, 2012.

The indentures governing our 10.75% senior notes and the 8.125% senior notes contain covenants that limit, among other things, our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur certain additional indebtedness and issue preferred stock; make certain distributions, investments and other restricted payments; sell certain assets; agree to any restrictions on the ability of restricted subsidiaries to make payments to us; merge, consolidate or sell all of our assets; create certain liens; and engage in transactions with affiliates on terms that are not arm's length. Certain covenants, including those pertaining to incurrence of indebtedness, restricted payments, asset sales, mergers and transactions with affiliates will be suspended during any period in which the notes are rated investment grade by both rating agencies and no default or event of default under the indentures has occurred and is continuing. The 10.75% senior notes and the 8.125% senior notes each contain two incurrence-based financial covenants, as defined, requiring a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 2.0 to 1.0 and a maximum secured indebtedness leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.0.

Some of our other subsidiary indebtedness includes restrictions on acquisitions and prohibits payment of ordinary dividends. They also have financial covenants including minimum consolidated EBITDA to consolidated net interest payable, minimum consolidated cash flow to consolidated debt service and maximum consolidated debt to consolidated EBITDA, all as defined in the applicable debt agreements.

As of December 31, 2011, we believe we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants. We expect to remain in compliance with all of our debt covenants throughout 2012.

Disposal of Assets

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we received \$7.4 million of proceeds primarily related to the sale of an amphitheater in San Antonio and a payment received in the first quarter of 2011 relating to the 2010 sale of a music theater in Sweden. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received \$35.8 million of proceeds primarily related to the sale of Paciolan and a music theater in Sweden. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we received \$174.3 million of proceeds primarily related to the sales of our U.K. theatrical business and three venues in Boston. These proceeds are presented net of any cash included in the businesses sold.

Uses of Cash***Acquisitions***

When we make acquisitions, the acquired entity may have cash on its balance sheet at the time of acquisition. All amounts discussed in this section are presented net of any cash acquired. During 2011, we used \$39.5 million in cash primarily for the acquisitions in our Artist Nation segment of interests in four artist management companies in the United Kingdom and the United States, the April 2011 acquisition in our Ticketing segment of Serviticket, the October 2011 acquisition in our Artist Nation segment of T-Shirt Printers, the December 2011 acquisition in our Concerts segment of LN-HS Concerts and the December 2011 acquisition in our eCommerce segment of BigChampagne.

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During 2010, our cash increased by \$491.5 million from acquisitions in our Concerts, Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments, primarily related to cash on hand in our Merger with Ticketmaster partially offset by our acquisition of Ticketnet, a ticketing company in France.

During 2009, we used \$9.7 million in cash for acquisitions in our Concerts segment, primarily related to our acquisitions of Tecjet, a company that holds the lease for a venue in Scotland, Brand New Live B.V., a concert promotion company in the Netherlands, and Parcolimpico, which manages facilities and venues in Turin, Italy.

Purchases of Intangibles

In 2011 and 2010, we used \$2.6 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, in cash primarily related to a naming rights agreement for a Holland music event. In 2009, we used \$27.9 million in cash primarily related to certain artist rights agreements entered into in 2008.

Capital Expenditures

Venue and ticketing operations are capital intensive businesses, requiring continual investment in our existing venues and ticketing system to address audience and artist expectations, technological industry advances and various federal, state and/or local regulations.

We categorize capital outlays between maintenance capital expenditures and revenue generating capital expenditures. Maintenance capital expenditures are associated with the renewal and improvement of existing venues and information systems, web development and administrative offices. Revenue generating capital expenditures generally relate to the construction of new venues or major renovations to existing buildings or buildings that are being added to our venue network or the development of new online or ticketing tools or technology enhancements. Revenue generating capital expenditures can also include smaller projects whose purpose is to add revenue and/or improve operating income. Capital expenditures typically increase during periods when venues are not in operation since that is the time that such improvements can be completed.

Our capital expenditures, including accruals but excluding expenditures funded by outside parties such as landlords or replacements funded by insurance companies, consisted of the following:

	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Maintenance capital expenditures	\$ 64,351	\$ 47,471	\$ 16,903
Revenue generating capital expenditures	47,693	26,367	34,254
Total capital expenditures	\$ 112,044	\$ 73,838	\$ 51,157

Maintenance capital expenditures for 2011 increased from the prior year primarily due to expenditures relating to the integration of our financial systems and offices as a result of the Merger along with timing of maintenance expenditures related to venues, ticketing technology and client ticketing equipment.

Revenue generating capital expenditures for 2011 increased from the prior year primarily related to the re-platforming of our ticketing system and website enhancements.

Maintenance capital expenditures for 2010 increased from the prior year primarily due to expenditures for our ticketing systems as part of the Merger.

Revenue generating capital expenditures for 2010 primarily related to ticketing system and website enhancements. Revenue generating capital expenditures for 2010 decreased from the prior year primarily due to the 2009 development and renovation of various venues including a *House of Blues* club in Boston, the Gibson Amphitheater in California and the AMG venue expansion in Birmingham.

We currently expect capital expenditures to be approximately \$125 million for the year ending December 31, 2012.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Firm Commitments

In addition to the scheduled maturities on our debt, we have future cash obligations under various types of contracts. We lease office space, certain equipment and some of the venues used in our concert operations under

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long-term operating leases. Some of our lease agreements contain renewal options and annual rental escalation clauses (generally tied to the consumer price index), as well as provisions for our payment of utilities and maintenance. We also have minimum payments associated with non-cancelable contracts related to our operations such as artist guarantee contracts. As part of our ongoing capital projects, we will enter into construction-related commitments for future capital expenditure work. The scheduled maturities discussed below represent contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011 and thus do not represent all expected expenditures for those periods.

The scheduled maturities of our outstanding long-term debt, future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable lease agreements, minimum payments under other non-cancelable contracts and capital expenditure commitments as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Payments Due by Period				2017 and thereafter
	Total	2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	
			<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Long-term debt obligations, including current maturities:					
Term loans and revolving credit facility	\$ 873,500	\$ 18,000	\$ 48,500	\$ 807,000	\$ -
8.125% senior notes	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
10.75% senior notes	286,980	-	-	286,980	-
2.875% convertible senior notes	220,000	-	220,000	-	-
Other long-term debt	101,871	34,632	24,993	32,544	9,702
Estimated interest payments (1)	488,366	102,034	195,911	156,482	33,939
Non-cancelable operating leases (2)	1,700,593	110,085	196,400	175,046	1,219,062
Non-cancelable contracts (2)	971,729	414,252	393,098	93,062	71,317
Capital expenditures	394	269	50	50	25
Contingent consideration	8,363	1,471	6,892	-	-
Deferred consideration	9,678	7,076	2,602	-	-
Total	\$ 4,911,474	\$ 687,819	\$ 1,088,446	\$ 1,551,164	\$ 1,584,045

(1) Includes interest on the 2.875% convertible senior notes through July 2014. Excludes interest on the outstanding revolver balance which is zero as of December 31, 2011.

(2) Commitment amounts for non-cancelable operating leases and non-cancelable contracts which stipulate an increase in the commitment amount based on an inflationary index have been estimated using an inflation factor of 2.5% for North America and 3.1% for the United Kingdom.

During 2006, in connection with our acquisition of the Historic Theatre Group, we guaranteed obligations related to a lease agreement. In the event of default, we could be liable for obligations which have future lease payments (undiscounted) of approximately \$24.7 million through the end of 2035 which are not reflected in the table above. The scheduled future minimum rentals for this lease for the years 2012 through 2016 are \$1.6 million each year. The venues under the lease agreement were included in the sale of our North American theatrical business. We entered into an Assumption Agreement with the buyer in connection with the sale, under which the buyer is assuming our obligations under the guaranty, however we remain contingently liable to the lessor. We believe that the likelihood of a material liability being triggered under this lease is remote, and no liability has been accrued for these contingent lease obligations as of December 31, 2011.

Aggregate minimum rentals of \$79.9 million to be received in years 2012 through 2020 under non-cancelable subleases are excluded from the commitment amounts in the above table.

Guarantees of Third-Party Obligations

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As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, we guaranteed the debt of third parties of approximately \$13.1 million and \$3.2 million for each of the respective periods, primarily related to maximum credit limits on employee and tour-related credit cards and guarantees of bank lines of credit of a nonconsolidated affiliate and a third-party promoter.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 135,705	\$ 158,518	\$ 57,275
Investing activities	\$ (152,017)	\$ 452,987	\$ 77,481
Financing activities	\$ (44,379)	\$ 49,086	\$ (124,356)

Operating Activities**Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010**

Cash provided by operations was \$135.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to \$158.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The \$22.8 million decrease in cash provided by operations resulted primarily from the net changes in the operating balance sheet accounts largely offset by the increase in the cash-related portion of net income. In 2011, we received less deferred revenue and increased accounts receivable and other assets partially offset by lower prepaid expenses as compared to the prior year. Also contributing to the decrease in cash provided by operations was \$22.2 million in payments related to the 2011 acquisition of certain of the remaining equity interests in Front Line that were classified as liabilities.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Cash provided by operations was \$158.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$57.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$101.2 million increase in cash provided by operations resulted primarily from the increase in the cash-related portion of net income.

Investing Activities**Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010**

Cash used in investing activities was \$152.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$453.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The \$605.0 million increase in cash used by investing activities is primarily due to \$576.5 million of cash acquired in the Merger in 2010, fewer disposals of assets and an increase in purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

Cash provided by investing activities was \$453.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$77.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$375.5 million increase in cash provided by investing activities is primarily due to cash acquired in the Merger partially offset by higher proceeds received in 2009 from the disposal of operating assets.

Financing Activities**Year Ended 2011 Compared to Year Ended 2010**

Cash used in financing activities was \$44.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$49.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The \$93.5 million increase in cash used by financing activities is primarily a result of net proceeds received in 2010 from the issuance of \$250 million of 8.125% senior notes and our new senior secured credit facility, after repayment of the borrowings under the Live Nation and Ticketmaster credit facilities, payment of debt issuance costs as well as the redemption of preferred stock, as compared to only a net pay-down in 2011 on the new term loans. The increase was also a result of cash used for purchases of non-controlling interests, primarily related to the 2011 acquisition of the remaining equity interests in Front Line. These increases were partially offset by proceeds received in 2011 from the sale of common stock in connection with the subscription agreement with Liberty Media.

Year Ended 2010 Compared to Year Ended 2009

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Cash provided by financing activities was \$49.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to cash used in financing activities of \$124.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$173.5 million

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increase in cash provided by financing activities was primarily a result of net proceeds received in 2010 from the issuance of \$250 million of 8.125% senior notes and our new senior secured credit facility, after repayment of the borrowings under the Live Nation and Ticketmaster credit facilities, payment of debt issuance costs as well as the redemption of preferred stock, as compared to an overall net paydown in the prior year resulting primarily from a paydown on our term loan from asset sale proceeds.

Seasonality

Our Concerts and Artist Nation segments typically experience higher operating income in the second and third quarters as our outdoor venues and international festivals are primarily used or occur during May through September, and our artists touring activity is higher. In addition, the timing of the on-sale of tickets and the tours of top-grossing acts can impact comparability of quarterly results year over year, although annual results may not be impacted. Our Ticketing segment sales are impacted by fluctuations in the availability of events for sale to the public, which vary depending upon scheduling by our clients.

Cash flows from our Concerts segment typically have a slightly different seasonality as payments are often made for artist performance fees and production costs in advance of the date the related event tickets go on sale. These artist fees and production costs are expensed when the event occurs. Once tickets for an event go on sale, we generally begin to receive payments from ticket sales in advance of when the event occurs. We record these ticket sales as revenue when the event occurs.

We expect these trends to continue in the future. See Item 1A. Risk Factors: Our operations are seasonal and our results of operations vary from quarter to quarter and year over year, so our financial performance in certain quarters may not be indicative of, or comparable to, our financial performance in subsequent quarters or years.

Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks arising from changes in market rates and prices, including movements in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

We have operations in countries throughout the world. The financial results of our foreign operations are measured in their local currencies. As a result, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in the foreign markets in which we have operations. Currently, we do not operate in any hyper-inflationary countries. Our foreign operations reported operating income of \$119.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. We estimate that a 10% change in the value of the United States dollar relative to foreign currencies would change our operating income for the year ended December 31, 2011 by \$12.0 million. As of December 31, 2011, our primary foreign exchange exposure included the Euro, British Pound and Canadian Dollar. This analysis does not consider the implication such currency fluctuations could have on the overall economic conditions of the United States or other foreign countries in which we operate or on the results of operations of our foreign entities.

We primarily use forward currency contracts in addition to options to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risk associated with short-term artist fee commitments. We also enter into forward currency contracts to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with changes in foreign currency rates on forecasted operating income. At December 31, 2011, we had forward currency contracts outstanding with a notional amount of \$32.5 million.

Interest Rate Risk

Our market risk is also affected by changes in interest rates. We had \$1.716 billion of total debt, net of unamortized discounts and premiums, outstanding as of December 31, 2011. Of the total amount, taking into consideration existing interest rate hedges, we had \$925.0 million of fixed-rate debt and \$790.7 million of floating-rate debt.

Based on the amount of our floating-rate debt as of December 31, 2011, each 25 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would increase or decrease our annual interest expense and cash outlay by approximately \$2.0 million when the floor rate is not applicable. This potential increase or decrease is based on the simplified assumption that the level of floating-rate debt remains constant with an immediate across-the-board increase or decrease as of December 31, 2011 with no subsequent change in rates for the remainder of the period.

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At December 31, 2011, we have one interest rate cap agreement that is designated as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes. The interest rate cap had a notional amount of \$87.5 million at December 31, 2011, to limit our cash flow exposure to an interest rate of 4% per annum. This agreement expires on June 30, 2013. The fair value of this agreement at December 31, 2011 was a de minimis asset. This agreement was put in place to reduce the variability of a portion of the cash flows from the interest payments related to the May 2010 senior secured credit facility. The terms of the May 2010 senior secured credit facility require one or more interest rate protection agreements, with an effect of fixing or limiting the interest costs, for at least 50% of the consolidated total funded debt at the closing date for at least three years. Upon the execution of this interest rate cap agreement, the existing interest rate protection agreements fully met this requirement.

Through our AMG subsidiary, we have two interest rate swap agreements with a \$32.1 million aggregate notional amount that effectively convert a portion of our floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate basis. Both agreements expire in December 2015. Also, in connection with the financing of the redevelopment of the O₂ Dublin, we have an interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of \$11.4 million that expires in December 2013 effectively converting a portion of our floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate basis. These interest rate swap agreements have not been designated as hedging instruments. Therefore, any change in fair value is recorded in earnings during the period of the change.

We currently have 2.875% convertible senior notes due 2027 with a principal amount of \$220.0 million. Beginning with the period commencing on July 20, 2014 and ending on January 14, 2015, and for each of the interest periods commencing thereafter, we will pay contingent interest on the notes if the average trading price of the notes during the five consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately preceding the first day of the applicable interest period equals or exceeds 120% of the principal amount of the notes. The contingent interest payable per note will equal 0.25% per year of the average trading price of such note during the applicable five trading-day reference period, payable in arrears.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements which requires an entity to allocate consideration at the inception of an arrangement to all of its deliverables based on their relative selling prices. This guidance eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation and requires allocation using the relative-selling-price method in all circumstances in which an entity recognizes revenue for an arrangement with multiple deliverables. We adopted this guidance on January 1, 2011 and are applying it prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance on disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations which amends and requires additional pro forma disclosure requirements for material business combinations on an individual or aggregate basis including pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity as if the acquisition date(s) had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. This guidance also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosure requirements to include a description of the nature and amount of any material non-recurring adjustments that are directly attributable to the business combination. We adopted this guidance and are applying it prospectively to business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2011.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance which revises the manner in which entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. The new guidance eliminates the presentation option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate, but consecutive, statements. In December 2011, the FASB deferred indefinitely the effective date for a portion of this guidance relating to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. The remainder of this guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption of the new guidance is permitted and full retrospective application is required. We have adopted all parts of this guidance that were not deferred as of December 31, 2011.

In September 2011, the FASB issued guidance which gives companies the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount and, in some cases, bypass the two-step impairment test. This guidance is effective for goodwill impairment tests performed in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption of the new guidance is permitted. We adopted this guidance on October 1, 2011.

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Recently Issued Pronouncements

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance that improves comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements. This guidance clarifies the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including (1) the application of the highest and best use and valuation premise concepts, (2) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's stockholders' equity, and (3) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. It also requires additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. The amendments in this guidance are to be applied prospectively, and are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We will adopt this guidance on January 1, 2012 and the adoption of this standard will not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates that are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The result of these evaluations forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amount of revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such difference could be material. Management believes that the following accounting estimates are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, and they require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The following narrative describes these critical accounting estimates, the judgments and assumptions and the effect if actual results differ from these assumptions.

Consolidation

Intercompany accounts among the consolidated businesses have been eliminated in consolidation. Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests is reflected in the statements of operations for consolidated affiliates. We consolidate entities in which we own more than 50% of the voting common stock and control operations and also variable interest entities for which we are the primary beneficiary. Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates in which we own more than 20% of the voting common stock or otherwise exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the nonconsolidated affiliate are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates in which we own less than 20% of the voting common stock are accounted for using the cost method of accounting.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectability of our accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Generally, we record specific reserves to reduce the amounts recorded to what we believe will be collected when a customer's account ages beyond typical collection patterns, or we become aware of a customer's inability to meet its financial obligations.

We believe that the credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large number and the geographic diversification of our customers.

Business Combinations

We account for our business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree are recognized and measured as of the acquisition date at fair value. Additionally, contingent consideration is recorded at fair value on the acquisition date, and classified as a liability. Goodwill is recognized to the extent by which the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree exceeds the recognized bases of the identifiable assets acquired, net of assumed liabilities. Determining the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests requires management's judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates and asset lives among other items.

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Property, Plant and Equipment

We test for possible impairment of property, plant and equipment whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner that the asset is intended to be used indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If indicators exist, we compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the assets to the carrying amount of those assets. If the carrying value is greater than the estimated undiscounted future cash flows, the cost basis of the asset is reduced to reflect the current fair value. We use various assumptions in determining the current fair market value of these assets, including future expected cash flows and discount rates, as well as future salvage values and other fair value measures. Our impairment loss calculations require us to apply judgment in estimating future cash flows, including forecasting useful lives of the assets and selecting the discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows.

If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments used in estimating future cash flows and asset fair values, we may be exposed to future impairment losses that could be material to our results of operations.

Intangibles

We test for possible impairment of definite-lived intangible assets whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner in which the asset is intended to be used which may indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. When specific assets are determined to be unrecoverable, the cost basis of the asset is reduced to reflect the current fair value.

We test for possible impairment of indefinite-lived intangible assets on at least an annual basis by comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. When specific asset carrying values are determined to be less than the fair value, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to reflect the current fair value.

We use various assumptions in determining the current fair market value of these definite-lived and indefinite-lived assets, including future expected cash flows and discount rates, as well as other fair value measures. For intangibles related to artist rights, we use assumptions about future revenue and operating income for the rights acquired. These projections are based on information about the artists' past results and expectations about future results. Our impairment loss calculations require us to apply judgment in estimating future cash flows, including forecasting useful lives of the assets and selecting the discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows.

If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments used in estimating future cash flows and asset fair values, we may be exposed to future impairment losses that could be material to our results of operations.

Goodwill

We review goodwill for impairment annually, as of October 1, using a three-step process. The first step is a qualitative evaluation as to whether or not it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of our reporting units are less than its carrying value using an assessment of relevant events and circumstances. Examples of such events and circumstances include financial performance, industry and market conditions, macroeconomic conditions, reporting unit-specific events, historical results of goodwill impairment testing and the timing of the last performance of step two. If any reporting units are concluded to be more likely impaired than not, a second step is performed for that reporting unit. This second step, used to quantitatively screen for potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. The third step, employed for any reporting unit that fails step two, is used to measure the amount of any potential impairment and compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit with the carrying amount of goodwill. We also test goodwill for impairment in other periods if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

The second and third steps that we use to evaluate goodwill for impairment involve the determination of the fair value of our reporting units. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates relating to future cash flows, including our interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations, and assumptions about our strategic plans with regard to our operations. Due to the uncertainties associated with such estimates, actual results could differ from such estimates.

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In developing fair values for our reporting units, we may employ a market multiple or a discounted cash flow methodology. The market multiple methodology compares us to similar companies on the basis of risk characteristics to determine its risk profile relative to the comparable companies as a group. This analysis generally focuses on quantitative considerations, which include financial performance and other quantifiable data, and qualitative considerations, which include any factors which are expected to impact future financial performance. The most significant assumptions affecting the market multiple methodology are the market multiples and control premium. A control premium represents the value an investor would pay above noncontrolling interest transaction prices in order to obtain a controlling interest in the respective company.

The discounted cash flow methodology establishes fair value by estimating the present value of the projected future cash flows to be generated from the reporting unit. The discount rate applied to the projected future cash flows to arrive at the present value is intended to reflect all risks of ownership and the associated risks of realizing the stream of projected future cash flows. The discounted cash flow methodology uses our projections of financial performance. The most significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow methodology are the discount rate, the terminal value or attrition rate and expected future revenue and operating margins, which vary among reporting units.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the promotion and production of an event is recognized after the performance occurs upon settlement of the event. Revenue related to larger global tours is recognized after the performance occurs; however, any profits related to these tours, primarily related to music tour production and tour management services, is recognized after minimum revenue thresholds, if any, have been achieved. Revenue collected in advance of the event is recorded as deferred revenue until the event occurs. Revenue collected from sponsorships and other revenue, which is not related to any single event, is classified as deferred revenue and generally amortized over the operating season or the term of the contract.

Revenue from our ticketing operations primarily consists of convenience and order processing fees charged at the time a ticket for an event is sold and is recorded on a net basis (net of the face value of the ticket). For tickets sold for events at our owned and/or operated venues in the United States, and where we control the tickets internationally, this revenue is recognized after the performance occurs upon settlement of the event. Revenue for these ticket fees collected in advance of the event is recorded as deferred revenue until the event occurs. These fees will be shared between our Ticketing segment and our Concerts segment. For tickets sold for events for third-party venues, this revenue is recognized at the time of the sale and is recorded by our Ticketing segment.

For multiple element contracts, we allocate consideration to the multiple elements based on the relative fair selling price of each separate element which are determined using vendor specific objective evidence, third-party evidence or our best estimate in order to assign relative fair values.

We account for taxes that are externally imposed on revenue producing transactions on a net basis, as a reduction of revenue.

Litigation Accruals

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings and, as required, have accrued our estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims. Management's estimates used have been developed in consultation with counsel and are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to these proceedings.

Stock-Based Compensation

We follow the fair value recognition provisions of the FASB guidance for stock compensation. In accordance with the FASB guidance for stock compensation, we continue to use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of our stock options at the date of grant. Judgment is required in estimating the amount of stock-based awards expected to be forfeited prior to vesting. If actual forfeitures differ significantly from these estimates, non-cash compensation expense could be materially impacted.

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Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with the FASB guidance for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting bases and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by valuation allowances if we believe it is more likely than not that some portion or the entire asset will not be realized. As all earnings from our continuing foreign operations are permanently reinvested and not distributed, our income tax provision does not include additional United States taxes on those foreign operations. It is not practical to determine the amount of federal and state income taxes, if any, that might become due in the event that the earnings were distributed.

The FASB guidance for income taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,				
2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
*	*	*	*	*	*

* For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, fixed charges exceeded earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and fixed charges by \$104.4 million, \$193.6 million, \$116.5 million, \$358.6 million and \$45.8 million, respectively.

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges was computed on a total company basis. Earnings represent income from continuing operations before income taxes less equity in undistributed net income (loss) of nonconsolidated affiliates plus fixed charges. Fixed charges represent interest, amortization of debt discount and expense and the estimated interest portion of rental charges. Rental charges exclude variable rent expense for events in third-party venues. Prior period calculations have been revised to conform to the current period presentation.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Required information is within Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 23, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 23, 2012

Table of Contents**LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(in thousands except share data)</i>	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 844,253	\$ 892,758
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$16,986 in 2011 and \$10,898 in 2010	389,346	329,947
Prepaid expenses	316,491	348,309
Other current assets	26,700	32,483
Total current assets	1,576,790	1,603,497
Property, plant and equipment		
Land, buildings and improvements	851,812	850,124
Computer equipment and capitalized software	261,475	218,294
Furniture and other equipment	172,250	168,508
Construction in progress	60,652	24,528
	1,346,189	1,261,454
Less accumulated depreciation	626,053	524,390
	720,136	737,064
Intangible assets		
Definite-lived intangible assets, net	873,712	997,268
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	377,160	375,214
Goodwill	1,257,644	1,226,416
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates	55,796	30,077
Other long-term assets	226,533	226,024
Total assets	\$ 5,087,771	\$ 5,195,560
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable, client accounts	\$ 473,956	\$ 462,301
Accounts payable	87,627	76,876
Accrued expenses	579,566	498,864
Deferred revenue	273,536	335,539
Current portion of long-term debt	52,632	54,150
Other current liabilities	25,236	46,491
Total current liabilities	1,492,553	1,474,221
Long-term debt, net	1,663,056	1,677,714
Long-term deferred income taxes	186,298	219,143
Other long-term liabilities	120,693	215,273
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 8)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	8,277	107,541
Stockholders' equity	-	-

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Preferred stock Series A Junior Participating, \$.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 450,000,000 shares authorized; 189,536,279 and 175,418,857 shares issued and outstanding in 2011 and 2010, respectively	1,868	1,724
Additional paid-in capital	2,243,587	2,053,233
Accumulated deficit	(745,191)	(662,175)
Cost of shares held in treasury (578,570 and 1,271,519 shares in 2011 and 2010, respectively)	(2,787)	(6,122)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(36,374)	(22,244)
Total Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. stockholders equity	1,461,103	1,364,416
Noncontrolling interests	155,791	137,252
Total stockholders equity	1,616,894	1,501,668
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 5,087,771	\$ 5,195,560

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands except share and per share data)</i>		
Revenue	\$ 5,383,998	\$ 5,063,748	\$ 4,181,021
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses	3,789,488	3,658,310	3,357,245
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,111,969	1,014,491	617,709
Depreciation and amortization	343,018	321,666	158,118
Goodwill impairment	-	-	9,085
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	978	374	(2,983)
Corporate expenses	112,157	110,252	58,160
Acquisition transaction expenses	8,051	22,355	36,043
Operating income (loss)	18,337	(63,700)	(52,356)
Interest expense	120,414	116,527	66,365
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	21,315	-
Interest income	(4,215)	(3,771)	(2,193)
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	(7,742)	(4,928)	(1,851)
Other expense (income) net	6,507	(4,189)	1
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(96,627)	(188,654)	(114,678)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(26,224)	15,154	11,333
Loss from continuing operations	(70,403)	(203,808)	(126,011)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	(4,228)	76,277
Net loss	(70,403)	(208,036)	(49,734)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	12,613	20,354	10,445
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (83,016)	\$ (228,390)	\$ (60,179)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share attributable to common stockholders:			
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (0.46)	\$ (1.36)	\$ (1.65)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	-	(0.03)	0.92
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (0.46)	\$ (1.39)	\$ (0.73)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted	182,388,070	164,410,167	82,652,366

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Net loss	\$ (70,403)	\$ (208,036)	\$ (49,734)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Realized loss on cash flow hedges	-	6,920	9,255
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	(159)	(218)	(5,349)
Change in funded status of defined benefit pension plan	(42)	(179)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(13,929)	(32,966)	5,322
Comprehensive loss	(84,533)	(234,479)	(40,506)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	12,613	20,354	10,445
Comprehensive loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (97,146)	\$ (254,833)	\$ (50,951)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

	Redeemable Non- controlling Interests	Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. Stockholders Equity								Total
		Common Shares Issued	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Cost of Shares Held in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non- controlling Interests	Comprehensive (Loss)	
	(in thousands)	(in thousands, except share data)								
Balances at December 31, 2008	\$ -	78,528,724	\$ 785	\$ 1,063,564	\$ (373,606)	\$ (7,861)	\$ (5,029)	\$ 65,790	\$ -	\$ 743,643
Non-cash and stock-based compensation	-	7,487,848	75	32,271	-	-	-	-	-	32,346
Purchase of common shares	-	-	-	-	-	(5,803)	-	-	-	(5,803)
Sale of common shares	-	-	-	(2,596)	-	4,355	-	-	-	1,759
Acquisitions	-	-	-	(2,667)	-	(220)	-	3,876	-	989
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,006)	-	(7,006)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(60,179)	-	-	10,445	(49,734)	(49,734)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,349)	-	(5,349)	(5,349)
Realized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,255	-	9,255	9,255
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,322	-	5,322	5,322
Total comprehensive loss									\$ (40,506)	
Balances at December 31, 2009	\$ -	86,016,572	\$ 860	\$ 1,090,572	\$ (433,785)	\$ (9,529)	\$ 4,199	\$ 73,124		\$ 725,441
Non-cash and stock-based compensation	19	701,372	7	49,696	-	624	-	-	-	50,327
Exercise of stock options	-	1,063,536	11	5,847	-	2,782	-	-	-	8,640
Acquisitions	98,474	84,612,350	846	920,643	-	1	-	60,206	-	981,696

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Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	3,573	-	-	-	(10,116)	(6,543)	
Sales of noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	(120)	-	-	-	-	(120)	
Redeemable noncontrolling interests fair value adjustments	17,687	-	-	(17,687)	-	-	-	-	(17,687)	
Cash dividends, net of tax	(7,754)	-	-	709	-	-	-	(7,201)	(6,492)	
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	(885)	-	-	-	(228,390)	-	-	21,239	(207,151)	(207,151)
Realized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,920	-	6,920	6,920
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(218)	-	(218)	(218)
Change in funded status of defined benefit pension plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179)	-	(179)	(179)
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,966)	-	(32,966)	(32,966)
Total comprehensive loss									\$ (233,594)	
Balances at December 31, 2010	\$ 107,541	172,393,830	\$ 1,724	\$ 2,053,233	\$ (662,175)	\$ (6,122)	\$ (22,244)	\$ 137,252	\$ 1,501,668	
Non-cash and stock-based compensation	-	193,661	2	27,861	-	3,323	-	-	31,186	
Exercise of stock options	-	525,313	5	2,688	-	12	-	-	2,705	
Sale of common shares	-	7,300,000	73	76,419	-	-	-	-	76,492	
Acquisitions	8,268	6,377,144	64	-	-	-	-	4,614	4,678	
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests	(98,067)	-	-	85,590	-	-	-	9,294	94,884	
Sales of noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,139)	(3,139)	
Redeemable noncontrolling interests fair value adjustments	1,937	-	-	(1,937)	-	-	-	-	(1,937)	
Noncontrolling interests contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,539	3,539	

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Cash dividends, net of tax	(5,570)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,347)	(13,347)	
Other	(710)	-	-	(267)	-	-	-	(157)	(424)	
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	(5,122)	-	-	-	(83,016)	-	-	17,735	(65,281)	(65,281)
Unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	(159)	-	(159)	(159)
Change in funded status of defined benefit pension plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42)	-	(42)	(42)
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,929)	-	(13,929)	(13,929)
Total comprehensive loss								\$ (79,411)		
Balances at December 31, 2011	\$ 8,277	186,789,948	\$ 1,868	\$ 2,243,587	\$ (745,191)	\$ (2,787)	\$ (36,374)	\$ 155,791	\$ 1,616,894	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (70,403)	\$ (208,036)	\$ (49,734)
Reconciling items:			
Depreciation	129,177	135,573	98,108
Amortization	213,841	186,093	64,586
Goodwill impairment	-	-	9,085
Impairment of operational assets	-	13,373	-
Deferred income tax benefit	(45,603)	(25,021)	(8,698)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	5,816	4,682	4,224
Amortization of debt discount/premium, net	7,243	6,755	8,811
Provision for uncollectible accounts receivable and advances	9,272	6,606	7,044
Non-cash loss on extinguishment of debt	-	8,272	-
Non-cash compensation expense	50,045	52,395	16,675
Unrealized changes in fair value of contingent consideration	(11,691)	3,171	-
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	978	4,602	(64,237)
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	(7,742)	(4,928)	(3,117)
Other, net	2,481	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(79,807)	(4,581)	27,608
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	73,314	(22,570)	(57,918)
Increase in other assets	(83,928)	(41,686)	(2,945)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,817	386	(4,586)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(64,105)	43,432	12,369
Net cash provided by operating activities	135,705	158,518	57,275
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Collections and advances of notes receivable	(1,197)	475	140
Distributions from nonconsolidated affiliates	9,273	5,863	5,134
Investments made in nonconsolidated affiliates	(15,770)	(3,458)	(821)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(107,500)	(75,578)	(64,267)
Proceeds from disposal of operating assets, net of cash divested	7,391	35,756	174,321
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(39,465)	491,531	(9,707)
Purchases of intangible assets	(2,591)	(1,790)	(27,863)
Decrease (increase) in other, net	(2,158)	188	544
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(152,017)	452,987	77,481
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs	(669)	1,352,856	602,741
Payments on long-term debt	(31,338)	(1,233,020)	(705,795)
Redemption of preferred stock	-	(40,000)	-
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	711	429	13
Distributions to and purchases/sales of noncontrolling interests	(68,473)	(21,625)	(7,006)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,705	8,640	-
Proceeds from sale of common stock	76,492	-	-
Issuance of treasury stock	-	-	1,553
Equity issuance costs	-	(357)	(2,667)

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Payments for purchases of common stock	-	(1,567)	(5,803)
Payments for deferred and contingent consideration	(23,807)	(16,270)	(7,392)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(44,379)	49,086	(124,356)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	12,186	(4,788)	26,895
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(48,505)	655,803	37,295
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	892,758	236,955	199,660
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 844,253	\$ 892,758	\$ 236,955

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 107,288	\$ 89,876	\$ 51,730
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 37,746	\$ 50,579	\$ 34,753

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 THE COMPANY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

History

Live Nation was incorporated in Delaware on August 2, 2005 in preparation for the contribution and transfer by Clear Channel of substantially all of its entertainment assets and liabilities to the Company. The Company completed the Separation on December 21, 2005 and became a publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange trading under the symbol *LYV*. Prior to the Separation, Live Nation was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Clear Channel.

On January 25, 2010, the Company merged with Ticketmaster and changed its name from Live Nation, Inc. to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. Ticketmaster's results of operations are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements beginning January 26, 2010. See Note 3 Acquisitions for prior year pro forma information regarding the impacts of the Merger. Prior year results have not been restated as a result of the Merger.

Seasonality

Due to the seasonal nature of shows at outdoor amphitheaters and festivals, which primarily occur May through September, the Company experiences higher revenue for the Concerts segment during the second and third quarters. The Artist Nation segment's revenue is impacted, to a large degree, by the touring schedules of the artists it represents. Generally, the Company experiences higher revenue in this segment during the second and third quarters as the period from May through September tends to be a popular time for touring events. The Ticketing segment's sales are impacted by fluctuations in the availability of events for sale to the public, which vary depending upon scheduling by its clients. The Company's seasonality also results in higher balances in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, accrued expenses and deferred revenue at different times in the year.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company, its majority owned and controlled subsidiaries and variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

Intercompany accounts among the consolidated businesses have been eliminated in consolidation. Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests is reflected in the statements of operations for consolidated affiliates. The Company consolidates entities in which the Company owns more than 50% of the voting common stock and controls operations and also variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates in which the Company owns more than 20% of the voting common stock or otherwise exercises significant influence over operating and financial policies but not control of the nonconsolidated affiliate are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates in which the Company owns less than 20% of the voting common stock are accounted for using the cost method of accounting.

All cash flow activity reflected on the consolidated statements of cash flows for the Company is presented net of any non-cash transactions so the amounts reflected may be different than amounts shown in other places in the Company's financial statements that are not just related to cash flow amounts. For example, the purchases of property, plant and equipment reflected on the consolidated statements of cash flows reflects the amount of cash paid during the year for these purchases and does not include the impact of the changes in accrued liabilities related to capital expenditures during the year. In addition, the consolidated statements of cash flows for all years presented include all cash flow activity for the Company, including line item details of any applicable activity in businesses that were sold and are now reflected as discontinued operations on the statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of domestic and foreign bank accounts as well as money market accounts. To reduce its credit risk, the Company monitors the credit standing of the financial institutions that hold the Company's cash and cash equivalents. These balances are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

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At December 31, 2011 and 2010, cash and cash equivalents include \$373.9 million and \$384.5 million, respectively, of collected proceeds relating to the face value of the tickets sold on behalf of clients and the clients' share of convenience and order processing charges, which are payable to clients and are included in accounts payable, client accounts.

The Company's available cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts managed by third-party financial institutions and consist of cash in operating accounts and invested cash. Cash held in operating accounts in many cases exceeds the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. The invested cash is invested in interest-bearing funds invested in bank deposits and money market funds. While the Company monitors cash and cash equivalents balances in its operating accounts on a regular basis and adjusts the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail. To date, the Company has experienced no loss or lack of access to its cash or cash equivalents; however, the Company can provide no assurances that access to its cash and cash equivalents will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectability of its accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Generally, it records specific reserves to reduce the amounts recorded to what it believes will be collected when a customer's account ages beyond typical collection patterns, or the Company becomes aware of a customer's inability to meet its financial obligations.

The Company believes that the credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large number and the geographic diversification of its customers.

Prepaid Expenses

The majority of the Company's prepaid expenses relate to event expenses including show advances and deposits and other costs directly related to future concert events. For advances that are expected to be recouped over a period of more than 12 months, the long-term portion of the advance is classified as other long-term assets. These prepaid costs are charged to operations upon completion of the related events.

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for its business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree are recognized and measured as of the acquisition date at fair value. Additionally, any contingent consideration is recorded at fair value on the acquisition date, and classified as a liability. Goodwill is recognized to the extent by which the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and any noncontrolling interests in the acquiree exceeds the recognized bases of the identifiable assets acquired, net of assumed liabilities. Determining the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests requires management's judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates and asset lives among other items.

Ticketing Contract Advances

Ticketing contract advances, which can be either recoupable or non-recoupable, represent amounts paid in advance to the Company's clients pursuant to ticketing agreements. Recoupable ticketing contract advances are generally recoupable against future royalties earned by the clients, based on the contract terms, over the life of the contract. Non-recoupable ticketing contract advances, excluding those paid to support clients advertising costs, are fixed additional incentives occasionally paid by the Company to secure exclusive rights with certain clients and are normally amortized over the life of the contract on a straight-line basis. Amortization of these non-recoupable ticketing contract advances is included in depreciation and amortization in the statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company amortized \$38.6 million and \$24.1 million, respectively, related to non-recoupable ticketing contract advances. There was no such amount in 2009.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or fair value at date of acquisition. Depreciation, which is recorded for both owned assets and assets under capital leases, is computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

Buildings and improvements 10 to 50 years

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Computer equipment and capitalized software 3 to 5 years

Furniture and other equipment 3 to 10 years

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Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the economic life or associated lease term assuming exercised renewal periods, if appropriate. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred, whereas expenditures for renewal and improvements are capitalized.

The Company tests for possible impairment of property, plant, and equipment whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner that the asset is intended to be used which may indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If indicators exist, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value is greater than the estimated undiscounted future cash flow amount, an impairment charge is recorded based on the difference between the fair value and the carrying value. Any such impairment charge is recorded in depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of operations. The impairment loss calculations require management to apply judgment in estimating future cash flows and the discount rates that reflect the risk inherent in future cash flows.

Intangible Assets

The Company classifies intangible assets as definite-lived and indefinite-lived. Definite-lived intangibles primarily include revenue-generating contracts, non-compete agreements, venue management and leasehold agreements, client/vendor relationships, technology, trademarks and naming rights, all of which are amortized either pro-rata over the respective lives of the agreements, typically three to twenty years, or on a basis more representative of the time pattern over which the benefit is derived. The Company periodically reviews the appropriateness of the amortization periods related to its definite-lived assets. These assets are stated at cost or fair value. Indefinite-lived intangibles primarily include intangible value related to trade names. The excess cost over fair value of net assets acquired is classified as goodwill. The goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles are not subject to amortization, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually.

The Company tests for possible impairment of definite-lived intangible assets whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner that the asset is intended to be used which may indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If indicators exist, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value is greater than the estimated undiscounted future cash flow amount, an impairment charge is recorded based on the difference between the fair value and the carrying value. Any such impairment charge is recorded in depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of operations.

The Company tests indefinite-lived intangible assets at least annually for impairment by comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. An impairment charge would be recorded based on the difference between the fair value of the asset and the carrying value.

The impairment loss calculations require management to apply judgment in estimating future cash flows and the discount rates that reflect the risk inherent in future cash flows.

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill for impairment at least annually, as of October 1, using a three-step process. The first step is a qualitative evaluation as to whether or not it is more likely than not that the fair value of any of the Company's reporting units is less than its carrying value using an assessment of relevant events and circumstances. Examples of such events and circumstances include financial performance, industry and market conditions, macroeconomic conditions, reporting unit-specific events, historical results of goodwill impairment testing and the timing of the last performance of step two. If any reporting units are concluded to be more likely impaired than not, a second step is performed for that reporting unit. This second step, used to quantitatively screen for potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. The third step, employed for any reporting unit that fails step two, is used to measure the amount of any potential impairment and compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit with the carrying amount of goodwill.

The second and third steps that the Company uses to evaluate goodwill for impairment involve the determination of the fair value of the Company's reporting units. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates relating to future cash flows, including the Company's interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations, and assumptions about the Company's strategic plans with regard to its operations. Due to the uncertainties associated with such estimates, actual results could differ from such estimates.

In developing fair values for its reporting units, the Company may employ a market multiple or a discounted cash flow methodology. The market multiple methodology compares the Company to similar companies on the basis of risk characteristics to determine its risk profile relative to the comparable companies as a group. This analysis generally focuses

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on quantitative considerations, which include financial performance and other quantifiable data, and qualitative considerations, which include any factors which are expected to impact future financial performance. The most significant assumptions affecting the market multiple methodology are the market multiples and control premium. A control premium represents the value an investor would pay above noncontrolling interest transaction prices in order to obtain a controlling interest in the respective company.

The discounted cash flow methodology establishes fair value by estimating the present value of the projected future cash flows to be generated from the reporting unit. The discount rate applied to the projected future cash flows to arrive at the present value is intended to reflect all risks of ownership and the associated risks of realizing the stream of projected future cash flows. The discounted cash flow methodology uses the Company's projections of financial performance. The most significant assumptions used in the discounted cash flow methodology are the discount rate, the terminal value or attrition rate and expected future revenue and operating margins, which vary among reporting units.

The Company also tests goodwill for impairment in interim periods if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

Nonconsolidated Affiliates

In general, nonconsolidated investments in which the Company owns more than 20% of the common stock or otherwise exercises significant influence over the affiliate are accounted for under the equity method. The Company recognizes gains or losses upon the issuance of securities by any of its equity method investees. The Company reviews the value of equity method investments and records impairment charges in the statement of operations for any decline in value that is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Operational Assets

As part of the Company's operations, it will invest in certain assets or rights to use assets. The Company reviews the value of these assets and records impairment charges in direct operating expenses in the statement of operations for any decline in value that is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Accounts Payable, Client Accounts

Accounts payable, client accounts consists of contractual amounts due to ticketing clients which includes the face value of tickets sold and the clients' share of convenience and order processing charges.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with the FASB guidance for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting bases and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by valuation allowances if the Company believes it is more likely than not that some portion of or the entire asset will not be realized. As all earnings from the Company's continuing foreign operations are permanently reinvested and not distributed, the Company's income tax provision does not include additional United States taxes on those foreign operations. It is not practical to determine the amount of federal and state income taxes, if any, that might become due in the event that the earnings were distributed.

The FASB guidance for income taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The Company has established a policy of including interest related to tax loss contingencies in income tax expense (benefit).

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the promotion and production of an event is recognized after the performance occurs upon settlement of the event. Revenue related to larger global tours is recognized after the performance occurs; however, any profits related to these tours, primarily related to music tour production and tour management services, is recognized after minimum revenue guarantee thresholds, if any, have been achieved. Revenue collected in advance of the event is recorded as deferred revenue

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until the event occurs. Revenue collected from sponsorships and other revenue, which is not related to any single event, is classified as deferred revenue and generally amortized over the operating season or the term of the contract. Membership revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the membership.

Revenue from the Company's ticketing operations primarily consists of convenience and order processing fees charged at the time a ticket for an event is sold and is recorded on a net basis (net of the face value of the ticket). For tickets sold for events at the Company's owned and/or operated venues in the United States, and where the Company controls the tickets internationally, this revenue is recognized after the performance occurs upon settlement of the event. Revenue for the associated ticket fees collected in advance of the event is recorded as deferred revenue until the event occurs. These fees are shared between the Company's Ticketing segment and the Concerts segment. For tickets sold for events for third-party venues, the revenue is recognized at the time of the sale and is recorded by the Company's Ticketing segment.

For multiple element contracts, the Company allocates consideration to the multiple elements based on the relative selling price of each separate element which are determined using vendor specific objective evidence, third-party evidence or the Company's best estimate in order to assign relative fair values.

The Company accounts for taxes that are externally imposed on revenue producing transactions on a net basis, as a reduction of revenue.

Gross versus Net Revenue Recognition

The Company reports revenue on a gross or net basis based on management's assessment of whether the Company acts as a principal or agent in the transaction. To the extent the Company acts as the principal, revenue is reported on a gross basis. The determination of whether the Company acts as a principal or an agent in a transaction is based on an evaluation of whether the Company has the substantial risks and rewards of ownership under the terms of an arrangement. The Ticketing segment's revenue, which primarily consists of convenience charges and order processing fees from its ticketing operations, is recorded net of the face value of the ticket as the Company generally acts as an agent in these transactions.

Foreign Currency

Results of operations for foreign subsidiaries and foreign equity investees are translated into United States dollars using the average exchange rates during the year. The assets and liabilities of those subsidiaries and investees are translated into United States dollars using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The related translation adjustments are recorded in a separate component of stockholders' equity in accumulated OCI. Cumulative translation adjustments included in accumulated OCI were \$(35.7) million and \$(21.8) million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009, the Company recorded net foreign currency transaction losses of \$5.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded net foreign currency transaction gains of \$2.8 million. The Company does not have operations in highly inflationary countries.

Advertising Expense

The Company records advertising expense as it is incurred on an annual basis. Advertising expenses of \$218.5 million, \$221.2 million and \$178.7 million were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Direct Operating Expenses

Direct operating expenses include artist fees, show related marketing and advertising expenses, royalties paid to clients for a share of convenience and order processing fees, credit card fees, telecommunications and data communication costs associated with the Company's call centers, commissions paid on tickets distributed through independent sales outlets away from the box office, and salaries and wages related to seasonal employees at the Company's venues along with other costs, including ticket stock and shipping. These costs are primarily variable in nature.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include salaries and wages related to full-time employees, fixed rent, legal expenses and consulting along with other costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

The Company's depreciation and amortization expense is presented as a separate line item in the statements of operations. There is no depreciation or amortization expense included in direct operating expenses or selling, general and administrative expenses.

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Non-cash and Stock-based Compensation

The Company follows the fair value recognition provisions in the FASB guidance for stock compensation. Stock-based compensation expense recognized during the year includes compensation expense for all share-based payments based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions in the FASB guidance for stock compensation.

The fair value for options in Live Nation stock is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of the options is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the options' vesting period. Expected volatilities established prior to 2011 were based on similar companies' implied volatilities of traded options and historical volatilities since the Company's common stock did not have sufficient trading history to reasonably predict its own volatility. Starting in 2011, the Company uses an expected volatility based on an even weighting of its own traded options and historical volatility. The Company uses the simplified method for estimating the expected life within the valuation model which is the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The Company uses the simplified method as it does not believe its historical experience provides a reasonable basis with which to estimate the expected term due to the impact of a number of divestitures after the Separation, the varying vesting terms of awards issued since the Separation and the impact from the type and amount of awards converted pursuant to the Merger. The risk free rate for periods within the expected life of the option is based on the United States Treasury Note rate.

The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Acquisition Transaction Expenses

Acquisition transaction expenses consist of direct costs related to business combinations, such as legal and accounting transaction charges related to reviewing and closing an acquisition and also other legal costs directly tied to the transaction. In addition, for acquisitions made after the adoption, in January 2009, of the FASB guidance for business combinations, these expenses also reflect changes in the fair value of accrued acquisition-related contingent consideration arrangements. The Company records transaction costs incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, when control is maintained, as a deduction from equity in additional paid-in capital.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes including, but not limited to, legal, tax and insurance accruals. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements which requires an entity to allocate consideration at the inception of an arrangement to all of its deliverables based on their relative selling prices. This guidance eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation and requires allocation using the relative-selling-price method in all circumstances in which an entity recognizes revenue for an arrangement with multiple deliverables. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2011 and is applying it prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2010, the FASB issued guidance on disclosure of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations which amends and requires additional pro forma disclosure requirements for material business combinations on an individual or aggregate basis including pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity as if the acquisition date(s) had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period. This guidance also expands the

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supplemental pro forma disclosure requirements to include a description of the nature and amount of any material non-recurring adjustments that are directly attributable to the business combination. The Company adopted this guidance and is applying it prospectively to business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2011.

In June 2011, the FASB issued guidance which revises the manner in which entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. The new guidance eliminates the presentation option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and requires entities to report components of comprehensive income in either a continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate, but consecutive, statements. In December 2011, the FASB deferred indefinitely the effective date for a portion of this guidance relating to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. The remainder of this guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption of the new guidance is permitted and full retrospective application is required. The Company has adopted all parts of this guidance that were not deferred as of December 31, 2011.

In September 2011, the FASB issued guidance which gives companies the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount and, in some cases, bypass the two-step impairment test. This guidance is effective for goodwill impairment tests performed in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption of the new guidance is permitted. The Company adopted this guidance on October 1, 2011.

Recently Issued Pronouncements

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance that improves comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements. This guidance clarifies the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including (1) the application of the highest and best use and valuation premise concepts, (2) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's stockholders' equity, and (3) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. It also requires additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. The amendments in this guidance are to be applied prospectively, and are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company will adopt this guidance on January 1, 2012 and the adoption of this standard will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 2 LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company tests for possible impairment of property, plant and equipment whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner that the asset is intended to be used indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

During 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company reviewed the carrying value of certain property, plant and equipment that management determined would, more likely than not, be disposed of before the end of their previously estimated useful lives or had an indicator that future operating cash flows may not support their carrying value. It was determined that these assets were impaired since the estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with the respective asset were less than its carrying value. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$10.0 million, \$16.4 million and \$9.6 million, respectively, as a component of depreciation and amortization. The 2011 impairment charge related to two amphitheaters, a music theater and a club in the Concerts segment. The 2010 impairment charge was primarily related to a *House of Blues* club in the Concerts segment and a theatrical theater in other operations. The 2009 impairment charge was related to two music theaters, two clubs and a theater development project in the Concerts segment. See Note 7 Fair Value Measurements for further discussion of the inputs used to determine the fair value.

Also during 2010, the Company recorded \$4.5 million for acceleration of depreciation expense related to a change in estimate for the CTS ticketing platform assets that are no longer in use.

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The Company has definite-lived intangible assets which are amortized over the shorter of either the respective lives of the agreements or the period of time the assets are expected to contribute to the Company's future cash flows. The amortization is recognized on either a straight-line or units of production basis. The following table presents the changes in the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of definite-lived intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Revenue- generating contracts	Client / vendor relationships	Non-compet agreements	Venue management and leaseholds	Technology	Trademarks and naming rights	Other	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>							
Balance as of December 31, 2009:								
Gross carrying amount	\$ 285,145	\$ 19,275	\$ 132,912	\$ 112,044	\$ -	\$ 21,925	\$ 7,537	\$ 578,838
Accumulated amortization	(52,576)	(3,930)	(45,568)	(23,354)	-	(8,525)	(2,244)	(136,197)
Net	232,569	15,345	87,344	88,690	-	13,400	5,293	442,641
Gross carrying amount								
Acquisitions	217,827	351,060	43,861	4,872	96,096	6,493	8	720,217
Divestitures	-	-	-	-	-	(360)	-	(360)
Foreign currency and other (1)	(20,384)	(4,991)	(1,033)	(1,691)	(994)	(4,060)	(1,116)	(34,269)
	197,443	346,069	42,828	3,181	95,102	2,073	(1,108)	685,588
Accumulated amortization:								
Amortization Expense	(76,607)	(30,451)	(24,258)	(8,224)	(11,796)	(4,649)	(5,964)	(161,949)
Foreign currency and other (1)	16,608	4,067	993	700	(1)	3,652	4,969	30,988
	(59,999)	(26,384)	(23,265)	(7,524)	(11,797)	(997)	(995)	(130,961)
Balance as of December 31, 2010:								
Gross carrying amount	482,588	365,344	175,740	115,225	95,102	23,998	6,429	1,264,426
Accumulated amortization	(112,575)	(30,314)	(68,833)	(30,878)	(11,797)	(9,522)	(3,239)	(267,158)
Net	370,013	335,030	106,907	84,347	83,305	14,476	3,190	997,268
Gross carrying amount								
Acquisitions	51,477	(5,538)	(3,768)	3,828	8,814	2,578	13	57,404
Divestitures	-	(4,299)	(100)	-	-	-	-	(4,399)
Foreign currency and other (1)	8,361	(24,932)	(107)	(2,281)	(579)	(2,059)	(16)	(21,613)
	59,838	(34,769)	(3,975)	1,547	8,235	519	(3)	31,392
Accumulated amortization:								
Amortization Expense	(64,497)	(45,178)	(25,558)	(10,379)	(20,127)	(8,525)	(953)	(175,217)
Divestitures	-	361	61	-	-	-	-	422
Foreign currency and other (1)	6,183	8,583	866	2,240	112	1,845	18	19,847
	(58,314)	(36,234)	(24,631)	(8,139)	(20,015)	(6,680)	(935)	(154,948)

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Balance as of December 31, 2011:

Gross carrying amount	542,426	330,575	171,765	116,772	103,337	24,517	6,426	1,295,818
Accumulated amortization	(170,889)	(66,548)	(93,464)	(39,017)	(31,812)	(16,202)	(4,174)	(422,106)
Net	\$ 371,537	\$ 264,027	\$ 78,301	\$ 77,755	\$ 71,525	\$ 8,315	\$ 2,252	\$ 873,712

(1) Other includes reclassifications between categories of definite-lived intangible assets resulting from the finalization of valuations and netdowns of fully amortized or impaired assets.

During 2011, the Company recorded definite-lived intangible assets totaling \$57.4 million, primarily related to revenue-generating contracts and technology. Additions primarily related to the January 2011 acquisition of TGLP, a primary ticketing business in the Washington D.C. metro area, the April 2011 acquisition of Serviticket, a Spanish ticketing company, the October 2011 acquisition of LN-HS Concerts, a promoter in Southern California and the December 2011 acquisition of BigChampagne, a developer of technologies for collecting, analyzing and distributing media metrics. In addition, the definite-lived intangibles were impacted by approximately \$4.6 million of decreases from foreign exchange rate changes.

During 2010, the Company recorded definite-lived intangible assets totaling \$720.2 million, primarily related to revenue-generating contracts, client/vendor relationships, non-compete agreements, technology and trademarks and naming rights of which \$585.0 million resulted from the Merger (see Note 3 Acquisitions for further discussion of the Merger). The remainder relates to additions in client/vendor relationships, non-compete agreements and venue management and leaseholds resulting from the April 2010 acquisition of the remaining 49% interest in, and control of, LN Haymon, a promotion company in the United States, and additions in client/vendor relationships, non-compete agreements and technology from the November 2010 acquisition of Ticketnet, a ticketing company in France. In addition, the definite-lived intangibles were impacted by approximately \$8.3 million of decreases from foreign exchange rate changes.

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The 2011 and 2010 additions to definite-lived intangible assets have weighted average lives as follows:

	Weighted Average Life (years)	
	2011	2010
Revenue-generating contracts	10	9
Client/vendor relationships	8	9
Non-compete agreements	3	4
Venue management and leaseholds	6	13
Technology	6	8
Trademarks and naming rights	5	7
All categories	9	9

During 2011, the Company recorded a divestiture of \$4.4 million primarily relating to the sale of an artist management company.

The Company tests for possible impairment of definite-lived intangible assets whenever events or circumstances change, such as a significant reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner in which the asset is intended to be used which may indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. During 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company reviewed the carrying value of certain definite-lived intangible assets that management determined would not be renewed or that had an indicator that future operating cash flows may not support their carrying value. It was determined that those assets were impaired since the estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with those assets were less than their carrying value. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded an impairment charge related to definite-lived intangible assets of \$14.1 million, \$17.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, as a component of depreciation and amortization. The 2011 impairment charge related to intangible assets for client/vendor relationships, revenue-generating contracts and venue management and leaseholds in the Concerts segment. The 2010 impairment charge was primarily related to intangible assets for revenue-generating contracts and trademarks and naming rights in the Concerts segment. The 2009 impairment charge was related to intangible assets for venue management and leaseholds in the Concerts segment. See Note 7 Fair Value Measurements for further discussion of the inputs used to determine the fair value.

Due to a change in estimate in certain revenue-generating contracts, the Company recorded \$5.9 million of additional amortization expense during 2009.

Total amortization expense from definite-lived intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$175.2 million, \$151.9 million and \$64.6 million, respectively. The increase in amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year is primarily driven by the additional definite-lived intangible assets obtained in the Merger, the acquisition of the remaining 49% interest in, and control of, LN Haymon, the acquisitions of Ticketnet and Serviticket and the impairments discussed above. Also adding to the increase in amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year was a \$6.1 million reduction to amortization expense in 2010 related to a non-cash gain on the settlement of a pre-existing relationship with LN Haymon.

The increase in amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year is primarily driven by additional definite-lived intangibles obtained in the Merger.

The following table presents the Company's estimate of amortization expense for each of the five succeeding fiscal years for definite-lived intangible assets that exist at December 31, 2011:

	(in thousands)
2012	\$ 138,183
2013	\$ 139,587
2014	\$ 121,549
2015	\$ 116,734
2016	\$ 101,970

As acquisitions and dispositions occur in the future and the valuation of intangible assets for recent acquisitions are completed, amortization expense may vary.

Table of Contents**Indefinite-lived Intangibles**

The Company has indefinite-lived intangible assets which consist primarily of the intangible value related to trade names. These indefinite-lived intangible assets had a carrying value of \$377.2 million and \$375.2 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company tests for possible impairment of indefinite-lived intangible assets on at least an annual basis. During 2010, the Company determined that certain indefinite-lived intangible assets were impaired since the estimated fair value associated with those assets was less than its carrying value. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded an impairment related to indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$10.0 million, which is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the Ticketing segment. See Note 7 Fair Value Measurements for further discussion of the inputs used to determine the fair value. There was no impairment charge recorded for the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2009.

Goodwill

The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in each of the Company's reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Concerts	Ticketing	Artist Nation	eCommerce	Sponsorship	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2009:							
Goodwill	\$ 388,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,943	\$ 13,037	\$ 487,611
Accumulated impairment losses	(269,902)	-	-	-	-	(13,037)	(282,939)
Net	118,729	-	-	-	85,943	-	204,672
Acquisitions - current year	-	559,479	267,742	214,927	-	-	1,042,148
Acquisitions - prior year	173	-	250	-	125	-	548
Dispositions	(5,011)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,011)
Foreign currency	(8,306)	(1,623)	-	-	(6,012)	-	(15,941)
Balance as of December 31, 2010:							
Goodwill	375,487	557,856	267,992	214,927	80,056	13,037	1,509,355
Accumulated impairment losses	(269,902)	-	-	-	-	(13,037)	(282,939)
Net	105,585	557,856	267,992	214,927	80,056	-	1,226,416
Acquisitions - current year	15,040	17,955	1,836	9,635	-	-	44,466
Acquisitions - prior year	2	2,956	(7,523)	-	-	-	(4,565)
Dispositions	-	-	(147)	-	-	-	(147)
Foreign currency	(3,341)	(1,636)	-	-	(3,549)	-	(8,526)
Balance as of December 31, 2011:							
Goodwill	387,188	577,131	262,158	224,562	76,507	13,037	1,540,583
Accumulated impairment losses	(269,902)	-	-	-	-	(13,037)	(282,939)
Net	\$ 117,286	\$ 577,131	\$ 262,158	\$ 224,562	\$ 76,507	\$ -	\$ 1,257,644

Included in the current year acquisitions amount above for 2011 is \$44.5 million primarily related to the acquisitions of Serviticket, LN-HS Concerts and BigChampagne.

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Included in the prior year acquisitions amount of \$4.6 million above for 2011 are reductions primarily due to a tax valuation adjustment relating to the Merger and finalization of the valuation for the Gellman Management LLC acquisition offset by the addition of goodwill related to the finalization of the valuation for the Ticketnet acquisition.

Included in the current year acquisitions amount above for 2010 is \$1.0 billion of goodwill primarily related to the Merger and the acquisition of Ticketnet. See Note 3 Acquisitions for further discussion of the Merger.

Included in the dispositions amount above for 2010 is \$5.0 million related to the sale of a music theater in Sweden.

Of the total amount of goodwill recognized in connection with 2011 acquisitions, none is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

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The Company reviews for possible impairment of goodwill annually. There was no impairment charge recorded for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The Company is in the process of finalizing its acquisition accounting for recent acquisitions which could result in a change to the relevant purchase price allocations including goodwill.

Other Operating Assets

The Company makes investments in various operating assets, including artist rights agreements and rights related to assets for DVD production and distribution. These assets are reviewed for impairment or collectability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. During 2010 and 2009, it was determined that the recoverability of certain artist advances and other operating assets was uncertain since the estimated future undiscounted operating cash flows associated with those assets were less than their carrying value. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded an impairment charge in direct operating expenses of \$13.4 million in its Concerts segment related to these advances. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1.9 million in direct operating expenses in its Concerts segment related to these other operating assets. See Note 7 Fair Value Measurements for further discussion of the inputs used to determine fair value. There was no impairment charge recorded for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Long-Lived Asset Disposals

In January 2011, the Company sold its 50% controlling interest in an artist management company. In May 2011, the Company completed the sale of the Selma amphitheater in San Antonio.

In connection with the Merger, the Company reached an agreement with the DOJ that Ticketmaster would divest its Paciolan ticketing business and, in March 2010, the Company completed this sale to Comcast-Spectacor, L.P. In December 2010, the Company also sold Cirkus, a music theater in Sweden, and an indoor Latin/salsa event in the Netherlands.

In September 2009, the Company sold the Boston Opera House, a non-core operational asset, along with rights under a theater management agreement and a leasehold interest in a club, all located in Boston. The Company impaired these assets during the first and second quarters of 2009, as discussed above in Property, Plant and Equipment. Also in 2009, the Company sold its 20% equity interest in Marek Lieberberg Konzertagentur (MLK), a German music company involved in the promotion of live entertainment events.

The table below summarizes the asset and liability values at the time of disposal and the resulting gain or loss recorded.

Divested Asset	Segment	Gain (Loss) on Sale	Current Assets	Noncurrent Assets	Current Liabilities	Noncurrent Liabilities
<i>(in thousands)</i>						
2011 Divestiture						
Selma amphitheater	Concerts	\$ 798	\$ -	\$ 3,206	\$ -	\$ -
Artist management company	Artist Nation	\$ (1,264)	\$ 3	\$ 4,153	\$ 119	\$ -
2010 Divestiture						
Paciolan	Ticketing	\$ (5,218)	\$ 8,357	\$ 33,492	\$ 7,595	\$ 6,364
Cirkus	Concerts	\$ 3,094	\$ (1,258)	\$ 15,502	\$ 3,847	\$ -
Latin/salsa event	Concerts	\$ (67)	\$ 408	\$ 8	\$ 348	\$ -
2009 Divestiture						
Boston venues	Concerts	\$ 60	\$ 127	\$ 22,422	\$ 1,232	\$ -
MLK	Concerts	\$ 1,564	\$ -	\$ 7,419	\$ -	\$ -

NOTE 3 ACQUISITIONS

During 2011, the Company completed its acquisitions of TGLP, LN Ontario Concerts, Serviticket, Jeff Battaglia Management, LLC, Full Circle, LN-HS Concerts, T-Shirt Printers and BigChampagne. These acquisitions were accounted for as business combinations under the acquisition method of accounting and were not considered significant on an individual basis or in the aggregate.

Front Line

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company acquired all of the remaining equity interests of Front Line that it did not previously own in a series of transactions. As a result of these transactions, the Company is able to further simplify its operating structure and it expects to achieve future savings through reduced cash taxes, noncontrolling interest distributions and other synergies.

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Under the terms of the stock purchase agreement, the Company purchased all restricted and unrestricted shares of common stock of Front Line held by Irving Azoff, the Company's Executive Chairman and Chairman of the board of directors, and the Azoff Trust (collectively the Azoff Sellers), purchased all in-the-money options for common stock of Front Line held by the Azoff Sellers and purchased all shares of common stock of Front Line held by MSG. The Company also paid an amount equal to the 2010 dividend paid by Front Line to the Azoff Sellers and MSG, pro-rated for the period from January 1, 2011 through the closing date, and paid Mr. Azoff a contractually-owed tax gross-up associated with his restricted Front Line common stock and dividend. In total, under the stock purchase agreement, the Company paid \$56.3 million in cash and \$18.6 million in newly-issued shares of Live Nation common stock to the Azoff Sellers and \$0.2 million in cash and \$41.0 million in newly issued shares of Live Nation common stock to MSG. These shares were valued using the closing price of the Company's stock on the date of the transaction. Of the total shares of Live Nation stock issued, the Azoff Sellers received 1.8 million shares of common stock and MSG received 3.9 million shares of common stock.

As part of individual redemption agreements, the Company also purchased the remaining smaller holdings of outstanding Front Line restricted shares of common stock from other individuals for a total of \$12.8 million in cash.

The shares purchased under all of these agreements had redemption features and, previous to these repurchases, the Azoff Sellers' and MSG's common shares and the Azoff Sellers' options were classified as redeemable noncontrolling interests and all of the remaining shares were classified as liabilities. All of these instruments were carried at their fair values and amounts paid as part of these agreements were recorded in the income statement to the extent they were in excess of the amount recorded on the balance sheet, with the exception of the unrestricted shares of common stock held by the Azoff Sellers and MSG which were accounted for as the acquisition of noncontrolling interests and the difference between the carrying value and settlement value was recorded in additional paid-in capital. Tax gross-up amounts paid were recorded in the income statement to the extent the amount paid exceeded the amount already accrued. As a result of the repurchases, the Company recorded \$24.4 million in selling, general and administrative expenses in the first quarter of 2011, which is classified as stock-based compensation. Further, cash flows from financing activities reflects a \$47.9 million use of cash as a result of these transactions and cash flows from operating activities reflects a \$21.4 million use of cash. Total non-cash consideration was \$59.6 million and is not included in the statement of cash flows.

Merger with Ticketmaster

Description of Transaction

In January 2010, Live Nation completed the merger of Ticketmaster with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of Live Nation pursuant to the Merger Agreement. In connection with the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of Ticketmaster common stock was cancelled and converted into the right to receive 1.4743728 shares of Live Nation common stock plus cash in lieu of any fractional shares such that Ticketmaster stockholders received approximately 50.01% of the voting power of the combined company.

At the Merger date, Ticketmaster operated in 19 global markets, providing ticketing software and services, ticket resale services, marketing and distribution through www.ticketmaster.com, numerous retail outlets and worldwide call centers. Established in 1976, Ticketmaster serves clients worldwide across multiple event categories, providing ticketing services for leading arenas, stadiums, professional sports franchises and leagues, college sports teams, performing arts venues, museums and theaters. Ticketmaster's business also includes the operations of Front Line, one of the world's leading artist management companies. Through Live Nation's merger with Ticketmaster, it is expected the combined company will have the tools to develop new products, expand access and deliver a better service to artists and fans.

The combination of Live Nation and Ticketmaster was structured as a merger of equals. The Merger was accounted for as a business combination under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with GAAP. Live Nation was the deemed accounting acquirer of Ticketmaster for accounting purposes.

Table of Contents***Recording of Assets Acquired, Liabilities Assumed and Noncontrolling Interests in Ticketmaster***

The following table summarizes the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests including an amount for goodwill:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Fair value of consideration transferred	\$ 930,130
Plus: Fair value of noncontrolling interests	147,443
Less: Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	575,579
Accounts receivable	137,600
Prepaid expenses	48,174
Other current assets	32,170
Asset held for sale (Paciolan)	30,000
Property, plant and equipment	64,839
Intangible assets	937,980
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates	24,630
Other long-term assets	42,163
Accounts payable, client accounts	(393,807)
Accounts payable	(23,741)
Accrued expenses	(134,642)
Deferred revenue	(26,210)
Other current liabilities	(21,815)
Long-term debt	(837,329)
Long-term deferred income taxes	(252,735)
Other long-term liabilities	(109,784)
Goodwill	\$ 984,501

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. The goodwill arising from the Merger consists largely of the synergies expected from combining the operations of Live Nation and Ticketmaster. The anticipated synergies primarily relate to redundant staffing and related internal support costs, redundant locations, redundant systems and IT costs, purchasing economies of scale and expanded sponsorship revenue opportunities as well as an assembled workforce and reduced public company costs. Of the total amount of goodwill recognized in connection with the Merger, approximately \$41.4 million is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill of \$506.5 million, \$263.1 million and \$214.9 million has been allocated to the Ticketing, Artist Nation and eCommerce segments, respectively, as a result of the Merger.

Actual and Pro Forma Impact of Acquisition

The revenue, income from continuing operations and net income of Ticketmaster that are included in the Company's 2010 statement of operations since the Merger are detailed below. These amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that Ticketmaster would have realized if it had continued to operate as a stand-alone company during the period presented primarily due to the elimination of certain headcount and administrative costs since the Merger that are the result of synergy impacts or due to costs that are now reflected by the Company in its results of operations and not allocated to Ticketmaster.

**From the Merger
Date through**

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	December 31, 2010
	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Revenue	\$ 1,246,546
Income from continuing operations	\$ 47,722
Net income attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ 47,124

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The following unaudited pro forma information presents the consolidated results of Live Nation and Ticketmaster for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, with adjustments to give effect to pro forma events that are directly attributable to the Merger and have a continuing impact, as well as to exclude the impact of pro forma events that are directly attributable to the Merger and are one-time in nature. The unaudited pro forma information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations of future periods or the results of operations that actually would have been realized had the entities been a single company during the periods presented or the results that the combined company will experience after the Merger. The unaudited pro forma information does not give effect to the potential impact of current financial conditions, regulatory matters or any anticipated synergies, operating efficiencies or cost savings that may be associated with the Merger. The unaudited pro forma information also does not include any integration costs, dis-synergies or remaining future transaction costs that the companies may incur related to the Merger as part of combining the operations of the companies.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations, assuming the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Unaudited pro forma consolidated results:		
Revenue	\$ 5,089,110	\$ 5,514,988
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (156,026)	\$ (16,874)
Net income (loss) attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (179,656)	\$ 55,213

The Company has incurred a total of \$68.8 million of acquisition transaction expenses to date relating to the Merger, of which \$16.9 million, \$17.0 million and \$34.9 million are included in the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2011, these expenses were primarily the result of litigation costs relating to the Merger. The Company has incurred a total of \$3.0 million of equity issuance costs to date related to the Merger which have been recorded as a charge to additional paid-in capital, as a reduction of the otherwise determined fair value of the equity issued.

In connection with the Merger, the Company incurred severance costs of \$7.5 million, \$1.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in its Ticketing, Artist Nation, eCommerce and Sponsorship segments, respectively, and \$4.7 million as a component of corporate expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the accrual balance for the Merger restructuring was \$0.4 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. The Company did not incur additional severance costs in 2011.

NOTE 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In October 2009, the Company sold its remaining theatrical venues and operations in the United Kingdom to The Ambassador Theatre Group Limited for a gross sales price of \$148.7 million. After fees, expenses and a working capital adjustment, the Company received \$111.3 million of net proceeds. The sale of the U.K. theatrical business resulted in a tax-free gain of \$56.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company reported an additional \$4.2 million of expense related to the sale of the U.K. theatrical business.

The Company has reported the U.K. theatrical business as discontinued operations in accordance with the FASB guidance for presentation of financial statements. Accordingly, the results of operations for all periods presented have been reclassified. Included in discontinued operations are the Company's disposals of investments in nonconsolidated affiliates which were part of the businesses sold. During 2009, the Company sold its 33% interest in Dominion Theatre Investments Limited which was part of the U.K. theatrical business.

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Summary operating results of discontinued operations are as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,985
Operating expenses	-	-	38,229
Gain on sale of operating assets	-	-	(6,659)
Other income net	-	-	(364)
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	-	-	19,779
Income tax benefit	-		