

Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 25, 2010
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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, 2009,

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)

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Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

20-3247759
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

9348 Civic Center Drive

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:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
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 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

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(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 Exchange Act). Yes No

On June 30, 2009, 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 \$341.8 million. (For purposes hereof, directors, executive officers and 10% or greater stockholders have been deemed affiliates).

On February 19, 2010, there were 171,676,593 outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, including 3,026,724 shares of unvested restricted stock awards and excluding 1,979,053 shares held in treasury.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, expected to be filed within 120 days of our fiscal year end, are incorporated by reference into Part III. Portions of our Registration Statement on Form S-4 declared effective on November 6, 2009 are incorporated by reference into Item 1, Item 1A and Item 2.

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
AMG	Academy Music Holdings Limited Group
Anthill	Anthill Trading Ltd.
APB	Accounting Principles Board
ASC	FASB Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	FASB Accounting Standards Updates
BIC	Broadway in Chicago, LLC
Brand New Live	Brand New Live B.V.
Clear Channel	Clear Channel Communications, Inc.
Codification	SFAS No. 168, <i>FASB Accounting Standards Codification</i> , issued by the FASB in June 2009
Company	Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.
CPI	Concert Productions International
CPI Companies	CPI and related companies and subsidiaries
DDA	United Kingdom's Disability Discrimination Act 1995
De-Lux	De-Lux Merchandise Company Limited
DF Concerts	DFC Holdings Limited
Dominion	Dominion Theatre Investments Limited
Etix	Intelli-Mark Technologies, Inc.
F&P Italia	Friends & Partners Italia S.r.l.
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FSP	FASB Staff Position
GAAP	United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
Get Live 2	Get Live 2 S.r.l.
HOB	HOB Entertainment, Inc.
HOB Canada	House of Blues Concerts Canada
KSC	KSC Consulting (Barbados) Inc.
Liberty Media	Liberty Media Corporation
Live Nation	Live Nation Entertainment, Inc., formerly known as Live Nation, Inc.
Luger	Lugerinc. AB
Mean Fiddler	Mean Fiddler Music Group, PLC
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 between Live Nation, Inc. and Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.
Mirage	Mirage Promotions FZ-LLC
MLK	Marek Lieberberg Konzertagentur
Moondog	Moondog Entertainment AB
Musictoday	Musictoday, LLC
OCI	Other comprehensive income (loss)
Parcolimpico	Parcolimpico S.r.l.
Phantom Vegas	<i>Phantom: The Las Vegas Spectacular</i> at The Venetian Resort Hotel and Casino
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
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
Signatures	Signatures SNI, Inc.
Tecjet	Tecjet Limited
Ticketmaster	Ticketmaster Entertainment LLC, formerly known as Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States

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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, plans and objectives of our management for future operations and our merger with Ticketmaster. 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, outlook, could, target, project, seek, 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 annual, 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 producer of live music concerts in the world, based on total attendance at Live Nation events as compared to events of other promoters, producing nearly 22,000 concerts for 2,000 artists in 42 countries during 2009. In 2009, over 52 million fans attended Live Nation concerts and the Company drove over 70 million unique visitors to www.livenation.com and our other online properties. Globally, Live Nation owns, operates, has booking rights for and/or has an equity interest in 142 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.

On February 10, 2009, we entered into a merger agreement with Ticketmaster. The Merger closed on January 25, 2010 and, pursuant to the merger agreement, Ticketmaster became our wholly owned subsidiary. For more information about Ticketmaster, please see Item 1 of Ticketmaster's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which Ticketmaster will file with the SEC, and the description under the heading Information About Ticketmaster Entertainment's Business in our Registration Statement on Form S-4 declared effective on November 6, 2009, which we have filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

On February 1, 2010, LMC Events, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Liberty Media, filed a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO, or the Schedule TO, with the SEC to purchase up to 34,200,000 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$12.00 net per share in cash, or the Tender Offer. For more information about the Tender Offer, please see the Schedule TO and our Solicitation/Recommendation Statement on Schedule 14D-9 filed with the SEC on February 12, 2010.

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

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Our strategy is to connect the artist to the fan. We believe that this focus will enable us to increase stockholder value by developing new ancillary revenue streams around the live music event and the artist themselves. We will continue to focus on our live music assets and we plan to expand our business through building a stronger connection with the fan through the live event and our online ticketing activities. We will seek to connect corporate sponsors with this fan through the live music experience. We will continue to execute on this strategy through pursuing the objectives listed below.

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Improve the Profitability of Our Existing Core Business. We continue to focus on improving the profitability of our existing core live music operations by implementing strategies to increase ancillary sales per fan at all events and at all venues we operate in, as well as continually striving to reduce the marketing and operating costs of an event.

Extend Relationships with Artists and Sponsors. Our goal is to develop deeper relationships with touring artists centered on the live music event. We are able to expand our relationship with the artist through longer-term and broader relationships by providing more services and partnering with the artist to grow their music properties. We believe that we can expand the business lines related to the live music event, such as the sale of tour merchandise and live concert DVDs or downloads, as well as providing other products and services to fans and artists both before and after the concert, including the development of artist fan clubs and websites. We also believe that we have an opportunity to expand our relationship with corporate sponsors by providing strategic programs that deliver more value to the sponsor through our unique relationship to the music fan and to the artist and by utilizing our distribution network of venues and our extensive online presence.

Expand Ticketing and Online Services. Our goal is to have a direct relationship with the music fan through ticketing and to be the leading online live music destination website through www.livenation.com. Our website offers comprehensive information about live concerts, including shows that are not Live Nation promoted events, and access to tickets and artist merchandise. We seek to continue to drive the growth of our website by expanding our online offering to increase traffic and generating incremental revenue from additional ticket sales, merchandise sales, online advertising and other goods and services.

Increase Our Global Live Music Platform. We plan to selectively expand our promoter presence to include the top music markets and population centers around the world. As of December 31, 2009, we operated in 19 countries. Our focus internationally is on increasing our promoter presence. We intend to expand our North American platform in key larger markets through ownership or operation of key venues and by growing our festival presence.

Divest Non-Core Assets. We are focused on building our live music business and ancillary services in major music markets around the world. As a result, we expect, where it is economically justifiable, to continue to divest non-live music related assets and/or underperforming live music assets and use the net proceeds to re-invest in our core live music business, repay outstanding indebtedness or for general corporate purposes.

In order to achieve our objectives and successfully implement our strategies, we have made, and expect to continue to pursue, investments, acquisitions and divestitures that contribute to the above goals where the valuations, returns and growth potential are consistent with our long-term goal of increasing stockholder value.

Our Assets

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

Fans. During 2009, our events and venues were attended by over 52 million live music fans. Our 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 database is an invaluable asset that we are able to use to service our artists and corporate clients.

Artists. We have extensive relationships with artists ranging from those acts that are just beginning their careers to superstars. In 2009, we promoted shows or tours for approximately 2,000 artists globally. We believe our artist relationships are a competitive advantage and will help us pursue our strategy to develop additional ancillary revenue streams around the live music event and the artists themselves.

Online Services and Ticketing. Our primary online website, www.livenation.com, is designed to promote ticket sales for live events and to disseminate event and related merchandise information online. Through this site, we sell tickets to our owned and/or operated venues in

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North America currently using an established ticketing software system that we have licensed and operate on hardware we own.

Distribution Network. We believe that our global distribution network of promoters, venues and festivals provides us with a strong position in the live music industry. We believe we have one of the largest global networks of music promoters in the world, with offices in 28 cities in North America and a total of 19 countries worldwide. In addition, we own, operate, have booking rights and/or have an equity interest in 142 venues located across seven countries as of the end of 2009, 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 almost 30 festivals globally.

Sponsors. We employed a sales force of approximately 200 people that worked with over 800 sponsors during 2009, 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, Blackberry and Citi®.

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Employees. At December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 4,300 full-time employees who are dedicated to providing first-class service to our artists, fans and corporate sponsors. Many of our employees have decades of experience in promoting and producing live concerts, as well as operating live music venues.

Our History

We were formed through acquisitions of various entertainment businesses and assets by our predecessors. In August 2005, we were incorporated in our current form as a Delaware corporation to own substantially all of the entertainment business of Clear Channel. In December 2005, the separation of the business previously conducted by Clear Channel's live entertainment segment and sports representation business, and the distribution by Clear Channel of all of our common stock to its stockholders, was completed in a tax-free spin-off. Following our separation from Clear Channel, we became a separate publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange trading under the symbol *LYV*. As of January 25, 2010, in connection with our merger with Ticketmaster, we changed our name from Live Nation, Inc. to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.

Our Industry

The live music industry includes concert promotion and/or production. According to *Pollstar*, North American gross concert revenue increased from \$3.9 billion in 2007 to \$4.6 billion in 2009, a compound annual growth rate of approximately 9%. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, in the 2007 to 2009 period, our North American Music and International Music revenue, comprised primarily of gross concert-related revenue, increased from \$3.6 billion to \$4.0 billion, a compound annual growth rate of 6%. We believe the industry growth was primarily due to increasing ticket prices for top-grossing acts and the desire of these acts, such as U2 and Madonna, to tour; however, our growth was impacted by a decline in the number of events and attendance in North American Music.

Typically, to initiate live music events or tours, booking agents directly contract with performers to represent them for defined periods. Booking agents then contact promoters, who will contract with them or directly with performers to arrange events. Booking agents generally receive fixed or percentage fees from performers for their services. Promoters earn revenue primarily from the sale of tickets. Performers 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 performers 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 performers 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 performers and the first performances. Promoters, in conjunction with performers, 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. Venue operators provide services such as concessions, parking, security, ushering and ticket-taking, and receive some or all of the revenue from concessions, merchandise, sponsorships, parking and premium seats. For the events they host, venue operators typically receive fixed fees or percentages of ticket sales, as well as percentages of total concession sales from the concessionaire and percentages of total merchandise sales from the merchandisers.

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 costs generally decrease.

Our Business

We operate in three reportable business segments: North American Music, International Music and Ticketing. Prior to 2009, the Company reported an Artist Nation segment, which is now allocated between the North American Music and International Music segments. Information related to these operating segments and other operations for 2009, 2008 and 2007 is included in Note 18 Segment Data in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

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North American Music. Our North American Music segment principally involves the promotion of live music events in our owned and/or operated venues and in rented third-party venues and the operation and management of music venues primarily in the United States and Canada, as well as providing various services to artists. During 2009, our North American Music business generated approximately \$2.6 billion, or 61.4%, of our total revenue. We promoted approximately 9,500 North American live music events in 2009, including artists such as U2, Jonas Brothers and Nickelback. While our North American Music 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, which primarily occur May through September.

As a promoter, we typically book performers, arrange performances and tours, secure venues, provide for third-party production services, sell tickets and advertise events to attract audiences. We earn revenue primarily from the sale of tickets and pay performers 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. Revenues are 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 contract with promoters, including our own, to rent our venues for events and provide operational services such as concessions, merchandising, parking, security, ushering and ticket-taking. We generate revenue primarily from the sale of food and beverages, parking, premium seating, rental income, venue sponsorships and ticket rebates or service charges earned on tickets sold through phone, outlet and internet by third parties under our ticketing agreements or through our internal ticketing operations for events we promote at our venues. In our amphitheaters, the sale of food and beverages 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.

We believe that we have a unique opportunity to connect the music fan to corporate sponsors and therefore seek to optimize this relationship through the development of strategic sponsorship programs. We continue to also pursue the sale of national and local sponsorships and placement of advertising, including signage and promotional programs. Many of our venues have venue naming rights sponsorship programs. We believe national sponsorships allow us to maximize our network of venues and to arrange multi-venue branding opportunities for advertisers. Our national sponsorship programs include companies such as Citi[®] and BlackBerry. 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.

International Music. Our International Music segment principally involves the promotion of live music events in our owned and/or operated venues and in rented third-party venues, the production of music festivals and the operation and management of music venues outside of North America. For 2009, our International Music business generated approximately \$1.5 billion, or 36.7%, of our total revenue. We promoted and/or produced nearly 4,400 live music events internationally in 2009, including artists such as U2, Madonna, AC/DC, Coldplay and Depeche Mode, as well as several large festivals in Europe, such as *Rock Werchter* in Belgium, *Lowlands* in the Netherlands, and *Reading* and *Leeds*, both in the United Kingdom. While our International Music segment operates year-round, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters due to the seasonal nature of our international festivals, which primarily occur June through August.

As a promoter, we typically book performers, arrange performances and tours, secure venues, provide for third-party production services, sell tickets and advertise events to attract audiences. We earn revenue primarily from the sale of tickets and pay performers 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. Revenues are 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 contract with promoters to rent our venues for events and provide operational services such as concessions, merchandising, security, ushering and ticket-taking. We generate revenue primarily from rental income, the sale of food and beverages, venue sponsorships and ticket rebates earned on tickets sold through phone, outlet and internet by third parties under our ticketing agreements for events we promote. Revenue generated from venue operations typically have a higher margin than promotion revenue and therefore typically have a more direct relationship to operating income.

Ticketing. Our Ticketing segment principally involves the management of our ticketing operations and online and wireless distribution activities, including the continued enhancement of our primary website, www.livenation.com, in addition to management of our information technology operations in North America. During 2009, our Ticketing business generated approximately \$74 million, or 1.8% of our total revenue. Through all of our ticketing services, we sold 12.6 million tickets in 2009 in North America, excluding 2.5 million tickets sold at our venue box offices. Our Ticketing segment sells tickets primarily for events at our owned and/or operated venues in North America.

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This segment derives the majority of its revenue from service charges earned on tickets sold through our internal ticketing operations and from sponsorships. During 2009, the tickets sold by this segment primarily represented those tickets at our owned and/or operated venues in North America. Ticketing pays our North American Music segment a ticket rebate equivalent to the amount that they would have received had the ticket been sold by an outside ticketing agency. The remainder of the service charge is retained by Ticketing.

Other. For 2009, our other businesses generated approximately \$5 million, or 0.1%, of our total revenue.

2009 Acquisitions

Brand New Live. In February 2009, we acquired a 51.0% interest in Brand New Live. Brand New Live is a concert promotion company in the Netherlands.

Pleasure PAAS Party and Pleasure Magazine. In February 2009, we acquired event and magazine assets in the Netherlands for the Pleasure PAAS Party, which is an indoor Latin/Salsa event, and the associated monthly Pleasure magazine.

Tecjet. In March 2009, we acquired a 77.5% interest in Tecjet. Tecjet was acquired by AMG which is owned through the Company's joint venture with Gaiety Investments. Tecjet holds the lease for a venue in Scotland. Our effective ownership percentage in Tecjet is 21.7%.

Parcolimpico. In November 2009, we acquired a 70% interest in Parcolimpico. Parcolimpico was acquired by Get Live 2, a newly formed joint venture in which we hold a 10% controlling interest. Parcolimpico manages venues and facilities in Turin, Italy. Our effective ownership percentage in Parcolimpico is 7%.

2009 Divestitures

Consistent with our strategy to focus on our core live music business, we continued to divest of certain assets during 2009.

Etix. In June 2009, we sold our 20% equity interest in Etix, a web-based ticketing service provider.

Boston venues. In September 2009, we sold the Boston Opera House, a non-core operational asset, along with rights under the Orpheum Theatre management agreement and a leasehold interest in Paradise Rock Club. All of these venues were located in Boston.

Dominion. In October 2009, we sold our 33% equity interest in Dominion, a U.K. theatrical company involved in venue operations.

United Kingdom theater business. In October 2009, we sold our remaining theatrical venues and operations in the United Kingdom including two theaters in London's West End, the Lyceum Theatre and the Apollo Victoria, and 14 regional theaters located throughout the United Kingdom.

MLK. In December 2009, we sold our 20% equity interest in MLK, a German music company involved in the promotion of live entertainment events.

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, 2009, we did not own or lease any stadiums, although we may rent them for certain events.

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, 2009, we owned eight, leased 29, operated six and had booking rights for eight 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

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have become increasingly popular for higher-priced concerts aimed at audiences willing to pay for these amenities. At December 31, 2009, we owned one, leased two, operated four and had booking rights for three arenas located in the United Kingdom, Ireland, The Netherlands 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, 2009, we owned seven, leased 26, operated two, had booking rights for ten and an equity interest in one music theater located in North America, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

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, 2009, we owned three, leased seven and had booking rights for eight 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, 2009, we owned two and leased ten House of Blues venues located in 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 performers. 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 performers 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 they have lower costs associated with producing the event and maintaining the site. At December 31, 2009, we owned four festival sites located in North America and the United Kingdom.

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, 2009, we leased one theatrical theater located in North America.

Table of Contents**Music Venues**

At December 31, 2009, we owned, 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				
1				
PNC Bank Arts Center		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
Theatre at Westbury		Music Theater	43-year lease that expires December 31, 2034	2,800
Asbury Park Convention Hall		Music Theater	Booking agreement	3,600
The Paramount Theatre		Music Theater	Booking agreement	1,500
The Fillmore New York at Irving Plaza		Club	10-year lease that expires October 31, 2016	1,000
The Gramercy Theatre		Club	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2016	600
Roseland Ballroom		Club	Booking agreement	3,700
The Stone Pony		Club	Booking agreement	600
LOS ANGELES, CA				
2				
San Manuel Amphitheater		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	4,000
The Wiltern		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires June 30, 2020	2,300
Avalon Hollywood		Club	Booking agreement	1,400
The Roxy Theatre		Club	Booking agreement	500
House of Blues Sunset Strip		House of Blues	10-year lease that expires May 10, 2012	1,000
House of Blues Anaheim		House of Blues	10-year lease that expires January 8, 2011	1,000
CHICAGO, IL				
3				
First Midwest Bank Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	Owned	28,600
Charter One Pavilion at Northerly Island		Amphitheater	6-year lease that expires December 31, 2010	8,500
House of Blues Chicago		House of Blues	Owned	1,300
PHILADELPHIA, PA				
4				
Susquehanna Bank Center		Amphitheater	31-year lease that expires September 29, 2025	25,000
Tower Theater		Music Theater	Owned	3,100
Theatre of the Living Arts		Club	Owned	800
Electric Factory		Club	Booking agreement	2,300
DALLAS FORT WORTH, TX				
5				
Superpages.com Center		Amphitheater	30-year lease that expires December 31, 2018	20,100
House of Blues Dallas		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires April 30, 2022	1,600

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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 6				
Shoreline Amphitheatre at Mountain View		Amphitheater	15-year lease that expires December 31, 2020	22,000
Sleep Train Pavilion at Concord		Amphitheater	4-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2010	12,500
Mountain Winery		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	1,800
The Fillmore		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires August 31, 2012	1,200
Montalvo Arts Center		Music Theater	Booking agreement	1,300
Villa Montalvo Front Lawn		Music Theater	Booking agreement	2,000
Nob Hill Masonic Auditorium		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires June 30, 2019	3,300
Punch Line Comedy Club San Francisco		Club	5-year lease that expires September 15, 2011	500
Cobb's Comedy Club		Club	10-year lease that expires October 31, 2015	200
BOSTON, MA 7				
Comcast Theatre		Amphitheater	Owned	19,900
Bank of America Pavilion		Amphitheater	Indefinite license agreement that expires 18 months after notification that pier is to be occupied for water dependent use	4,900
House of Blues Boston		House of Blues	20-year lease that expires February 28, 2029	2,400
ATLANTA, GA 8				
Aaron's Amphitheatre at Lakewood		Amphitheater	35-year lease that expires December 31, 2034	19,000
Chastain Park Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2010	6,400
The Tabernacle		Music Theater	20-year lease that expires January 31, 2018	2,500
WASHINGTON, DC 9				
Jiffy Lube Live		Amphitheater	Owned	22,500
Warner Theatre		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires September 30, 2012	1,900
HOUSTON, TX 10				
Cynthia Woods Mitchell Pavilion		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	16,500
The Showgrounds at Sam Houston Race Park		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	9,000
Verizon Wireless Theater		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires December 31, 2012	2,900
House of Blues Houston		House of Blues	10-year lease that expires October 31, 2018	1,500
DETROIT, MI 11				
The Fillmore Detroit		Music Theater	15-year lease that expires January 31, 2018	2,900
Saint Andrews Hall		Club	Owned	800
PHOENIX, AZ 12				
Cricket Wireless Pavilion		Amphitheater	60-year lease that expires June 30, 2049	20,000
Dodge Theatre		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2016	5,500

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
SEATTLE TACOMA, WA	13			
White River Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	25-year management agreement that expires October 31, 2027	20,000
Maryhill Winery		Music Theater	Booking agreement	4,000
TAMPA ST PETERSBURG SARASOTA, FL	14			
Ford Amphitheatre at the Florida State Fairgrounds		Amphitheater	15-year lease that expires December 31, 2018	20,000
DENVER, CO	16			
Comfort Dental Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires December 31, 2012	16,800
The Fillmore Auditorium		Music Theater	Owned	3,600
MIAMI FT LAUDERDALE, FL	17			
Bayfront Park Amphitheater		Amphitheater	10-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2018	5,000
Pompano Beach Amphitheater		Amphitheater	6-year management agreement that expires November 25, 2015	3,300
The Fillmore Miami Beach at the Jackie Gleason Theater		Music Theater	10-year management agreement that expires August 31, 2017	2,700
Revolution Live		Club	Booking agreement	1,300
CLEVELAND AKRON, OH	18			
Blossom Music Center		Amphitheater	15-year lease that expires October 31, 2014	19,600
Time Warner Cable Amphitheater at Tower City		Amphitheater	6-year lease that expires April 30, 2011	5,500
House of Blues Cleveland		House of Blues	20-year lease that expires October 31, 2024	1,200
ORLANDO DAYTON BEACH MELBOURNE, FL	19			
House of Blues Orlando		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires September 1, 2012	2,100
SACRAMENTO STOCKTON MODESTA, CA	20			
Sleep Train Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	Owned	18,500
Punch Line Comedy Club Sacramento		Club	5-year lease that expires December 31, 2010	100
ST. LOUIS, MO	21			
Verizon Wireless Amphitheater St. Louis		Amphitheater	Owned	21,000
The Pageant		Music Theater	50% equity interest	2,300
PITTSBURGH, PA	23			
First Niagara Pavilion		Amphitheater	45-year lease that expires December 31, 2035	23,100
CHARLOTTE, NC	24			
Verizon Wireless Amphitheatre Charlotte		Amphitheater	Owned	18,800
Uptown Amphitheatre at The Music Factory		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

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
INDIANAPOLIS, IN				
Verizon Wireless Music Center Indianapolis	25	Amphitheater	Owned	24,400
The Lawn at White River State Park		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	6,000
The Murat Centre		Music Theater	50-year lease that expires September 4, 2045	2,500
RALEIGH DURHAM, NC				
Time Warner Cable Music Pavilion at Walnut Creek	26	Amphitheater	40-year lease that expires October 31, 2030	20,000
SAN DIEGO, CA				
Cricket Wireless Amphitheatre	28	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				
Comcast Theatre	30	Amphitheater	40-year lease that expires September 13, 2034	24,200
Mohegan Sun Arena		Arena	Booking agreement	9,000
Toyota Presents Oakdale		Music Theater	Owned	4,600
KANSAS CITY, MO				
Starlight Theatre	32	Music Theater	Booking agreement	8,100
CINCINNATI, OH				
Riverbend Music Center	33	Amphitheater	Booking agreement	20,500
PNC Pavilion		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	4,000
Taft Theatre		Music Theater	5-year lease that expires July 31, 2010	2,500
Bogarts		Club	10-year lease that expires September 30, 2012	1,500
COLUMBUS, OH				
Germain Amphitheater	34	Amphitheater	Currently not in operation	20,000
MILWAUKEE, WI				
Alpine Valley Music Theatre	35	Amphitheater	21-year management agreement that expires December 31, 2019	35,300
Marcus Amphitheater		Amphitheater	Booking agreement	23,000
SAN ANTONIO, TX				
Selma Amphitheater	37	Amphitheater	Currently not in operation	19,300
WEST PALM BEACH FORT PIERCE, FL				
Centre for the Arts at Mizner Park Amphitheater	38	Amphitheater	5-year lease that expires June 30, 2014	4,500
Cruzan Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2015	19,300
BIRMINGHAM, AL				
Verizon Wireless Music Center Birmingham	40	Amphitheater	Owned	10,600
LAS VEGAS, NV				
Pearl Concert Theater at Palms Casino Resort	42	Music Theater	Booking agreement	2,500
House of Blues Las Vegas		House of Blues	15-year lease that expires March 1, 2014	1,800

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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	43			
Virginia Beach Amphitheater		Amphitheater	30-year lease that expires December 31, 2026	20,000
ALBUQUERQUE SANTA FE, NM	44			
The Pavilion		Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires April 16, 2021	12,000
Sandia Casino Amphitheater		Music Theater	Booking agreement	4,200
LOUISVILLE, KY	49			
The Louisville Palace		Music Theater	Owned	2,700
NEW ORLEANS, LA	51			
House of Blues New Orleans		House of Blues	One building owned and one building under 35-year lease that expires October 31, 2027	1,000
BUFFALO, NY	52			
Darien Lake Performing Arts Center		Amphitheater	25-year lease that expires October 15, 2020	21,800
Seneca Niagara Casino		Music Theater	Booking agreement	2,100
Seneca Events Center		Music Theater	Booking agreement	1,700
WILKES BARRE SCRANTON, PA	54			
Toyota Pavilion at Montage Mountain		Amphitheater	10-year lease that expires December 31, 2011	17,500
ALBANY SCHENECTADY TROY, NY	57			
Saratoga Performing Arts Center		Amphitheater	10-year lease agreement that expired September 7, 2009 (currently negotiating new terms)	25,200
FLORENCE MYRTLE BEACH, SC	104			
House of Blues Myrtle Beach		House of Blues	27-year lease that expires May 31, 2025	2,000
YAKIMA PASCO RICHLAND KENNEWICK, WA	126			
The Gorge Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	20-year lease that expires October 31, 2023	20,000
WHEELING, WV STEUBENVILLE, OH	159			
Jamboree in the Hills		Festival Site	Owned	N/A
TORONTO, CANADA	N/A			
Molson Amphitheatre		Amphitheater	35-year lease that expires December 31, 2010	16,000
The Government-Kool Haus		Club	Booking agreement	2,400
The Drink at the Government		Club	Booking agreement	1,200
VANCOUVER, CANADA	N/A			
General Motors Place		Arena	Booking agreement	13,000
Commodore Ballroom		Club	15-year lease that expires July 31, 2014	1,100
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND	N/A			
O ₂ Academy Birmingham		Music Theater	27-year lease that expires September 25, 2034	3,000

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND	N/A			
O ₂ Academy Bournemouth		Music Theater	35-year lease that expires July 16, 2034	1,800
BRIGHTON, ENGLAND	N/A			
O ₂ Academy Brighton		Music Theater	Currently not in operation	2,500
BRISTOL, ENGLAND	N/A			
O ₂ Academy Bristol		Music Theater	25-year lease that expires December 25, 2023	1,900
LEEDS, ENGLAND	NA			
O ₂ Academy Leeds		Music Theater	25-year lease that expires June 23, 2026	2,300
Leeds Festival Site		Festival Site	Owned	N/A
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	NA			
O ₂ Academy Liverpool		Music Theater	34-year lease that expires January 22, 2037	1,200
LONDON, ENGLAND	NA			
Wembley Arena		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	NA			
Manchester Apollo		Music Theater	Owned	3,500
NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND	NA			
O ₂ Academy Newcastle		Music Theater	99-year lease that expires March 24, 2021	2,000
NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND	NA			
Media		Club	Currently not in operation	1,400
OXFORD, ENGLAND	NA			
O ₂ Academy Oxford		Music Theater	25-year lease that expires October 30, 2031	1,000
READING, ENGLAND	NA			
Little John's Farm		Festival Site	Owned	N/A
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND	NA			
Sheffield Hallam FM Arena		Arena	18-year management agreement that expires March 31, 2011	11,300
O ₂ Academy Sheffield		Music Theater	35-year lease that expires January 9, 2043	2,400
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND	NA			
Southampton Guildhall		Music Theater	25-year management agreement that expires February 10, 2028	1,800
AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS	NA			
Heineken Music Hall		Arena	20-year lease that expires December 31, 2027	5,500

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Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND	NA			
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	Currently not in operation	200
Balado Airfield (<i>T in the Park</i>)		Festival Site	Owned	N/A
CARDIFF, WALES	NA			
Cardiff International Arena		Arena	137-year lease that expires December 31, 2131	6,700
DUBLIN, IRELAND	NA			
The O ₂ Dublin		Arena	Owned	13,000
TURIN, ITALY	NA			
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
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN	NA			
Cirkus		Music Theater	10-year lease that expires March 31, 2019	3,000

(1) DMA® region refers to a United States designated market area as of January 1, 2010. At that date, there were 210 DMA®s. DMA® is a registered trademark of Nielsen Media Research, Inc.

Theater Venues

At December 31, 2009, we owned, operated, had booking rights for and/or had an equity interest in the following domestic and international venues primarily used for theatrical events:

Market and Venue	DMA® Region Rank (1)	Type of Venue	Live Nation's Interest	Estimated Seating Capacity
NEW YORK, NY	1			
Hilton Theatre		Theatrical Theater	40-year lease that expires December 31, 2038	1,800
PHILADELPHIA, PA	4			
Chestnut Street Theatre		Theatrical Theater	Currently not in operation	2,400

(1) DMA® region refers to a United States designated market area as of January 1, 2010. At that date, there were 210 DMA®s. DMA® is a registered trademark of Nielsen Media Research, Inc.

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The following table summarizes the number of venues by type that we owned, operated, had booking rights for and/or had an equity interest in as of December 31, 2009.

Venue Type	Capacity	Owned	Leased	Operated	Booking Rights	Equity Interest	Total
Music Venues:							
Amphitheater	5,000 - 30,000	8	29	6	8		51
Arena	5,000 - 20,000	1	2	4	3		10
Music Theater	1,000 - 6,500	7	26	2	10	1	46
Club	Less than 1,000	3	7		8		18
House of Blues	1,000 - 2,000	2	10				12
Festival Site	N/A	4					4
Total music venues		25	74	12	29	1	141
Theatrical Venues:							
Theatrical Theater	Less than 5,000		1				1
Total venues		25	75	12	29	1	142
Venues not currently in operation		3	3				6
Competition							

Competition in the live music and ticketing industries 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 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.

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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.

Our main competitors in the live music industry include Anschutz Entertainment Group, C3 Presents, MSG Entertainment, Jam Productions and Palace Sports & Entertainment, 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 have greater financial resources, 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 Anschutz Entertainment Group, in addition to numerous smaller regional companies and various casinos in North America and Europe. Some of our competitors in venue management have a greater number of venues in certain markets as well as greater financial resources in those markets.

Our main competitors at the local market level for sponsorships consist of 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.

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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 online commerce 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 for online event sites include Tickets.com, as well as secondary ticketing companies such as Stubhub.

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;

compliance with ADA and the United Kingdom's Disability Discrimination Act 1995;

sales and other taxes and withholding of taxes;

privacy laws and protection of personally identifiable information;

historic landmark rules; and

environmental protection.

We believe that our venues 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

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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 in order 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 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.

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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.

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, House of Blues and The Fillmore, as well as the Live Nation, 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, 2009, we had approximately 4,300 full-time employees, including 3,200 domestic and 1,100 international employees, of which approximately 4,200 were employed in our operations departments and approximately 100 were employed in our corporate area.

Our staffing needs vary significantly throughout the year. Therefore, we also employ part-time and/or seasonal employees. As of December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 4,700 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 2009. 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 expenses.

Executive Officers

Set forth below are the names, ages and current positions of our executive officers and other significant employees as of February 19, 2010.

Name	Age	Position
Michael Rapino	44	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Irving Azoff	62	Executive Chairman and Director
Brian Capo	43	Chief Accounting Officer
Arthur Fogel	56	Chief Executive Officer Global Touring and Chairman Global Music
Jason Garner	37	Chief Executive Officer Global Music
John Hopmans	51	Executive Vice President Mergers and Acquisitions and Strategic Finance
Nathan Hubbard	34	Chief Executive Officer Ticketing
Thomas Johansson	61	Chairman International Music
Alan Ridgeway	43	Chief Executive Officer International Music

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Michael Rowles	44	General Counsel and Secretary
Kathy Willard	43	Chief Financial Officer

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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. From August 2004 to August 2005, Mr. Rapino was Chief Executive Officer and President of our predecessor's Global Music division.

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

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. From August 2004 to October 2005, he served as a Finance Director at Waste Management, Inc.

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. Previously, Mr. Fogel served as President of our Music Touring division since 1999.

Jason Garner is the Chief Executive Officer of our Global Music group and has served in this capacity since September 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Garner held various positions within our North American Music division including President and Chief Executive Officer.

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 June 2008. From January 2008 to May 2008, Mr. Hubbard served as President of the Ticketing division. Prior to that, Mr. Hubbard was Chief Executive Officer of Musictoday.

Thomas Johansson is the Chairman of our International Music 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 April 1969 and which our predecessor acquired in 1999.

Alan Ridgeway is the Chief Executive Officer of our International Music division and has served in this capacity since September 2007. From September 2005 to August 2007, Mr. Ridgeway was our Chief Financial Officer. Prior to that, Mr. Ridgeway served as President of our European Music division.

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.

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. Prior to that, Ms. Willard served as Chief Financial Officer of our predecessor from December 2004 to September 2005.

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 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 leverage, our convertible notes, our business, our common stock, our separation from Clear Channel and our merger with Ticketmaster. In addition to the following risks, you should consider other risks specific to Ticketmaster's business that will also affect our company. These risks are described in Item 1A of Ticketmaster's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which Ticketmaster will file with the SEC, and under the headings "Risks Related to the Combined Company if the Merger is Completed," "Risks Relating to the Ticketmaster Entertainment Spin-Off" and "Risks Relating to Ticketmaster Entertainment's Business (and, Following the Completion of the Merger, the Combined Company)" in our Registration Statement on Form S-4 declared effective on November 6, 2009, which we have filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report. 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 Associated with Our Leverage

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

As of December 31, 2009, Live Nation's total indebtedness for borrowed money, including its redeemable preferred stock and excluding the debt discount on the convertible notes, was approximately \$832.9 million. Live Nation's available borrowing capacity under the revolving portion of its senior secured credit facility at that date was approximately \$141.4 million, with sub-limits up to \$235.0 million available for letters of credit. At December 31, 2009, outstanding letters of credit were approximately \$42.3 million. As of December 31, 2009, Ticketmaster's total indebtedness for borrowed money was approximately \$812.0 million. Ticketmaster's available borrowing capacity under the revolving portion of its senior secured credit facility at that date was approximately \$115.0 million, with sub-limits up to \$20.0 million available for letters of credit. At December 31, 2009, outstanding letters of credit were approximately \$1.0 million. We may incur substantial 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;

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;

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2009, approximately \$41.0 million of Live Nation's total indebtedness (excluding interest) is due in 2010, \$198.7 million is due in the aggregate for 2011 and 2012, \$579.9 million is due in the aggregate for 2013 and 2014 and \$13.3 million is due thereafter. See the table in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations and Commitments Firm Commitments. As of December 31, 2009, no portion of Ticketmaster's total indebtedness (excluding interest) is due in 2010, \$31.8 million is due in the aggregate for 2011 and 2012, \$493.2 million is due in the aggregate for 2013 and 2014 and \$287.0 million is due thereafter.

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Live Nation's redeemable preferred stock bears an annual dividend rate of 13%, or \$5.2 million annually, and is subject to financial and other covenants substantially similar to the covenants applicable to its senior secured credit facility. If Live Nation exceeds certain of these covenants, it will have to pay additional dividends. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, Live Nation had approximately \$1.4 billion in operating lease agreements, of which approximately \$81.9 million is due in 2010 and \$81.8 million is due in 2011. As of December 31, 2009, Ticketmaster had approximately \$99.0 million in operating lease agreements, of which approximately \$26.6 million is due in 2010 and \$19.2 million is due in 2011.

Our ability to service our debt, redeemable preferred stock and lease obligations and to fund potential acquisitions, artist advances and capital expenditures for venue construction, expansion or renovation 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, to an extent, is 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, other future debt and our redeemable preferred stock 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, redeemable preferred stock or lease service 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, redeemable preferred stock 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 facilities, our redeemable preferred stock designations 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 agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities, our redeemable preferred stock designations and certain of our other indebtedness include restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to:

incur additional debt or issue redeemable preferred stock;

pay dividends and make distributions;

make certain investments;

repurchase our stock and prepay certain indebtedness;

create liens;

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 facilities and redeemable preferred stock designations include 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. If we default under any of the covenants applicable to our redeemable preferred stock, the holders of our redeemable preferred stock may be entitled to elect a director of one of our subsidiaries, and we will have to pay additional dividends.

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.

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

We will rely on distributions and loans from our subsidiaries in order 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 are a holding company and 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 facilities and the outstanding redeemable preferred stock of our subsidiary 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 business could result in the loss of key tours.

In order to secure a tour, including global tours by major artists, we are often required to post a letter of credit or advance cash to the artist prior to the sale of any tickets for that tour. If we do not have sufficient cash on hand or capacity under our revolving 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.

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.

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

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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. For example, the conversion rate was not adjusted as a result of our merger with Ticketmaster.

Risks Relating to Our Business

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

Our ability to generate revenue from our music operations is highly sensitive to rapidly changing public tastes and dependent on the availability of popular artists and events. Our success 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 key artists do not continue to tour, or if we are unable to secure the rights to their future tours, then our business would be adversely affected.

In addition, we typically book our live music tours one to four months in advance of the beginning of the tour and often agree to pay an artist a fixed guaranteed amount prior to our receiving any operating income. Therefore, if the public is not receptive to the tour, or we or a performer 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 a performer 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 operating results and profitability.

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, event profitability and overhead costs. Live Nation incurred net losses of approximately \$126.0 million, \$333.5 million and \$62.3 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We may face reduced demand for our live music events and other factors that could adversely affect our results of operations in the future. We cannot predict whether we will achieve profitability in future periods.

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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, capital expenditures, seasonal and other fluctuations in our operating results, the timing of guaranteed payments and receipt of ticket sales, 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 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 following table sets forth Live Nation's operating income (loss) for the last eight fiscal quarters:

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Operating income (loss) (in thousands)
March 31, 2008	\$ (74,770)
June 30, 2008	\$ 26,531
September 30, 2008	\$ 74,377
December 31, 2008	\$ (323,431)
March 31, 2009	\$ (88,259)
June 30, 2009	\$ (8,135)
September 30, 2009	\$ 108,399
December 31, 2009	\$ (64,361)

We may be adversely affected by the current, or any future, general deterioration in economic conditions, which could affect consumer and corporate spending and, therefore, significantly adversely impact our operating results.

A decline in attendance at or reduction in the number of live music 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 music events.

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 which 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 souvenir 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.

Loss of our key promoters, management and other personnel could result in the loss of key tours and negatively impact our business.

The live music business is uniquely dependent upon personal relationships, as promoters and executives within the 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 operations. Although we have entered into long-term agreements with many of those

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individuals to protect our interests in those relationships, we can give no assurance that all or any of these key employees will remain with us or will retain their associations with key business contacts.

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Doing business in foreign countries creates risks not found in doing business in the United States.

Live Nation's international operations accounted for approximately 35% of its revenue in 2009. Ticketmaster's international operations accounted for approximately 27% of its revenue in 2009. The risks involved in foreign operations that could result in losses against which we are not insured include:

exposure to local economic conditions;

potential adverse changes in the diplomatic relations of foreign countries with the United States;

restrictions on the withdrawal of foreign investment and earnings;

investment restrictions or requirements on businesses owned by foreigners;

expropriations of property;

potential instability of foreign governments;

risks of renegotiation or modification of existing agreements with governmental authorities;

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

foreign exchange restrictions;

withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries; and

changes in foreign taxation structures.

In addition, we may incur substantial tax liabilities if we repatriate any of the cash generated by our international operations back to the United States due to significant current limitations on our ability to recognize foreign tax credits that would be associated with such repatriation. We could repatriate some of the cash generated by our international operations and use certain of our substantial net operating losses to offset associated tax liabilities. We are not currently in a position to recognize any tax assets in the United States that are the result of payments of income or withholding taxes in foreign jurisdictions.

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, 2009, Live Nation's international operations accounted for approximately 35% of its 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 and the Euro, Live Nation experienced a foreign exchange rate net loss of \$39.9 million in 2009 which had a negative effect on its operating income and, in 2008 and 2007, Live Nation had net gains of \$0.2 million and \$3.5 million, respectively,

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which had a positive effect on its operating income. See Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Ticketmaster's international operations accounted for approximately 27% of its 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, the Canadian Dollar and the Euro, Ticketmaster experienced foreign exchange rate net losses of \$7.2 million and \$2.2 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, which had a negative effect on its operating income and, in 2007, Ticketmaster had a net gain of \$3.3 million which had a positive effect on its operating income.

We may enter into future acquisitions and long-term artist rights arrangements 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. We also may enter into additional long-term arrangements with certain artists under which we would acquire the rights to certain music-related activities, including touring, merchandising, recording, online fan clubs, film/DVD and other rights, or a subset of these rights. In the event of future acquisitions or artist rights arrangements, we could:

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;

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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. Our compliance with antitrust, competition and other regulations may limit our operations and future acquisitions.

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, including, among others, our acquisitions of HOB and an equity interest in AMG. 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 implement the acquisition would depend on a variety of factors, including our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms and requisite government approvals. 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, the incurrence of debt, one-time write-offs of goodwill and amortization expenses of other intangible assets. In addition, future acquisitions that we may pursue could result in dilutive issuances of equity securities.

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 Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice 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.

In addition, the credit agreement for the senior secured credit facility and the terms of our subsidiary's redeemable preferred stock restrict our ability to make acquisitions.

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.

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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 are currently subject to wrongful death claims, as well as 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.

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The success of our ticketing operations depends, in part, on the integrity of our systems and infrastructures. System interruption and the lack of integration and redundancy in these systems and infrastructures may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The success of our ticketing operations depends, in part, on our ability to maintain the integrity of our systems and infrastructures, including websites, information and related systems, call centers and distribution and fulfillment facilities. System interruption and the lack of integration and redundancy in the 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 us from efficiently providing services or fulfilling orders. 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 the systems and infrastructures of our business, our affiliates and/or third parties, or deterioration in the performance of these systems and infrastructures, could impair the ability of our business to provide services, fulfill orders and/or process transactions. Fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, acts of war or terrorism, 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, these systems are not fully redundant and disaster recovery planning is not 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.

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 the respective privacy and data security policies maintained by our business. Moreover, there are 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. 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 our business. The failure of us and/or 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 the reputation of our business, discourage potential users from trying the products and services that we offer 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. As a result, we may experience increased difficulty obtaining high policy limits of coverage at reasonable costs, including coverage for acts of terrorism. 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. At December 31, 2009, Live Nation had property and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$750.0 million. At December 31, 2009, Ticketmaster had property and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$101.0 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.

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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.

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. Therefore, we expect to continue to make substantial capital improvements in our venues to meet long-term increasing demand, to increase entertainment value and to increase 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 at our venues, including:

availability of financing on favorable terms;

unforeseen changes in design;

increases in the cost of construction materials and labor;

additional land acquisition costs;

fluctuations in foreign exchange rates;

litigation, accidents or natural disasters affecting the construction site;

national or regional economic changes;

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 or workmanship required or the cost of financing such construction were to change. Construction is also subject to governmental permitting processes which, if changed, could materially affect the ultimate cost.

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

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Our live music venue operations 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;

requirements with respect to 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;

sales and other taxes and withholding of taxes;

privacy laws and protection of personally identifiable information;

historic landmark rules; and

environmental protection laws.

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We cannot predict the extent to which any future laws or regulations will impact our operations. The regulations relating to our food service in our venues are many and complex. Although we generally contract with a third-party vendor for these services at our owned and/or operated venues, we cannot assure you that we or our third-party vendors are in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations at all times or that we or our third-party vendors will be able to comply with any future laws and regulations or that we will not be held liable for violations by third-party vendors. Furthermore, additional or amended regulations in this area may significantly increase the cost of compliance.

We also serve alcoholic beverages at many of our venues during live music events and 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 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 cannot assure you that additional regulation in this area would not limit our activities in the future or significantly increase the cost of regulatory compliance. We must also obtain and comply with the terms of licenses in order to sell alcoholic beverages in the states in which we serve alcoholic beverages.

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.

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. Additionally, certain laws and regulations could hold us strictly, jointly and severally responsible for the remediation of hazardous substance contamination at our facilities or at third-party waste disposal sites, and could hold us responsible for any personal or property damage related to any contamination.

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 financial performance.

Our business segments are in highly competitive industries, and we may not be able to maintain or increase our current revenue. We compete in the live music industry and within this industry we compete with other venues to book performers, 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 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.

We compete in the ticketing industry and the intense competition that we face in the ticketing industry could cause the volume of our ticketing services business to decline. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future with existing or potential competitors or that competition will not have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. 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 (such as owners or operators of live event venues). This direct competition with our prospective or current primary ticketing clients could result in a decline in the number of clients we may obtain and a decline in the volume of our ticketing services business, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

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 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 performers, which we may be unwilling or unable to pass through to our customers via ticket prices;

our competitors may offer more favorable terms than we do in order to obtain agreements for new venues or to obtain events for the venues they operate;

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

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

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 believe that barriers to entry into the live music promotion business are low and that certain local promoters are increasingly expanding the geographic scope of their operations.

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 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 will have on our expenses.

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.

We 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 or equity 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 plan to 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

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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 revenues depend 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 and other marketing campaigns for our live music events and other business activities. Such marketing activities include, among others, promotion of ticket sales, premium seat sales, hospitality and other services for our events and venues and advertising associated with our distribution of related souvenir merchandise and apparel. During 2009, Live Nation spent approximately 4.3% of its revenue and Ticketmaster spent approximately 4.4% of its revenue on marketing, including advertising, and there can be no assurance that such advertising, promotional and other marketing campaigns 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 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 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 food, beverage and merchandise sales. Poor weather can affect current periods as well as successive events in future periods. If we are unable to reschedule events due to poor weather, we are forced to refund the ticket revenue for those events.

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 music business. The occurrence or threat of future terrorist attacks, military actions by the United States, 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 Common Stock

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

Our stock price has fluctuated between \$2.47 and \$25.63 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 or inability to obtain significant popular artists;

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

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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 our company;

the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;

overall market fluctuations;

the withdrawal of the Tender Offer by LMC Events, LLC; and

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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.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly, and investors could lose all or part of the value of their common stock.

In recent years, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in our industry. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of these companies. The price of our common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with our company, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our stock price.

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 our 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, our 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 our 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 Clear Channel acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or matter which may be 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. 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.

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, 35% or more of our common stock, without approval of our 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, and the redeemable preferred stock requires one of our subsidiaries to offer to repurchase the redeemable preferred stock at 101% of the liquidation preference 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—Redeemable Preferred Stock.

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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. 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 our 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, our redeemable preferred stock and the agreement governing our senior secured credit facility include 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, 2009, there were 84.4 million shares of Live Nation common stock outstanding, including 0.7 million shares of unvested restricted stock awards and excluding treasury shares, 2.1 million shares of common stock issuable from currently exercisable Live Nation options at a weighted average exercise price of \$17.21 per share and a warrant to purchase 0.5 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$13.73. As of December 31, 2009, there were 57.4 million shares of Ticketmaster common stock outstanding, excluding treasury shares, and 2.2 million shares of common stock issuable from currently exercisable Ticketmaster options at a weighted average exercise price of \$29.07 per share. These Ticketmaster outstanding shares were exchanged for Live Nation common stock and Ticketmaster options were assumed by Live Nation in connection with the Merger.

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 the notes.

Conversion of the 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 the 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 our 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.

Risks Relating to Our Separation from Clear Channel

The Separation could result in significant tax liability to our initial public stockholders.

Clear Channel received a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service substantially to the effect that the distribution of our common stock to its stockholders qualifies as a tax-free distribution for United States federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. Although a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service generally is binding on the Internal Revenue Service, if the factual representations or assumptions made in the letter ruling request are untrue or incomplete in any material respect, we will not be able to rely on the ruling.

Furthermore, the Internal Revenue Service will not rule on whether a distribution satisfies certain requirements necessary to obtain tax-free treatment under Section 355 of the Code. Rather, the ruling is based upon representations by Clear Channel that these conditions have been satisfied, and any inaccuracy in such representations could invalidate the

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ruling. Therefore, in addition to obtaining the ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, Clear Channel made it a condition to the Separation that Clear Channel obtain a legal opinion that the Distribution will qualify as a tax-free distribution for United States federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code. The opinion relies on the ruling as to matters covered by the ruling. In addition, the opinion is based on, among other things, certain assumptions and representations as to factual matters made by Clear Channel and us, which if incorrect or inaccurate in any material respect would jeopardize the conclusions reached by counsel in its opinion. The opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or the courts, and the Internal Revenue Service or the courts may not agree with the opinion.

Notwithstanding receipt by Clear Channel of the ruling and opinion of counsel, the Internal Revenue Service could assert that the Distribution does not qualify for tax-free treatment for United States federal income tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Service were successful in taking this position, our initial public stockholders could be subject to significant United States federal income tax liability. In general, our initial public stockholders could be subject to tax as if they had received a taxable distribution equal to the fair market value of our common stock that was distributed to them.

The Separation could result in significant tax-related liabilities to us.

As discussed above, notwithstanding receipt by Clear Channel of the ruling and the opinion of counsel, the Internal Revenue Service could assert that the Distribution does not qualify for tax-free treatment for United States federal income tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Service 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 the common stock of our company in a taxable sale for its fair market value. In addition, even if the Distribution otherwise were to qualify under Section 355 of the Code, it may be taxable to Clear Channel as if it had sold the common stock of our company in a taxable sale for its fair market value under Section 355(e) of the Code, if the Distribution 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 Distribution and ending two years after the Distribution 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 12 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, our company and our subsidiaries through December 31, 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 Internal Revenue Service in amounts that we cannot quantify. In addition, Clear Channel has recognized a capital loss for United States federal income tax purposes in connection with the Separation. If Clear Channel is 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 12 Related-Party Transactions Relationship with Clear Channel.

Risks Relating to Our Merger with Ticketmaster***The Merger resulted in changes to our board and management that may affect our strategy.***

Upon completion of the Merger, the composition of our board of directors and management team changed in accordance with the merger agreement, as seven new members from Ticketmaster were appointed to our board. In addition, we have a new Executive Chairman. This new board and management may affect the business strategy and operating decisions of the combined company.

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Although we expect that the Merger will result in benefits to Live Nation, we may not realize those benefits because of integration difficulties and other challenges.

The Merger involves the integration of two companies that have previously operated independently with principal offices in two locations. Due to legal restrictions, we have conducted only limited planning regarding the integration of the two companies. The combined company will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating the two companies. The success of the combination of Live Nation and Ticketmaster will be dependent in large part on the success of our management in integrating the operations, technologies and personnel of the two companies. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in successfully completing the integration of the operations of Live Nation and Ticketmaster or to otherwise realize any of the anticipated benefits of the Merger, including additional revenue opportunities, could impair our results of operations.

Challenges involved in this integration include, without limitation:

integrating successfully each company's operations, technologies, products and services;

reducing the costs associated with operations; and

combining the corporate cultures, maintaining employee morale and retaining key employees.

We may not successfully complete the integration of the operations in a timely manner and we may not realize the anticipated benefits or synergies of the Merger to the extent, or in the timeframe, anticipated. The anticipated benefits and synergies include cost savings associated with anticipated restructurings and other operational efficiencies, and revenue enhancement opportunities. However, these anticipated benefits and synergies assume a successful integration and are based on projections, which are inherently uncertain, and other assumptions. Even if integration is successful, anticipated benefits and synergies may not be achieved.

In connection with the Merger, we became subject to a proposed Final Judgment imposing certain obligations on us, and, in addition, the U.S. Department of Justice or the U.S. District Court may seek to modify the terms of the proposed Final Judgment before it is entered as final and any such changes could negatively impact the Company's business.

On January 25, 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice, or the DOJ, and several State Attorneys General jointly filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia a Complaint against the proposed merger between Live Nation and Ticketmaster and a proposed Final Judgment, or the proposed Final Judgment, that imposes certain obligations on us in order to address the issues the DOJ raised in its complaint. Among other things, the proposed Final Judgment requires us to offer a license to the Ticketmaster host ticketing technology to Anschutz Entertainment Group, to divest Ticketmaster's Paciolan ticketing business to a DOJ-approved purchaser within 60 days, to agree to abide by certain behavioral remedies that prevent us from engaging in retaliatory business tactics or improper trying arrangements and to provide periodic reports to the DOJ about our compliance with the proposed Final Judgment. The proposed Final Judgment is subject to a 60-day public comment period, after which time the court may enter the Final Judgment as written, or it may modify the order. The Final Judgment will be in effect and will bind us for ten years from the date that the court enters it. We stipulated to an interim Hold Separate order on January 25, 2010 that commits us to complying with the terms of the proposed Final Judgment until a Final Judgment is entered by the court.

During the duration of the Final Judgment, we will be 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, or the Canadian Consent Agreement, with the Canadian Competition Commission, which had the effect of imposing essentially the same terms as the proposed 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.

The terms of Live Nation Worldwide's agreement with CTS will cause Live Nation Worldwide to incur ongoing costs and could reduce operational efficiencies that the combined company might otherwise obtain through the Merger.

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Live Nation Worldwide, Inc., which is referred to as Live Nation Worldwide, and CTS Eventim AG, which is referred to as CTS, are parties to an agreement, which is referred to as the CTS agreement, pursuant to which CTS licenses intellectual property to Live Nation Worldwide that is core to Live Nation's in-house ticketing platform. Under the terms of the CTS agreement, Live Nation Worldwide will be required to take actions and incur expenses, and may be limited in actions it can take, which could limit the ability of Live Nation and Ticketmaster to fully integrate their ticketing platforms successfully and realize the full operational efficiencies that the combined company might otherwise obtain through the Merger. For events in North America, CTS will be generally entitled to receive, during the 10-year term of the agreement, a per ticket license fee upon the sale of certain tickets that Live Nation Worldwide or any of substantially all of its subsidiaries, which are collectively referred to as the Live Nation Worldwide entities, have the right to distribute. This per ticket fee for events in North America will be payable to CTS regardless of whether the combined company chooses to use the CTS ticketing platform, Ticketmaster's ticketing platform or another ticketing platform for the sale of tickets that the Live Nation Worldwide entities have the right to distribute. In addition, for events in certain European countries outside of the United Kingdom, Live Nation Worldwide generally will be required, during a 10-year term, to exclusively book on the CTS ticketing platform all tickets that the Live Nation Worldwide entities have the right to distribute (or, to the extent other ticketing platforms are used, Live Nation Worldwide will generally be 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 will be required, provided that CTS first satisfies a significant threshold commitment, to offer for sale on the CTS UK website and pay a corresponding fee for a portion of the tickets that the Live Nation Worldwide entities have the right to distribute for events promoted by the Live Nation Worldwide entities for a 10-year term commencing on January 1, 2010. Finally, the Live Nation Worldwide entities may be precluded from offering ticketing services to third parties in certain European countries during the term of the CTS agreement. In addition, upon completion of the Merger, for a period of two years thereafter, CTS will have the right to terminate the CTS agreement upon six months advance notice.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2009, we own, operate or lease 85 entertainment venues and 47 other facilities, including office leases, throughout North America and 27 entertainment venues and 32 other facilities internationally. We believe our venues

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and facilities are generally well-maintained and in good operating condition and have adequate capacity to meet our current business needs. We have a fifteen-year lease ending June 30, 2020 for our corporate headquarters in Beverly Hills, California, used primarily by our executive and domestic operations management staff. We also have a nine-year lease ending September 29, 2016, for office space in London, England, used primarily by our international 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 ten years for our office leases and 15 to 25 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.

For information about Ticketmaster's properties, please see Item 2 of Ticketmaster's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which Ticketmaster will file with the SEC, and the description under the heading "Information About Ticketmaster Entertainment's Business Properties" in our Registration Statement on Form S-4 declared effective on November 6, 2009, which we have filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Live Concert Antitrust Litigation

We were a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Malinda Heerwagen on June 13, 2002, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. 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. On August 11, 2003, the Court ruled in our favor, denying the plaintiff's class certification motion. The plaintiff appealed this decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On January 10, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the ruling in our favor by the District Court. On January 17, 2006, the plaintiff filed a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal of her action in the Southern District of New York.

We are a defendant in twenty-two putative class actions filed by different named plaintiffs in various U.S. District Courts throughout the country. The claims made in these actions are substantially similar to the claims made in the *Heerwagen* action described above, 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 we have denied liability. On December 5, 2005, we filed a motion before the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to transfer these actions and any similar ones commenced in the future to a single federal district court for coordinated pre-trial proceedings. On April 17, 2006, the Panel granted our motion and ordered the consolidation and transfer of the actions to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. On June 4, 2007, the Court conducted a hearing on the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On June 25, 2007, the Court entered an order to stay all proceedings in the case pending the Court's ruling on the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On October 22, 2007, the Court ruled in the plaintiffs' favor, granting the plaintiffs' motion for class certification and certifying a class in the Chicago, New England, New York/New Jersey, Colorado and Southern California regional markets. On November 5, 2007, we filed a Petition for Permission to Appeal from Order Granting Class Certification with the U.S. District Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. At a status conference conducted on November 5, 2007, the U.S. District Court extended its stay of all proceedings pending further developments in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On February 15, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued an order denying our Petition for Permission to Appeal. On February 20, 2008, we filed a Motion with the U.S. District Court for Reconsideration of its October 22, 2007 order granting the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On March 6, 2008, the U.S. District Court entered an order approving a stipulated continuance and stay of all proceedings pending further developments in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. A ruling by the U.S. District Court on the Company's Motion for Reconsideration of the October 22, 2007 class certification order is pending. We intend to vigorously defend all claims in all of the actions.

UPS Consumer Class Action Litigation

On October 21, 2003, a purported representative action was filed in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County, challenging Ticketmaster's charges to online customers for UPS ticket delivery. The complaint alleged in essence that it is unlawful for Ticketmaster not to disclose on its website that the fee it charges to online customers to have their tickets delivered by UPS contains a profit component. 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 UPS delivery fees charged by Ticketmaster in connection with online ticket sales during the applicable statute of limitations period, and (ii) the amount Ticketmaster paid to UPS for that service. On July 20, 2004, Ticketmaster filed a motion for summary

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judgment. The Court heard the motion on December 20, 2004 and denied Ticketmaster's motion, in part, based on the plaintiff's arguments

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that the plaintiff was not challenging Ticketmaster's right to make a profit, but rather Ticketmaster's UPS delivery charges based on the plaintiff's misleading pass-through theory of liability. On December 7, 2004, Ticketmaster filed its first motion for judgment on the pleadings based on the passage of Proposition 64, which became effective in November 2004. The Court heard the motion on April 1, 2005, and explained that the plaintiff could not proceed with a representative action without amending the complaint to comply with class action procedures. On August 31, 2005, the plaintiff filed a first amended complaint, for the first time pleading this case as a putative class action. The first amended complaint alleged (i) as before, that Ticketmaster's website disclosures in respect of its charges for UPS ticket delivery violate the UCL, and (ii) for the first time, that Ticketmaster's website disclosures in respect of its ticket order-processing fees constitute false advertising in violation of California's False Advertising Law, or FAL. On this latter claim, the amended complaint seeks restitution or disgorgement of the entire amount of order-processing fees charged by Ticketmaster during the applicable statute of limitations period.

On September 25, 2006, Ticketmaster filed its second motion for judgment on the pleadings. On November 21, 2006, Ticketmaster requested that the court stay the case pending the California Supreme Court's decisions in two cases (*In re Tobacco II Cases*, 142 Cal. App. 4th 891 (2006), and *Pfizer Inc. v. Superior Court (Galfano)*, 141 Cal. App. 4th 290 (2006)) that presented issues concerning the interpretation of Proposition 64 directly pertinent to both of the pending motions. On November 29, 2006, the Court ordered that the case be stayed pending the California Supreme Court's ruling on the two cases referenced above. On September 20, 2007, the Court heard the plaintiff's motion for class certification. On December 19, 2007, the Court issued an Order denying the motion without prejudice and continuing the stay of the case pending resolution of *In re Tobacco II* (the lead case before the Supreme Court on the relevant issues). On May 18, 2009, the California Supreme Court decided the *Tobacco II* case. On April 1, 2009, the Superior Court granted the plaintiff's motion for leave to file a second amended complaint that purports to clarify the plaintiff's existing claims under the UCL and FAL and adds new claims that (a) Ticketmaster's order processing fees are unconscionable under the UCL and (b) Ticketmaster's alleged business practices violate the unlawful prong of the UCL because they also allegedly constitute an underlying violation of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act. Ticketmaster filed a demurrer to the second amended complaint on May 8, 2009. The plaintiff filed a third amended complaint in attempt to cure deficiencies in the second amended complaint and to seek to address the California Supreme Court's holding in *Tobacco II*. Ticketmaster filed a demurrer to the third amended complaint on July 3, 2009. The Court overruled Ticketmaster's demurrers on October 20, 2009. The plaintiff filed a second class certification motion on August 31, 2009, which Ticketmaster opposed. On February 5, 2010, the court granted certification of a class on the first two causes of action, which alleges that Ticketmaster misrepresents/omits the fact that there is a profit component in its UPS and Order Processing Fees. The class will consist of California consumers who purchased tickets through Ticketmaster's website from 1999 to the present. The Court denied certification of a class on the third and fourth causes of action, which allege that Ticketmaster's UPS and Order Processing fees are unconscionably high. The parties are awaiting entry of a formal order from the Court on these rulings.

Canadian Consumer Class Action Litigation Relating to TicketsNow

In February 2009, five putative consumer class action complaints were filed in Canada against TNow Entertainment Group, Inc., or TicketsNow, Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc., 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

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all persons who purchased a ticket from Ticketmaster, Ticketmaster Canada Ltd. or TicketsNow from early February 2007 to the present. Each proposed class purports to extend to United States as well as Canadian consumers. The complaints allege in essence that Ticketmaster and Ticketmaster Canada Ltd. conspired to divert a large number of tickets for resale through the TicketsNow website at prices higher than face value in violation of Ontario's Ticket Speculation Act, the Amusement Act of Manitoba, the Amusement Act of Alberta, and the Quebec Consumer Protection Act, respectively. The Ontario case contains the additional allegation that Ticketmaster and TicketsNow's service fees run afoul of anti-scalping laws. Each lawsuit seeks compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of the class.

United States Consumer Class Action Litigation Relating to TicketsNow

From February through June of 2009, eleven purported class action lawsuits asserting causes of action under various state consumer protection laws were filed against Ticketmaster and TicketsNow in U.S. 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 that Ticketmaster violated various state consumer protection laws by allegedly redirecting 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 face value and the amount paid to TicketsNow, an injunction preventing Ticketmaster from engaging in further unfair business practices with TicketsNow, and attorney fees and costs. On July 20, 2009, all of the cases were consolidated and transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. The plaintiffs filed their consolidated class action complaint on September 25, 2009. Ticketmaster filed its answer on October 26, 2009.

Litigation Relating to the Merger of Live Nation and Ticketmaster

We have been named as defendants in two lawsuits filed in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County, challenging the merger of Live Nation and Ticketmaster: *McBride v. Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.*, No. BC407677, and *Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit v. Ticketmaster Entertainment, Inc.*, No. BC408228. These actions were consolidated under the caption *In re Ticketmaster Entertainment Shareholder Litigation*, Lead Case No. BC407677, by a Court order dated March 30, 2009. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in the consolidated action on July 2, 2009, a second amended complaint on September 10, 2009, and a third amended complaint on November 19, 2009, which superseded the earlier complaints. The third amended consolidated complaint generally alleges that Ticketmaster and its directors breached their fiduciary duties by entering into the Merger Agreement without regard to the fairness of its terms to the Ticketmaster stockholders and in return for illicit payments of surplus Live Nation stock. The third amended consolidated complaint also alleges that the joint proxy statement/prospectus of Live Nation and Ticketmaster, which is a part of the final Form S-4 Registration Statement of Live Nation that was filed with the SEC on November 6, 2009, contains material omissions and misstatements. The plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction barring the completion of the Merger on December 4, 2009. The Court denied this motion at a hearing held on December 22, 2009. The Ticketmaster and Live Nation shareholders, respectively, approved the Merger in shareholder meetings held on January 8, 2010. The plaintiffs continue to prosecute the case, now seeking compensatory damages, attorneys' fees and expenses. The Ticketmaster defendants answered the third amended consolidated complaint on January 21, 2010, denying its allegations and asserting defenses.

Federal Trade Commission Investigation

Ticketmaster and TicketsNow have entered into a settlement agreement with the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, to resolve the FTC's investigation of methods by which Ticketmaster and TicketsNow previously advertised and sold tickets to consumers on the TicketsNow resale marketplace. Under the deal, Ticketmaster and TicketsNow will make restitutionary payments to certain consumers claiming to be unsatisfied with ticket purchases made from the TicketsNow online resale marketplace, as well as additional disclosures (1) when linking between primary and resale ticket sites and (2) pertaining to the issue of speculative ticket postings and anticipated ticket delivery dates.

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 also have been the subject of personal injury and wrongful death claims relating to accidents at our venues in connection with our operations. As required, we accrue 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, 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.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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 5,380 stockholders of record as of February 19, 2010. 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
2008		
First Quarter	\$ 15.04	\$ 9.26
Second Quarter	\$ 16.15	\$ 10.23
Third Quarter	\$ 18.75	\$ 9.60
Fourth Quarter	\$ 16.75	\$ 2.73
2009		
First Quarter	\$ 6.55	\$ 2.47
Second Quarter	\$ 6.07	\$ 2.55
Third Quarter	\$ 8.88	\$ 3.98
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.96	\$ 6.33

Dividend Policy

Since the Separation and through December 31, 2009, we have not declared or paid any dividends. We presently intend to retain future earnings, if any, 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 and the designations of our preferred stock 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.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth certain information about the shares of our common stock we repurchased during the three months ended December 31, 2009.

Period	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
October 1 - October 31		\$		\$
November 1 - November 30		\$		\$
December 1 - December 31	13,554	\$ 16.26		\$
	13,554	\$ 16.26		\$

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In December 2009, we repurchased 13,554 shares of our common stock at the original issuance price. This repurchase related to settlement of a working capital adjustment for a prior year acquisition.

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	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands except per share data)</i>					
Results of Operations Data (1) (2):					
Revenue	\$ 4,181,021	\$ 4,085,306	\$ 3,635,389	\$ 3,200,929	\$ 2,486,549
Operating Expenses:					
Direct operating expenses	3,357,245	3,299,444	2,943,311	2,636,425	1,993,053
Selling, general and administrative expenses	618,980	619,585	553,259	430,548	396,238
Depreciation and amortization	158,118	140,039	107,428	113,656	50,929
Goodwill impairment	9,085	269,902			
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(2,983)	1,131	(20,735)	(9,873)	5,002
Corporate expenses	56,889	52,498	45,854	33,863	50,715
Acquisition transaction expenses	36,043				
Operating income (loss)	(52,356)	(297,293)	6,272	(3,690)	(9,388)
Interest expense	66,365	70,104	64,297	36,790	5,444
Interest expense with Clear Channel Communications					46,437
Interest income	(2,193)	(8,575)	(12,115)	(10,024)	(703)
Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated affiliates	(1,851)	(842)	7,737	1,330	3,437
Other expense (income) net	1	(245)	(66)	(500)	151
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(114,678)	(357,735)	(53,581)	(31,286)	(64,154)
Income tax expense (benefit)	11,333	(24,257)	8,729	18,003	29,841
Loss from continuing operations	(126,011)	(333,478)	(62,310)	(49,289)	(93,995)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	76,277	95,653	54,990	30,056	(31,388)
Net loss	(49,734)	(237,825)	(7,320)	(19,233)	(125,383)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10,445	1,587	7,869	12,209	5,236
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (60,179)	\$ (239,412)	\$ (15,189)	\$ (31,442)	\$ (130,619)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share attributable to common stockholders:					
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (1.65)	\$ (4.39)	\$ (1.02)	\$ (0.94)	\$ (1.49)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	0.92	1.25	0.80	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.47)
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (0.73)	\$ (3.14)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (1.96)
Cash dividends per share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

	2009	2008	As of December 31, 2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Balance Sheet Data (1):					
Total assets	\$ 2,341,759	\$ 2,476,723	\$ 2,749,820	\$ 2,225,002	\$ 1,776,584
Long-term debt, net of discount (including current maturities)	\$ 740,069	\$ 824,120	\$ 753,017	\$ 639,146	\$ 366,841
Redeemable preferred stock	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. stockholders equity	\$ 652,317	\$ 677,853	\$ 942,097	\$ 642,269	\$ 636,700

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

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- (2) For 2005, the combined financial statements include amounts that are comprised of businesses included in the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Clear Channel, using the historical bases of assets and liabilities of the entertainment business. As a result of the Separation, we recognized the par value and additional paid-in capital in connection with the issuance of our common stock in exchange for the net assets contributed at that time.

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 February 2009, we announced our planned merger with Ticketmaster which we believe will allow the combined company to capitalize on strategic advantages and other opportunities created by combining a global concert business, global ticketing operations and an artist management company, including lowering costs and developing new distribution platforms and new revenue streams (through sponsorships and increased sales and distribution opportunities), based on our belief that the Merger would produce a vertically integrated combined company that would be positioned to address the challenges of serving artists and fans better through improved ticketing options, dynamic promotion arrangements and greater transparency with respect to ticket pricing. This merger was completed in January 2010.

In 2009, prior to the completion of the Merger, our mission was to maximize the revenue generated by the live concert experience driven by serving three clients – artists, fans and sponsors. During the year, we continued to execute on our strategy to improve and build our core business. The highlights for each of our segments for 2009 were:

North American Music

We improved our profitability per event by our continued focus on our key profit drivers from our shows. In 2009, as compared to the prior year, these results included:

An 8% increase in ancillary revenue per fan at our owned and/or operated amphitheaters to \$17.85 per fan; and

A 10% decrease in our average operating costs per fan and a 14% decrease in our average marketing costs per fan at all of our promoted events during 2009, each resulting primarily from our cost-saving initiatives.

In North American Music, we saw the impact in 2009 of our focus on reducing our less profitable events, thereby lowering our overall show count. This is reflected in the drop in the number of shows by 923, or 9%, to a total of 9,454 promoted events, with only a 2.4 million drop in total attendance since attendance per event increased by 2%.

We continue to focus on reducing the number of unsold seats at events through various marketing concepts. In 2009, this included a new program to buy tickets to our events through our No Service Fee Wednesday promotion. Through this program, we helped our fans buy tickets at a lower total cost while selling seats that might have otherwise been unsold. In 2009, we sold 859,000 tickets to our shows through this program.

In February 2009, we opened our new *House of Blues* club in Boston, bringing our total number of *House of Blues* clubs to twelve.

International Music

We delivered a strong show line-up for 2009 in International Music as demonstrated by the 4% increase in events over 2008 to a total of 4,391 promoted events.

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In 2009, attendance at our concerts internationally increased by 2.7 million, or 22%, to 14.8 million driven by an increase in the number of stadium and other outdoor concerts, including multiple sell-out concerts by U2, Madonna, Coldplay and Blur, among others.

International Music also had a very strong festival season with an overall increase in attendance driven by *Rock Werchter* in Belgium, *T in the Park*, *Reading* and *Leeds* in the United Kingdom and *Lowlands* and *North Sea Jazz* in the Netherlands.

We added to our international portfolio through the acquisition of an additional AMG venue in Glasgow, Scotland and through an exclusive promotion agreement with BIG Concerts International in South Africa.

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Ticketing

Since the beginning of 2009, we have sold 12.6 million tickets globally, including 1.7 million tickets sold in the fourth quarter of 2009. This total for the year includes 2.3 million in tickets sold internationally for which our Ticketing segment does not earn any service charges. An additional 2.5 million tickets were also sold at our venue box offices directly, for which the service charges, if any, are reported by North American Music.

Livenation.com continued to gain momentum during the year with a new milestone achieved in July 2009 when we were ranked 5th by Nielsen NetView among the most-visited domestic music websites, with 5.0 million unique visitors in the month.

Traffic to our website increased by 55% in 2009 as compared to last year. This increased awareness of livenation.com as a key source for concert events and tickets was partially driven by our No Service Fee Wednesday promotion during 2009 that also helped to sell more tickets to events in North America.

Other Information

As of December 31, 2009, we have 853 local, national and international corporate sponsors, including O₂, Blackberry and Citi[®]. Sponsorship revenue increased to \$181.0 million in 2009 as compared to \$170.9 million in 2008.

Global tours for 2009 included U2, Madonna and Il Divo. Madonna's *Sticky and Sweet* tour during 2008 and 2009 was the largest tour ever for a female touring artist in terms of revenue. U2's *360* tour that began in 2009 was ranked the top grossing tour for 2009 by *Pollstar*.

We completed the divestiture of our U.K. theater operations in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Our Separation from Clear Channel

We were formed through acquisitions of various entertainment businesses and assets by our predecessors. In August 2005, we were incorporated in our current form as a Delaware corporation to own substantially all of the entertainment business of Clear Channel. In December 2005, the separation of the business previously conducted by Clear Channel's live entertainment segment and sports representation business, and the distribution by Clear Channel of all of our common stock to its stockholders, was completed in a tax-free spin-off. Following our separation from Clear Channel, we became a separate publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange trading under the symbol *LYV*.

Segment Overview

Our reportable segments are North American Music, International Music and Ticketing. Prior to 2009, we reported an Artist Nation segment, which is now allocated between the North American Music and International Music segments. This change has been made to be consistent with the way we are now managing the business. Our business formerly reported as Artist Nation includes the promotion and/or production of global tours and also provides other services to artists. These artist relationships tend to be long-term and typically involve multiple revenue streams for an artist. We enter into these relationships in order to fill the distribution platform of our businesses with recurring events, both domestically and internationally. This is not a separate part of these businesses but rather is just one more facet of our North American Music and International Music segments. Therefore, we are now allocating these activities based on where the profits for services to these artists are being generated.

North American Music

Our North American Music segment principally involves the promotion of live music events in our owned and/or operated venues and in rented third-party venues and the operation and management of music venues primarily in the United States and Canada, as well as providing various services to artists. While our North American Music segment operates year-round, we experience higher revenue during the second and third

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quarters due to the seasonal nature of shows at our outdoor amphitheaters, which primarily occur May through September.

To judge the health of our North American Music 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, total revenue per fan and advance ticket sales. In addition, at our owned and/or operated venues, we monitor attendance, ancillary revenue per fan, premium seat sales and corporate sponsorship sales.

International Music

Our International Music segment principally involves the 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 outside of North America. While our International Music segment operates year-round, we experience higher revenue during the second and third quarters due to the seasonal nature of our international festivals, which primarily occur June through August.

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To judge the health of our International Music 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 and ancillary revenue per fan. Because this business is conducted in foreign markets, we look at the operating results from our foreign operations on a constant dollar basis.

Ticketing

Our Ticketing segment manages our digital platform and Live Nation's ticketing activities. This segment is involved in managing our internal ticketing operations and online distribution activities, including the ongoing enhancement of our primary website, *www.livenation.com*, and our information technology operations.

To judge the health of our Ticketing segment, we primarily review the number of tickets sold through our ticketing operations, the percentage of visitors to our website that buy tickets, the number of unique visitors to our websites and the overall number of customers in our database.

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

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change 2009 vs. 2008	% Change 2008 vs. 2007
	2009	2008	2007		
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 4,181,021	\$ 4,085,306	\$ 3,635,389	2%	12%
Operating expenses:					
Direct operating expenses	3,357,245	3,299,444	2,943,311	2%	12%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	618,980	619,585	553,259		12%
Depreciation and amortization	158,118	140,039	107,428	13%	30%
Goodwill impairment	9,085	269,902		**	**
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(2,983)	1,131	(20,735)	**	**
Corporate expenses	56,889	52,498	45,854	8%	14%
Acquisition transaction expenses	36,043			**	**
Operating income (loss)	(52,356)	(297,293)	6,272	82%	**
Operating margin	(1.3)%	(7.3)%	0.2%		
Interest expense	66,365	70,104	64,297		
Interest income	(2,193)	(8,575)	(12,115)		
Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated affiliates	(1,851)	(842)	7,737		
Other expense (income) net	1	(245)	(66)		
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(114,678)	(357,735)	(53,581)		
Income tax expense (benefit):					
Current	19,584	(28,355)	680		
Deferred	(8,251)	4,098	8,049		
Loss from continuing operations	(126,011)	(333,478)	(62,310)		
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	76,277	95,653	54,990		
Net loss	(49,734)	(237,825)	(7,320)		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10,445	1,587	7,869		
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (60,179)	\$ (239,412)	\$ (15,189)		

Note: Non-cash compensation expense of \$7.2 million, \$8.3 million and \$10.8 million is included in corporate expenses, \$9.5 million, \$27.0 million and \$17.4 million is included in selling, general and administrative expenses and a nominal amount, (\$0.7) million and \$1.0 million is included in discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The non-cash compensation expense for 2009, 2008 and 2007 includes expenses related to stock option and restricted stock grants as well as incentive bonuses being paid in stock in lieu of cash.

** Percentages are not meaningful.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Estimated Events			
North American Music promotions:			
Owned and/or operated amphitheaters	787	912	856
All other	8,667	9,465	9,511
Total estimated North American Music promotions	9,454	10,377	10,367
North American Music third-party rentals at our owned and/or operated venues	4,757	4,641	1,419
International Music promotions	4,391	4,240	2,939
International Music third-party rentals at our owned and/or operated venues	3,097	2,909	2,022
Total estimated events	21,699	22,167	16,747
Estimated Attendance (rounded)			
North American Music promotions:			
Owned and/or operated amphitheaters	9,091,000	9,915,000	8,421,000
All other	21,480,000	23,044,000	21,207,000
Total estimated North American Music promotions	30,571,000	32,959,000	29,628,000
North American Music third-party rentals at our owned and/or operated venues	2,305,000	3,308,000	2,404,000
International Music promotions	14,764,000	12,056,000	10,702,000
International Music third-party rentals at our owned and/or operated venues	4,508,000	3,791,000	3,703,000
Total estimated attendance	52,148,000	52,114,000	46,437,000

Note: Events generally represent a single performance by an artist for both promotions and third-party rentals. 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. Adjustments to previously reported quarters, if any, are only included in the year-to-date events and attendance metrics.

Promotions listed above include events in our owned and/or operated venues as well as events we promote in third-party venues. Excluded from the table above are events and attendance that occurred in the North American theatrical business that was sold in January 2008, our motor sports business that was sold in September 2008 and our United Kingdom theatrical business that was sold in October 2009.

The 2009 and 2008 data for North American Music third-party rentals at our owned and/or operated venues is not comparable to 2007 because the 2009 data includes 3,602 events and 432,000 attendees and 2008 data includes 3,076 events and 401,000 attendees related to our HOB music venues. The comparable data for our HOB music venues is not available for 2007.

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Revenue

Our revenue increased \$95.7 million, or 2%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$179.8 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$275.5 million, or 7%. Overall increases in revenue were primarily due to increases in revenue from our International Music and Ticketing segments of \$156.0 million and \$51.2 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in revenue in our North American Music segment of \$109.8 million. The total increase in revenue includes the impact of our acquisitions during the year.

Our revenue increased \$449.9 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$14.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue increased \$435.5 million, or 12%. Overall increases in revenue were primarily due to increases in revenue from our North American Music, International Music and Ticketing segments of \$382.8 million, \$70.4 million and \$11.0 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in revenue in our other operations of \$14.3 million. The total increase in revenue includes the impact of our acquisitions during the year.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2009 and 2008 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Direct operating expenses

Our direct operating expenses increased \$57.8 million, or 2%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$150.1 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$207.9 million, or 6%. Overall increases in direct operating expenses were primarily due to increases in direct operating expenses in our International Music and Ticketing segments of \$122.1 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in our North American Music segment of \$76.4 million.

Our direct operating expenses increased \$356.1 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the increases of approximately \$16.6 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses increased \$339.5 million, or 12%. Overall increases in direct operating expenses were primarily due to increases in direct operating expenses in our North American Music and International Music segments of \$309.5 million and \$49.4 million, respectively.

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

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2009 and 2008 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$19.7 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$19.1 million, or 3%. Overall decreases in selling, general and administrative expenses were primarily due to a decrease in our North American Music segment of \$22.8 million partially offset by increases in selling, general and administrative expenses in our International Music and Ticketing segments of \$12.9 million and \$9.5 million, respectively.

Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$66.3 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$1.9 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$68.2 million, or 12%. Overall increases in selling, general and administrative expenses were primarily due to increases in selling, general and administrative expenses in our North American Music, International Music and Ticketing segments of \$37.0 million, \$20.6 million and \$18.0 million, respectively.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2009 and 2008 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Depreciation and amortization

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Our depreciation and amortization increased \$18.1 million, or 13%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decreases of approximately \$3.8 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, depreciation and amortization expense increased \$21.9 million, or 16%. Overall

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depreciation and amortization expense increased primarily due to increases in depreciation and amortization in our North American Music, International Music and Ticketing segments of \$9.0 million, \$3.9 million and \$7.1 million, respectively. During 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of \$10.5 million related to several venues.

Our depreciation and amortization increased \$32.6 million, or 30%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increases in depreciation and amortization in our North American Music and International Music segments of \$21.8 million and \$10.6 million, respectively. During 2008, we recorded an impairment charge of \$12.1 million related to several venues and a naming right intangible.

More detailed explanations of the changes for the years ended 2009 and 2008 are included in the applicable segment discussions contained herein.

Goodwill impairment

We test goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1 using a two-step process. The first step, used to screen for potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. The second step, employed for any reporting unit that fails the first step, 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 process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves 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.

In September 2008, in connection with the sale of our non-core events business (which has been classified as discontinued operations), we reviewed the carrying value of our non-core events assets based on an indicator that future operating cash flows may not support their carrying value based on expected sales proceeds. It was determined that those assets were impaired since the estimated undiscounted cash flows, based on expected sales proceeds, associated with those assets were less than their carrying value. As a result, we recorded a \$13.0 million goodwill impairment charge related to the goodwill for this non-core events business as a component of operating expenses in discontinued operations. We are not continuing to operate in the non-core events business.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, while we were performing our annual impairment test as of October 1, we experienced a significant decline in our market capitalization. Since a favorable result from an October 1 test would not have prevented a second impairment test at December 31, 2008, a single impairment test was completed as of December 31, 2008. Based upon the results of this impairment test that was performed, we recorded an impairment charge of \$269.9 million related to reporting units within our North American Music operating segment which represented all of the remaining goodwill previously recorded for these reporting units.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we recorded deferred tax liabilities of \$9.1 million with an offset to goodwill primarily in connection with our 2006 acquisition of HOB. Since the goodwill for the reporting units within our North American Music 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 gain on sale of operating assets of \$3.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to a net loss of \$1.1 million for the same period of the prior year. Gains recorded in 2009 included a \$1.6 million gain on the sale of our remaining 20.0% interest in our equity investment in MLK and a \$0.6 million gain on the sale of a music theater in West Virginia.

We recorded a net loss on sale of operating assets of \$1.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to a net gain of \$20.7 million for the same period of the prior year. Gains recorded in 2007 included \$19.0 million on the sale of two music theaters and seven clubs in London and an amphitheater in Nashville, \$6.0 million on the sale of an office building in San Francisco, and \$3.6 million on the sale of an arena/race track in Leicestershire, England. Partially offsetting these gains in 2007 was an \$8.1 million loss on the sale of our remaining 50.1% interest in the production of Phantom Vegas.

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Corporate expenses

Corporate expenses increased \$4.4 million, or 8%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to additional compensation driven by improved performance.

Corporate expenses increased \$6.6 million, or 14%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased headcount and related costs and consulting expenses.

Acquisition transaction expenses

Acquisition transaction expenses increased \$36.0 million during 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to costs associated with our merger that closed in January 2010. In accordance with the new accounting provisions for business combinations that we adopted in January 2009, these costs were expensed as incurred beginning in 2009.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to lower debt balances and decreases in average interest rates.

Interest expense increased \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to a full year of amortization of the debt discount on our convertible notes which were issued in the third quarter of 2007 and increases in the debt balance which were partially offset by decreases in average interest rates.

Our debt balances and weighted average cost of debt, including redeemable preferred stock and excluding the debt discount on the convertible notes, were \$832.9 million and 5.29%, respectively, at December 31, 2009, and \$925.7 million and 6.16%, respectively, at December 31, 2008.

Interest income

Interest income decreased \$6.4 million and \$3.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily due to lower excess cash invested in money market funds and other short-term investments.

Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated affiliates

Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates did not change significantly for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates was \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to equity in losses of nonconsolidated affiliates of \$7.7 million for the same period of the prior year. In 2007, we recorded higher losses from our investment in a joint venture with Cirque Du Soleil and also recorded a write-down on an investment with no similar significant write-down in 2008.

Income taxes

Our 2009 effective tax rate of (10)% represented net tax expense of \$11.3 million compared to our 2008 effective tax rate of 7% which represented a net tax benefit of \$24.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2009, income tax expense includes \$18.9 million related to statutory expense for entities outside of the U.S. and \$5.0 million related to state tax expense. This was offset by releases of accruals for uncertain tax positions of \$6.9 million, return to provision benefits of \$2.9 million, a reduction of the valuation allowance for certain state deferred tax assets of \$2.3 million and other benefits of approximately \$0.5 million. The net increase in 2009 tax expense as compared to the 2008 tax benefit is principally driven by the tax benefit for a portion of U.S. operations in 2008 attributable to the gain on sale of certain discontinued operations.

Our effective tax rate was 7% for 2008 as compared to an effective tax rate of (16)% for 2007. The tax benefit reflected in the 2008 effective tax rate increased relative to 2007 due principally to tax benefits recognized from losses in our U.S. operations which were utilized to offset tax gains on the sale of our motor sports business in 2008 included in discontinued operations.

Discontinued operations

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In January 2008, we completed the sale of substantially all of our North American theatrical business, which included the assets of the North American theatrical presenting business and certain theatrical venues, to Key Brand Entertainment Inc. and its lenders for a gross sales price of \$90.4 million pursuant to a stock purchase agreement. After fees, expenses, an adjustment to replace the show cash of the North American theatrical business that was previously removed from the operations and utilized by us and other adjustments, we received in 2008 approximately \$18.5 million of proceeds, net of cash sold and transaction costs, and an additional \$12.6 million in 2009. The sale of the North American theatrical business resulted in a total pre-tax gain of \$17.8 million.

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In September 2008, we sold our motor sports business to Feld Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Feld Entertainment, Inc. pursuant to a stock purchase agreement for a gross sales price of \$175.0 million in cash, subject to certain net working capital and other post-closing adjustments, in addition to a performance-based contingent payment of up to \$30.0 million over a five-year period commencing with calendar year 2009. After estimated fees, expenses and other adjustments, we received approximately \$166.5 million of net proceeds, excluding the contingent payment. The sale of the motor sports business resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$145.0 million.

In October 2008, as part of a binding agreement with Events Acquisition Corporation, we sold our non-core events business along with rights to certain DVD projects. Events Acquisition Corporation is owned by Michael Cohl who is a former director and executive officer of the company. The events business included rights or investments in certain non-music and exhibition-style events. Under the agreement, we will receive approximately \$15.4 million for the events business, DVD projects and other rights, in addition to performance-based contingent payments and undistributed profits related to future periods. We recorded a \$0.8 million pre-tax gain in discontinued operations and a \$0.7 million loss in continuing operations. In the third quarter of 2008, we recorded a \$29.2 million impairment related to the events business, including a \$13.0 million impairment of goodwill, and also a \$1.5 million impairment related to the DVD projects.

In October 2009, the Company sold its remaining theatrical venues and operations in the United Kingdom for a gross sales price of approximately \$148.7 million to The Ambassador Theatre Group Limited. After fees, expenses, an adjustment to replace the show cash of the theatrical business that was previously removed from the operations and utilized by us and a working capital adjustment, we received approximately \$111.3 million of net proceeds. The sale of the U.K. theatrical business resulted in a total tax-free gain of \$56.6 million.

Our discontinued operations reported income before loss (gain) on disposal of \$21.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, loss before loss (gain) on disposal of \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and income before loss (gain) on disposal of \$55.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. We recorded gain on disposal of \$54.6 million and \$99.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and a loss on disposal of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The gain on disposal for 2008 is net of tax of \$64.6 million.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased \$8.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to better operating results for DF Concerts, AMG, Angel Festivals Limited and the O₂ Dublin.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased \$6.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to lower operating results for AMG and Angel Festivals Limited.

North American Music Results of Operations

Our North American Music segment operating results were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change 2009 vs. 2008	% Change 2008 vs. 2007
	2009	2008	2007		
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 2,568,494	\$ 2,678,309	\$ 2,295,535	(4)%	17%
Direct operating expenses	2,084,769	2,161,119	1,851,588	(4)%	17%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	385,306	408,067	371,109	(6)%	10%
Depreciation and amortization	108,613	99,573	77,756	9%	28%
Goodwill impairment	9,085	269,902		**	**
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(895)	19	(6,725)	**	**
Operating income (loss)	\$ (18,384)	\$ (260,371)	\$ 1,807	**	**
Operating margin	(0.7)%	(9.7)%	0.1%		

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** Percentages are not meaningful.

Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008

North American Music revenue decreased \$109.8 million, or 4%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$21.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue decreased \$88.4 million, or 3%, primarily due to an overall decrease in the number of events and attendance for amphitheaters, theaters and clubs along with a reduction in special events at our *House of Blues* clubs. Partially offsetting these decreases was incremental revenue of \$51.5 million related to the effect of our acquisitions of De-

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Lux in October 2008 and certain assets of Fantasma Production Inc. of Florida in May 2008, incremental revenue related to the opening of our *House of Blues* clubs in Houston and Boston and increased attendance and average ticket prices at third-party venues for artists such as U2, Jonas Brothers and Fleetwood Mac.

North American Music direct operating expenses decreased \$76.4 million, or 4%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$19.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, direct operating expenses decreased \$57.0 million, or 3%, primarily due to lower overall expenses associated with the decreased number of events for amphitheaters, theaters and clubs and *House of Blues* clubs special events. Partially offsetting these decreases was incremental direct operating expenses of \$48.9 million related to the acquisitions noted above, along with incremental expenses related to the opening of our two *House of Blues* clubs and also higher costs for third-party venues due to the increased attendance.

North American Music selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$22.8 million, or 6%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$1.3 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$21.5 million, or 5%, primarily due to cost-saving initiatives, partially offset by incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$2.7 million related to the acquisitions noted above.

North American Music depreciation and amortization expense increased \$9.0 million, or 9%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to impairments of \$8.9 million recorded during 2009 related to two theaters and two clubs.

Excluding the impact of goodwill impairments of \$9.1 million in 2009 and \$269.9 million in 2008, the reduction in operating income by \$18.8 million to an operating loss in 2009 was primarily due to reduced show results driven by a lower number of events, partially offset by cost-saving initiatives.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

North American Music revenue increased \$382.8 million, or 17%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to an increase in the number of events, ancillary revenue per attendee, attendance and average ticket prices for artists such as Dave Matthews Band, Journey and Jimmy Buffett, and strong results from arena tours for artists such as Coldplay, Van Halen, and the Trans-Siberian Orchestra. The increase is also due to approximately \$241.2 million of incremental revenue primarily related to our acquisitions of the remaining 50% interest in HOB Canada during the second quarter of 2007 and Signatures and Anthill in the fourth quarter of 2007. These increases were partially offset by a decline in the volume of global tours. Tours during 2008 included Madonna, The Police and Neil Young.

North American Music direct operating expenses increased \$309.5 million, or 17%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to higher operating expenses associated with an increased number of events and attendance at amphitheaters and third-party venues and strong arena tours discussed above. The increase is also due to direct operating expenses of approximately \$211.7 million primarily related to our acquisitions of HOB Canada, Signatures and Anthill. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in touring-related direct operating expenses due to the lower volume of events noted above.

North American Music selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$37.0 million, or 10%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to higher salary costs, consulting expenses and rent expense, primarily from the infrastructure for artist rights acquisitions and new buildings, partially offset by lower legal expenses related to ongoing cases. The increase is also due to incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$20.2 million related to our HOB Canada, Signatures and Anthill acquisitions.

North American Music depreciation and amortization expense increased \$21.8 million, or 28%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to an impairment of \$12.1 million recorded during 2008 related to a club and two amphitheaters as well as a naming right intangible and amortization of the intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of Signatures and intangible assets associated with certain artist rights agreements.

North American Music gain on sale of operating assets decreased \$6.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to the sales of an office building in San Francisco and an amphitheater in Nashville in 2007.

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Excluding the impact of the goodwill impairment of \$269.9 million, operating income for North American Music increased \$7.7 million primarily as a result of executing shows more efficiently through cost controls on talent buying and other variable expenses and increased activity at our owned and/or operated amphitheaters, overall increased ancillary revenue per attendee, higher ticket sales through our internal ticketing operations, higher average ticket prices and improved results for arena tours. These increases were partially offset by the decreased volume of global tours, higher selling, general and administrative expenses, increased depreciation and amortization due to impairments in 2008 and amortization of intangible assets for artist rights agreements and gains recorded in 2007 on asset sales with no similar activity in 2008.

International Music Results of Operations

Our International Music segment operating results were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	% Change
	2009	2008	2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 1,534,096	\$ 1,378,104	\$ 1,307,714	11%	5%
Direct operating expenses	1,249,339	1,127,235	1,077,805	11%	5%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	185,499	172,604	151,962	7%	14%
Depreciation and amortization	34,327	30,418	19,855	13%	53%
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(2,065)	203	(18,807)	**	**
Acquisition transaction expenses	1,117			**	**
Operating income	\$ 65,879	\$ 47,644	\$ 76,899	38%	(38)%
Operating margin	4.3%	3.5%	5.9%		

** Percentages are not meaningful.

Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008

International Music revenue increased \$156.0 million, or 11%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$156.6 million, revenue increased \$312.6 million, or 23%. This increase is due to stronger festivals in the United Kingdom and Belgium, strong stadium shows for global touring artists U2 and Madonna, increased revenue from sponsorships along with incremental revenue of \$14.6 million related to the effect of our acquisitions including DF Concerts in April 2008, Brand New Live in February 2009 and Tecjet in March 2009. We also experienced higher promotion revenue in Spain, the Netherlands and Denmark driven by strong stadium events for artists such as AC/DC, Coldplay and Depeche Mode. In addition, rental income increased due to the reopening of the O₂ Dublin in December 2008. These increases were partially offset by a decline in revenue of \$33.8 million related to the effect of the divestiture of F&P Italia in September 2008.

International Music direct operating expenses increased \$122.1 million, or 11%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$129.1 million, direct operating expenses increased \$251.2 million, or 22%, primarily related to incremental direct operating expenses of \$10.0 million related to the effect of our acquisitions noted above, additional expenses due to the reopening of the O₂ Dublin, as well as an increase in expenses related to stronger festival performance and higher promotion revenue. These increases were partially offset by declines in direct operating expenses of \$30.5 million related to the impact of the disposition noted above.

International Music selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$12.9 million, or 7%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$18.0 million, the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was \$30.9 million, or 18%, primarily due to an increase of \$4.0 million related to the acquisitions noted above and due to higher compensation costs driven in part by improved performance. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$1.5 million related to the disposition noted above.

International Music depreciation and amortization expense increased \$3.9 million, or 13%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease of \$3.4 million related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates,

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depreciation and amortization expense increased \$7.3 million, or 24%, primarily due to increased amortization for intangible assets related to the DF Concerts acquisitions along with an impairment of \$0.7 million related to a theater development project that has been delayed pending resolution of a noise ordinance issue.

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The increase in operating income for International Music was primarily a result of stronger stadium shows and festivals, particularly in the United Kingdom and Belgium, and the reopening of the O₂ Dublin, partially offset by the net decrease of \$6.0 million due to the impact of the changes in foreign exchange rates.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

International Music revenue increased \$70.4 million, or 5%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the increase related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$22.4 million, revenue increased \$48.0 million, or 4%. This increase is primarily due to incremental revenue of \$106.9 million related to the effect of acquisitions including AMG in July 2007, Heineken Music Hall operations in January 2008 and DF Concerts in April 2008. We also experienced higher promotion revenue in Sweden and Norway driven by strong stadium events for artists such as KISS, Bruce Springsteen and Iron Maiden. In addition, we had an overall increase in revenue related to our festival operations in the United Kingdom and Belgium, primarily driven by increased attendance. These increases were partially offset by declines in revenue of \$55.0 million related to the effect of the divestiture of F&P Italia in September 2008 and the disposal of two music theaters and seven clubs in London in August 2007. Further offsetting these increases were declines in revenue related to the closure of The Point in Ireland (reopened as the O₂ Dublin) during renovation from August 2007 until December 2008 and a decline in the volume of global tours. Tours during 2008 included Madonna and The Police.

International Music direct operating expenses increased \$49.4 million, or 5%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the increase related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$23.4 million, direct operating expenses increased \$26.0 million, or 2%, primarily related to incremental direct operating expenses of \$75.5 million related to the effect of our acquisitions, as well as an increase in expenses related to stronger festival performance and higher promotion revenue noted above. These increases were partially offset by declines in direct operating expenses of \$45.2 million related to the impact of dispositions noted above along with declines in direct operating expenses related to The Point closure and lower volume of global tours.

International Music selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$20.6 million, or 14%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year. Excluding the decrease related to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates of \$1.5 million, the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was \$22.1 million, or 15%, primarily due to an increase of \$17.8 million related to the acquisitions noted above as well as higher compensation costs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$6.9 million related to the dispositions and closure of The Point noted above.

International Music depreciation and amortization expense increased \$10.6 million, or 53%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased amortization for intangible assets related to the AMG and DF Concerts acquisitions and certain artist rights agreements.

International Music loss on sale of operating assets was \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to a gain on sale of operating assets of \$18.8 million for the same period of the prior year primarily due to the sale of two music theaters and seven clubs in London in 2007.

The decrease in operating income for International Music was primarily a result of increased amortization of intangibles related to acquisitions and certain artist rights agreements, lost income from the 2007 dispositions noted above, the decline in the volume of global tours, as well as the gains recorded in 2007 on the venue disposals, partially offset by increased operating income from acquisitions.

Table of Contents**Ticketing Results of Operations**

Our Ticketing segment operating results were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	% Change
	2009	2008	2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 73,572	\$ 22,393	\$ 11,358	**	97%
Direct operating expenses	24,056	9,370	3,128	**	**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	42,863	33,332	15,379	29%	**
Depreciation and amortization	12,621	5,569	3,311	**	68%
Loss on sale of operating assets	5			**	**
Operating loss	\$ (5,973)	\$ (25,878)	\$ (10,460)	(77)%	**
Operating margin	(8.1)%	**	(92.1)%		

** Percentages are not meaningful.

Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008

Ticketing revenue increased \$51.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased service charge revenue from our ticketing services and related sponsorship revenue. Revenue related to ticketing service charges for our owned and/or operated venues is recognized as the event occurs.

Ticketing direct operating expenses increased \$14.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to costs associated with our expanded ticketing operations.

Ticketing selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$9.5 million, or 29%, during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased salary costs and maintenance expense related to the operations of our ticketing services and website management. We began the build-out of our ticketing infrastructure at the beginning of 2008, therefore, the costs during 2008 did not reflect a fully-loaded cost base necessary for running our ticketing operations.

Ticketing depreciation and amortization expense increased \$7.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to depreciation expense related to software and infrastructure for our ticketing and website platforms. Depreciation on our ticketing system did not begin until the system launched in December 2008.

The decreased operating loss for Ticketing was primarily a result of increased revenue, net of expenses, from ticket service charges for events that occurred in 2009 sold by our ticketing operations and also related sponsorships. Partially offsetting these increases were higher selling, general and administrative and depreciation expenses related to our ticketing platform as we had just begun building our ticketing infrastructure in early 2008.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

Ticketing revenue increased \$11.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased ticketing revenue from our internal ticketing operations as all existing internal ticketing operations were centralized under this group.

Ticketing direct operating expenses increased \$6.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to costs associated with our internal ticketing operations increased revenue.

Ticketing selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$18.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to increased salary costs related to building our ticketing infrastructure, operations of our existing

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internal ticketing operations and website and internet management, as well as maintenance expense associated with our website and ticketing operations.

Ticketing depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to depreciation expense related to software and infrastructure.

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The increase in the operating loss for Ticketing was primarily a result of higher salary costs and maintenance expense as we completed our new ticketing platform partially offset by increased revenue, net of expenses, from our internal ticketing operations and related sponsorships.

Other Results of Operations

Our other operating results were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	% Change
	2009	2008	2007	2009 vs. 2008	2008 vs. 2007
<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Revenue	\$ 4,859	\$ 6,500	\$ 20,782	(25)%	(69)%
Direct operating expenses	(168)	987	10,790	**	(91)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,312	5,582	14,809	(5)%	(62)%
Depreciation and amortization	276	533	952	(48)%	(44)%
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(28)	85	4,966	**	(98)%
Acquisition transaction expenses	50			**	**
Operating loss	\$ (583)	\$ (687)	\$ (10,735)	(15)%	(94)%
Operating margin	(12.0)%	(10.6)%	(51.7)%		

** Percentages not meaningful

Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008

We sold our remaining theatrical venues and operations in the United Kingdom in October 2009 which is now reported as discontinued operations. The remaining business activity in other operations was relatively flat as compared to the prior year.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

Other revenue decreased \$14.3 million, or 69%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to the sale of our interest in the production of Phantom Vegas in March 2007.

Other direct operating expenses decreased \$9.8 million, or 91%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to the sale of our interest in the production of Phantom Vegas.

Other selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$9.2 million, or 62%, during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year primarily due to higher overhead costs in 2007 related to businesses that we have sold or are no longer operating.

Loss on sale of operating assets decreased \$4.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period of the prior year due to the 2007 loss on the sale of our interest in the production of Phantom Vegas.

The decrease in operating loss in our other operations was primarily due to the sale of Phantom Vegas.

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of Segment Operating Income (Loss)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
North American Music	\$ (18,384)	\$ (260,371)	\$ 1,807
International Music	65,879	47,644	76,899
Ticketing	(5,973)	(25,878)	(10,460)
Other	(583)	(687)	(10,735)
Corporate	(93,295)	(58,001)	(51,239)
Consolidated operating income (loss)	\$ (52,356)	\$ (297,293)	\$ 6,272

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 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 acquisition related. 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 from operations, long-term bank borrowings and other debt or equity financing.

Our balance sheet reflects cash and cash equivalents of \$237.0 million and current and long-term debt of \$740.1 million at December 31, 2009, and cash and cash equivalents of \$199.7 million and current and long-term debt of \$824.1 million at December 31, 2008. These debt balances do not include our outstanding redeemable preferred stock.

Our available 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 invested in interest-bearing funds managed by third-party financial institutions. While we monitor cash and cash equivalents 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 or 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.

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 credit facility and counterparties to our interest rate swap agreements discussed below 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 swap agreements default on its obligations, we could experience higher interest rate volatility during the period of any such default.

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 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, repurchase stock and finance revenue-generating capital expenditures.

Our intra-year cash fluctuations are impacted by the seasonality of our various businesses. An example of seasonal effects includes our North American Music and International Music 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

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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.

Sources of Cash

Senior Secured Credit Facility

We have a senior secured credit facility consisting of term loans originally totaling \$550 million and a \$285 million revolving credit facility. The revolving credit facility provides for borrowings up to the amount of the facility with sub-limits of up to \$235 million to be available for the issuance of letters of credit and up to \$100 million to be available for borrowings in foreign currencies. The term loans of \$325 million and \$225 million mature in June 2013 and December 2013, respectively, and the revolving credit portion of the credit facility matures in June 2012. For the term loan maturing in June 2013, minimum principal repayments of approximately \$2.0 million per year, paid quarterly, are required through March 2013, with the balance due at maturity. For the term loan maturing in December 2013, minimum principal repayments of approximately \$1.4 million per year, paid quarterly, are required through September 2013, with the balance due at maturity. We are required to prepay the outstanding term loans, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, from certain asset sale net proceeds and casualty and condemnation proceeds that we do not reinvest within a 365-day period or from certain additional debt issuance proceeds. On asset sales, a minimum of 50% of the net proceeds is required to be prepaid at the time the sale proceeds are received.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we made principal payments totaling \$74.6 million on the term loans which includes \$70.6 million of term loan pre-payments made up of \$57.4 million from the proceeds received from the sale of our U.K. theatrical business, \$11.0 million from the sale of our Boston venues along with payments related to other asset sale proceeds received in 2009. Our revolving credit facilities decreased by \$20.7 million from net payments during 2009. The payments on the revolving credit facility were primarily to repay short-term borrowings used to fund working capital requirements during the year. At December 31, 2009, the outstanding balances on the term loans and revolving credit facility were \$343.5 million and \$101.3 million, respectively. Taking into account letters of credit of \$42.3 million, \$141.4 million was available for future borrowings.

Borrowings under the term loan portion of the credit facility bear interest at per annum floating rates equal, at our option, to either (a) the base rate (which is the greater of the prime rate offered by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or the federal funds rate plus 0.5%) plus 2.25% or (b) Adjusted LIBOR plus 3.25%. Borrowings under the revolving portion of the credit facility bear interest at per annum floating rates equal, at our option, to either (a) the base rate (which is the prime rate offered by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) plus an applicable margin or (b) Adjusted LIBOR plus an applicable margin. Sterling and Euro-denominated borrowings under the revolving portion of the credit facility currently bear interest at per annum floating rates equal to either Adjusted LIBOR or Adjusted EURIBOR, respectively, plus an applicable margin. The revolving credit facility margins are subject to change based upon the amount of leverage for the previous calendar quarter. In the event our leverage ratio improves, the margins on revolving credit borrowings decline gradually to 1.25% at a total leverage ratio of less than, or equal to, 1.25 times.

The interest rate we pay on borrowings on our senior term loans is 3.25% above LIBOR. The interest rate we pay on our \$285 million multi-currency revolving credit facility depends on our total leverage ratio. Based on our current total leverage ratio, our interest rate on revolving credit borrowings is 2.25% above LIBOR. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the credit facility, we are required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of the unutilized commitments. As of December 31, 2009, the commitment fee rate was 0.375%. We also are required to pay customary letter of credit fees, as necessary.

The senior secured credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to incur additional debt, pay dividends and make distributions, make certain investments and acquisitions, repurchase stock and prepay certain indebtedness, create liens, enter into agreements with affiliates, modify the nature of the business, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, transfer and sell material assets and merge or consolidate. Due to its legal structure, the Merger is not considered a restricted transaction under these covenants.

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2.875% Convertible Senior Notes

In July 2007, we issued \$220 million of 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. The notes pay interest semiannually at a rate of 2.875% per annum. 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. The notes will be convertible, under certain circumstances, at an initial conversion rate of 36.8395 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which represents a 27.5% conversion premium based on the last reported sale price prior to issuance of \$21.29 per share on July 10, 2007. Upon conversion, the notes may be settled in shares of Live Nation common stock or, at our election, cash or a combination of cash and shares of Live Nation common stock. The net proceeds from the offering, after deducting offering expenses payable by us, were approximately \$212.4 million.

Holders of the 2.875% convertible senior notes may require us to purchase for cash all or a portion of their notes on July 15, 2014, July 15, 2017 and July 15, 2022 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, subject to specified additional conditions. In addition, if we experience a fundamental change, as defined in the indenture governing the notes, holders may require us to purchase for cash all or a portion of their notes, subject to specified exceptions, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. Due to its legal structure, the Merger is not considered a fundamental change under these covenants.

On or after July 20, 2014, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

Redeemable Preferred Stock

As part of the separation, one of our subsidiaries sold 200,000 shares of Series A (voting) mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock to third-party investors and issued 200,000 shares of Series B (non-voting) mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock to Clear Channel which then sold this Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock to third-party investors. We did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock sold by Clear Channel. As of December 31, 2009, we had 200,000 shares of Series A Redeemable Preferred Stock and 200,000 shares of Series B Redeemable Preferred Stock outstanding (collectively, the Preferred Stock) with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$40 million. The Preferred Stock accrues dividends at 13% per annum and is mandatorily redeemable on December 21, 2011, although we are obligated to make an offer to repurchase the Preferred Stock at 101% of the liquidation preference in the event of a change of control.

The Amended Preferred Stock Certificate contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to incur additional debt, issue certain equity securities, create liens, merge or consolidate, modify the nature of our business, make certain investments and acquisitions, transfer and sell material assets, enter into sale-leaseback transactions, enter into swap agreements, pay dividends and make distributions, and enter into agreements with affiliates. If we default under any of these covenants, we will have to pay additional dividends. Due to its legal structure, the Merger is not considered a restricted transaction or change of control under these covenants.

Guarantees of Third-Party Obligations

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we guaranteed the debt of third parties of approximately \$4.3 million and \$3.5 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.

During 2006, in connection with our acquisition of 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) totaling approximately \$27.8 million through the end of 2035. 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.

Disposal of Assets

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 our venues in Boston. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we received \$198.7 million of proceeds primarily related to the sales of

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our North American theatrical business and our motor sports business. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we received \$132.1 million of proceeds primarily related to the sales of the Oriental Theater in Chicago and our interest in BIC, the Apollo Hammersmith and Forum mid-sized music venues in London and Donington Park, an arena/race track in Leicestershire, England. These proceeds are presented net of any cash included in the businesses sold.

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Debt Covenants

The significant covenants on our multi-currency senior secured credit facility relate to total leverage, senior leverage, interest coverage and capital expenditures contained and defined in the credit agreement. The adjusted leverage ratio covenant requires us to maintain a ratio of consolidated total indebtedness minus unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, up to a maximum of \$150 million (all as defined by the credit agreement), to consolidated earnings-before-interest-taxes-depreciation-and-amortization (as defined by the credit agreement, or Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA) of less than 4.0 times, provided that aggregated subordinated indebtedness and permitted holding company indebtedness (as defined by the credit agreement) is less than \$25 million or 6.0 times if greater than \$25 million; therefore, we are currently subject to an adjusted leverage ratio of less than 6.0 times. The adjusted senior leverage covenant, which is only applicable provided aggregate subordinated indebtedness and permitted holding company indebtedness is greater than \$25 million, requires us to maintain a ratio of adjusted consolidated senior indebtedness minus unrestricted cash and cash equivalents to Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA of less than 4.0 times. The adjusted interest coverage covenant requires us to maintain a minimum ratio of Adjusted Consolidated EBITDA to cash interest expense (as defined by the credit agreement) of 2.5 times. The capital expenditure covenant limits annual capital expenditures (as defined by the credit agreement) to \$110 million or less, subject to a carryover provision of up to an additional \$110 million. In the event that we do not meet these covenants, we are considered to be in default on the credit facilities at which time the credit facilities may become immediately due. This credit facility contains a cross default provision that would be triggered if we were to default on any other indebtedness greater than \$10 million.

In July 2008, we amended our existing amended and restated senior secured credit agreement and the Amended Preferred Stock Certificate effective June 30, 2008 to, among other things, (i) increase the amount of allowable investments by the amount of net proceeds received from issuances of equity and convertible debt, (ii) permit investment in unrestricted subsidiaries in an amount of up to 50% of the amount of net proceeds received from issuances of equity and convertible debt and (iii) revise the definition of certain items in the agreement.

The Amended Preferred Stock Certificate contains covenants similar to the senior secured credit facility and also contains a covenant that requires us to pay additional dividends ranging from 2% to 7% in the event the ratio of consolidated total indebtedness minus unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, up to a maximum of \$150 million (all as defined by the Amended Preferred Stock Certificate), to consolidated earnings-before-interest-taxes-depreciation-and-amortization (as defined by the Amended Preferred Stock Certificate) exceeds 4.0 times.

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.

At December 31, 2009, we were in compliance with all debt and Redeemable Preferred Stock covenants. We expect to remain in compliance with all of these covenants throughout 2010.

Uses of Cash

Acquisitions

When we make acquisitions, especially of entities where we buy a controlling interest only, 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 2009, we used \$17.1 million in cash for acquisitions in our International Music segment, primarily related to our acquisitions of Tecjet, a company that holds the lease for a venue in Scotland, Brand New Live, a concert promotion company in the Netherlands, and Parcolimpico, which manages facilities and venues in Turin, Italy, along with payment on our 2008 acquisition of the Heineken Music Hall operations.

During 2008, we used \$19.7 million in cash for acquisitions primarily in our International Music segment related to the acquisition of the operating company that manages and holds the lease for the Heineken Music Hall located in Amsterdam, the acquisition of an interest in DF Concerts, a concert promotion company in Scotland, the acquisition of an interest in Mirage, a concert promoter in Dubai and the acquisition of the remaining interests we did not already own in Luger and Moondog, both music-related companies in Sweden.

During 2007, we used \$124.3 million in cash for acquisitions in our various segments. Our North American Music segment acquired the remaining interest in HOB Canada, a live music company located in Canada which operates or has booking rights for one amphitheater and three clubs in Toronto and Vancouver, the remaining 49% interest in TRUNK, Ltd.

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which is a specialty merchandise company located in California, the remaining 49% interest in Musictoday which provides services to artists including online fan clubs and artist e-commerce and fulfillment and is located in Virginia, the remaining interests in the CPI entities which engage in full service global tours and provide various other artist services and was located in Canada, Anthill which is a merchandising company located in New York, Signatures which is a merchandising company located in California, and acquired an interest in Bamboozle, LLC, a festival promotion company located in the United States. Our International Music segment acquired an interest in Jackie Lombard Productions, a concert promotion company in France, an interest in AMG, a live music company located in the United Kingdom which owns and/or operates 12 music theaters, along with payment of an additional working capital adjustment related to our acquisition of Gamerco, S.A. in December 2006.

Purchases of Intangibles

In 2009, 2008 and 2007, we used \$27.9 million, \$65.5 million and \$47.6 million, respectively, in cash primarily related to entering into certain artist rights agreements with Madonna, Jay-Z, Shakira and U2 as well as for rights acquired in 2008 in connection with a 51% interest in Live Nation Haymon Ventures, LLC.

Capital Expenditures

Venue operations is a capital intensive business, requiring continual investment in our existing venues in order 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, to a lesser extent, capital expenditures related to 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. 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.

Our accrued capital expenditures consisted of the following:

	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Maintenance capital expenditures	\$ 16,903	\$ 24,989	\$ 45,194
Revenue generating capital expenditures	34,254	161,931	71,655
Total capital expenditures	\$ 51,157	\$ 186,920	\$ 116,849

Revenue generating capital expenditures for 2009 decreased from the prior year primarily due to the 2008 development and renovation of various venues including O₂ Dublin, *House of Blues* clubs in Houston and Boston, AMG venue expansion in Sheffield and the ticketing roll-out.

Revenue generating capital expenditures for 2008 increased significantly from the prior year primarily due to the development and renovation of various venues, including O₂ Dublin in Ireland, *House of Blues* clubs in Houston and Boston, the Hollywood Palladium, AMG venue expansions in Sheffield and Leeds, as well as for our ticketing roll-out. The decrease in maintenance capital expenditures in 2008 as compared to the prior year is due to various projects in 2007, including the roll-out of a new financial software system, office building moves for a few locations and information technology costs for hardware and software including the build-out of a new data center.

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 music operations under 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

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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, 2009 and thus do not represent all expected expenditures for those periods.

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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, 2009 are as follows:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			2015 and thereafter
		2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	
			<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Long-term debt obligations, including current maturities:					
Term loans and revolving credit facility	\$ 444,818	\$ 3,443	\$ 108,222	\$ 333,153	\$
2.875% convertible senior notes	220,000			220,000	
Other long-term debt	128,033	37,589	50,456	26,682	13,306
Redeemable preferred stock	40,000		40,000		
Estimated interest payments (1)	111,932	32,646	49,916	23,252	6,118
Non-cancelable operating lease obligations (3)	1,352,048	81,914	161,696	148,987	959,451
Non-cancelable contracts (3)	1,009,315	505,975	227,178	156,643	119,519
Capital expenditures	4,900	4,725	50	50	75
Other long-term liabilities, including current portion (2)	14,984	7,817	7,167		
Total	\$ 3,326,030	\$ 674,109	\$ 644,685	\$ 908,767	\$ 1,098,469

- (1) Includes dividends on the Series A and Series B redeemable preferred stock. Includes interest on the 2.875% convertible senior notes through July 2014. Excludes interest on the outstanding revolver balance. Based on the outstanding revolver balance of \$101.3 million at December 31, 2009, annual interest expense through maturity in June 2012 would be approximately \$2.6 million assuming a rate of 2.5% and that we maintain this level of indebtedness under the revolver.
- (2) Includes \$15.0 million of deferred and contingent purchase consideration where performance targets have been met. The remaining balance of other long-term liabilities, including current portion, consist of \$4.1 million of tax contingencies, \$3.2 million of deferred revenue, \$40.2 million of deferred rent and \$81.2 million of various other obligations. Unless otherwise noted, our other long-term liabilities do not have contractual maturities and, therefore, we cannot predict when, or if, they will become due.
- (3) 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 2.7% for North America and 2.4% 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 \$27.8 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 2010 through 2014 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, 2009.

Minimum rentals of \$100.9 million to be received in years 2010 through 2020 under non-cancelable subleases are excluded from the commitment amounts in the above table.

Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31,

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	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 57,275	\$ (62,633)	\$ 36,433
Investing activities	\$ 70,089	\$ (66,893)	\$ (129,570)
Financing activities	\$ (116,964)	\$ 33,984	\$ 110,188

Table of Contents***Operating Activities******Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008***

Cash provided by operations was \$57.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to cash used in operations of \$62.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$119.9 million increase in cash provided by operations resulted primarily from changes in the event-related operating accounts which are dependent on the timing, size and number of events for upcoming periods partially offset by a decrease in net income after adjustments for non-cash charges and non-operating activities. During 2009, we had lower long-term artist-related payments, paid less accrued event-related expenses, and collected more accounts receivable as compared to the same period of 2008 resulting in an increase in cash provided by operations. Conversely, we paid more prepaid event-related expenses and had less deferred revenue as compared to the same period of 2008, resulting in a partial decrease in cash provided by operations.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

Cash used in operations was \$62.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to cash provided by operations of \$36.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The \$99.0 million increase in cash used in operations resulted primarily from advances related to entering into certain artist rights agreements and changes in the event-related operating accounts which are dependent on the timing, size, and number of events for upcoming periods. The accounts primarily affected by this event timing were accrued event-related expenses which decreased, as compared to an increase last year, and resulted in a decrease in cash used in operating activities, partially offset by prepaid event-related expenses which increased less than last year and resulted in a decrease in cash used in operating activities.

Investing Activities***Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008***

Cash provided by investing activities was \$70.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to cash used in investing activities of \$66.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$137.0 million increase in cash provided by investing activities is primarily due to lower capital expenditures in 2009 and less cash used in the current year for acquisitions of certain artist rights, partially offset by slightly higher proceeds received in 2008 from the disposal of operating assets as compared to proceeds received in 2009.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

Cash used in investing activities was \$66.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$129.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The \$62.7 million decrease in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to higher proceeds received in 2008 from the sale of our motor sports, events, and North American theatrical businesses as compared to proceeds received in 2007 from the sales of an arena/race track in Leicestershire, England, an amphitheater in Nashville, an office building in San Francisco, two music theaters and seven clubs in London and our production of Phantom Vegas. Additionally, we used more cash in the prior year related to our acquisitions of Signatures, AMG and HOB Canada as compared to the amounts used for our 2008 acquisitions. Partially offsetting these decreases in cash used in investing activities were higher capital expenditures and acquisitions of certain artist rights in 2008.

Financing Activities***Year Ended 2009 Compared to Year Ended 2008***

Cash used in financing activities was \$117.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$34.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The \$151.0 million increase in cash used in financing activities was primarily a result of a net paydown on our revolving credit facility in 2009 as compared to net borrowings in 2008. Additionally, in 2009 we paid down \$70.6 million on our term loan from asset sale proceeds compared to \$29.3 million in 2008.

Year Ended 2008 Compared to Year Ended 2007

Cash provided by financing activities was \$34.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$110.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The \$76.2 million decrease in cash provided by financing activities was primarily a result of reduced net borrowings in 2008 as compared to the same period in the prior year. Included in 2007 was the issuance of our 2.875% convertible senior notes, while 2008 included higher net borrowings on our revolving credit facility and lower term loan repayments than in 2007. Additionally, in 2008 we

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purchased stock in connection with a put option related to an artist rights agreement which used cash and, therefore, reduced cash provided by financing activities.

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Seasonality

Our North American Music and International Music 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. In addition, the timing of tours of top-grossing acts can impact comparability of quarterly results year over year, although annual results may not be impacted.

Cash flows from our North American Music and International Music segments 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 \$84.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. 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, 2009 by \$8.5 million. As of December 31, 2009, 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 use forward currency contracts to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risk. The principal objective of such contracts is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with short-term artist fee commitments. At December 31, 2009, we had forward currency contracts outstanding with notional amounts totalling \$7.9 million.

Interest Rate Risk

Our market risk is also affected by changes in interest rates. We had \$740.1 million total debt, net of debt discount, outstanding as of December 31, 2009. Of the total amount, taking into consideration existing interest rate hedges, we have \$412.9 million of fixed-rate debt and \$327.2 million of floating-rate debt.

Based on the amount of our floating-rate debt as of December 31, 2009, each 25 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would increase or decrease our annual interest expense and cash outlay by approximately \$0.8 million. 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, 2009 with no subsequent change in rates for the remainder of the period.

At December 31, 2009, we have one interest rate swap agreement that is designated as a cash flow hedge for accounting purposes. The plain vanilla interest rate swap had a notional amount of \$150.0 million at December 31, 2009, to effectively convert a portion of our floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate basis. This agreement expires on September 30, 2010. The fair value of this agreement at December 31, 2009 was a liability of \$3.3 million. This agreement was put in place to eliminate or reduce the variability of a portion of the cash flows from the interest payments related to our senior secured credit facility. The terms of our senior secured credit facility required that an interest rate swap be put in place for at least 50% of the original \$325 million senior term loan and for at least three years.

As part of the acquisition of AMG, we have an interest rate swap agreement with a \$17.4 million aggregate notional amount that effectively converts a portion of our floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate basis. This agreement expires in January 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 \$19.5 million that expires in

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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.

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In July 2007, we issued \$220.0 million of 2.875% convertible senior notes due 2027. 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 September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, codified in ASC topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, or ASC 820, which provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities and also responds to investors' requests for expanded information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. The pronouncement applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, however, ASC 820 does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which provides additional guidance, codified in ASC 820, which delayed the effective date for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 820 on January 1, 2008 for all financial assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value in our consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 820 on January 1, 2009 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities. Our adoption of the fair value measurement guidance in ASC 820 did not have a material impact on our nonfinancial assets and liabilities or on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*, codified in ASC topic 805, *Business Combinations*, or ASC 805. This pronouncement establishes revised principles and requirements for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities in a business combination. ASC 805 requires (i) recognition of 100% of the fair value of acquired assets, including goodwill, and assumed liabilities upon obtaining control, (ii) contingent consideration to be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, (iii) transaction costs to be expensed as incurred, (iv) pre-acquisition contingencies to be accounted for at the acquisition date at fair value and (v) costs of a plan to exit an activity or terminate or relocate employees to be accounted for as post-combination costs. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 805 on January 1, 2009 and will apply the requirements prospectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we have recorded \$36.0 million in acquisition transaction expenses.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51*, codified in ASC topic 810, *Consolidation*, or ASC 810. This pronouncement clarifies the classification of noncontrolling interests in consolidated statements of financial position and the accounting for and reporting of transactions between the reporting entity and holders of such noncontrolling interests. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 810 on January 1, 2009. These certain provisions of ASC 810 have been applied prospectively with the exception of reclassifying noncontrolling interests to equity in our consolidated balance sheets and recasting consolidated net income (loss) to include net income (loss) prior to 2009 attributable to both the controlling and noncontrolling interests, which were required to be adopted retrospectively.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, codified in ASC topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, or ASC 815. This pronouncement requires expanded disclosures about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, and its related interpretations and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 815 on January 1, 2009.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. APB 14-1, *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)*, codified in ASC topic 470, *Debt*, ASC topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and ASC topic 825, *Financial Instruments*. This pronouncement changed the accounting for certain convertible debt instruments, including our 2.875% convertible senior notes. Under the new rules for convertible debt instruments that may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon conversion, an entity separately accounts for the liability and equity components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's economic interest cost. The effect of the new rules for our

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notes is that the equity component is included in the additional paid-in capital section of stockholders' equity on our balance sheet and the value of the equity component is treated as an original issue discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the notes. Higher interest expense results from recognizing the accretion of the discounted carrying value of the notes to their face amount as interest expense over the expected term of the notes using an effective interest rate method of amortization. We adopted this pronouncement on January 1, 2009 and applied it retrospectively to all periods presented.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*, codified in ASC topic 260, *Earnings per Share*, or ASC 260. This pronouncement was issued to clarify that unvested share-based payment awards with a right to receive nonforfeitable dividends are participating securities and to provide guidance on how to allocate earnings to participating securities and compute basic earnings per share using the two-class method. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 260 on January 1, 2009 and applied it retrospectively to all periods presented. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on our earnings per share.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, codified in ASC topic 825, *Financial Instruments*. This pronouncement amends SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim reporting periods. Such disclosures were previously required only in annual financial statements. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC topic 825 in the second quarter of 2009 and have included the required disclosures in our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*, codified in ASC topic 855, *Subsequent Events*, or ASC 855. This pronouncement establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are issued or available to be issued. ASC 855 requires that disclosures include the nature of the event and either an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that an estimate cannot be made and the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. We adopted the relevant provisions of ASC 855 in the second quarter of 2009 and have applied its guidance prospectively. We have included the required disclosures in our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*, codified in ASC topic 105, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, which establishes the Codification as the single official source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. Following this statement, the FASB will issue new standards in the form of Accounting Standards Updates. All existing accounting standard documents have been superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification is considered nonauthoritative. The Codification combines all authoritative standards into a comprehensive, topically organized database. We adopted the Codification in the third quarter of 2009.

Recently Issued Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, or ASU 2009-13, 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 consensus 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. ASU 2009-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. We will adopt ASU 2009-13 on January 1, 2011 and apply it prospectively. We are currently assessing the impact that the adoption of ASU 2009-13 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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 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 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.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate the collectibility 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.

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, contractual advances and definite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that depreciable and amortizable long-lived assets might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. When specific assets are determined to be unrecoverable, 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. For intangibles related to artist rights, the Company uses 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

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. We review goodwill for impairment at least annually to determine the fair value of our reporting units. The fair value of our reporting units is used to apply value to the net assets of each reporting unit. To the extent that the carrying amount of net assets would exceed the fair value, an impairment charge may be required to be recorded.

The process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves the determination of the fair value of our reporting units. We use both market multiples and discounted cash flow projections in developing fair values. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates relating to future cash flows, 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.

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, 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 the North American Music 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 values of each separate element which are determined based on prices charged for such items when sold on a stand alone basis. In cases where there is no objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of certain element(s) in an arrangement, we account for the transaction as a single unit of accounting per the

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requirements of ASC Subtopic 605-25, *Multiple-Element Arrangements*.

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

Table of Contents***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 ASC Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, or ASC 718. In accordance with ASC 718, 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.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with ASC topic 740, *Income Taxes*, or ASC 740. 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 U.S. 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.

ASC 740 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,				
2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
*	*	*	*	*	

* For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, fixed charges exceeded earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and fixed charges by \$116.5 million, \$358.6 million, \$45.8 million, \$30.0 million and \$60.7 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. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at 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. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the 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, 2009, 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 25, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 25, 2010

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	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in thousands except share data)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 236,955	\$ 199,660
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$8,230 in 2009 and \$10,376 in 2008	176,179	217,286
Prepaid expenses	277,599	194,355
Other current assets	27,133	28,517
Total current assets	717,866	639,818
Property, plant and equipment		
Land, buildings and improvements	875,958	990,433
Furniture and other equipment	288,631	260,524
Construction in progress	17,398	41,282
	1,181,987	1,292,239
Less accumulated depreciation	432,003	404,504
	749,984	887,735
Intangible assets		
Intangible assets net	470,889	514,469
Goodwill	204,672	205,296
Other long-term assets		
Notes receivable, less allowance of \$615 in 2009 and \$562 in 2008	206	672
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates	2,077	18,519
Other long-term assets	196,065	210,214
Total assets	\$ 2,341,759	\$ 2,476,723
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 50,844	\$ 53,563
Accrued expenses	357,138	378,992
Deferred revenue	284,536	225,664
Current portion of long-term debt	41,032	48,637
Other current liabilities	18,684	64,381
Total current liabilities	752,234	771,237
Long-term debt, net of discount	699,037	775,483
Other long-term liabilities	125,047	146,360
Series A and Series B redeemable preferred stock	40,000	40,000
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 11)		
Stockholders equity		
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; 86,708,627 and 79,523,100 shares issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	860	785
Additional paid-in capital	1,090,572	1,063,564
Accumulated deficit	(433,785)	(373,606)
Cost of shares held in treasury (2,260,260 and 505,811 shares in 2009 and 2008, respectively)	(9,529)	(7,861)

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Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,199	(5,029)
Total Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. stockholders equity	652,317	677,853
Noncontrolling interests	73,124	65,790
Total stockholders equity	725,441	743,643
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 2,341,759	\$ 2,476,723

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands except share and per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 4,181,021	\$ 4,085,306	\$ 3,635,389
Operating expenses:			
Direct operating expenses	3,357,245	3,299,444	2,943,311
Selling, general and administrative expenses	618,980	619,585	553,259
Depreciation and amortization	158,118	140,039	107,428
Goodwill impairment	9,085	269,902	
Loss (gain) on sale of operating assets	(2,983)	1,131	(20,735)
Corporate expenses	56,889	52,498	45,854
Acquisition transaction expenses	36,043		
Operating income (loss)	(52,356)	(297,293)	6,272
Interest expense	66,365	70,104	64,297
Interest income	(2,193)	(8,575)	(12,115)
Equity in (earnings) losses of nonconsolidated affiliates	(1,851)	(842)	7,737
Other expense (income) net	1	(245)	(66)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(114,678)	(357,735)	(53,581)
Income tax expense (benefit):			
Current	19,584	(28,355)	680
Deferred	(8,251)	4,098	8,049
Loss from continuing operations	(126,011)	(333,478)	(62,310)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	76,277	95,653	54,990
Net loss	(49,734)	(237,825)	(7,320)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10,445	1,587	7,869
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (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.	\$ (1.65)	\$ (4.39)	\$ (1.02)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	0.92	1.25	0.80
Net loss attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (0.73)	\$ (3.14)	\$ (0.22)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	82,652,366	76,228,275	68,440,582
Diluted	82,652,366	76,228,275	68,440,582

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Net loss	\$ (49,734)	\$ (237,825)	\$ (7,320)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Unrealized and realized holding gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	3,906	(9,094)	(1,888)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	5,322	(60,070)	41,697
Comprehensive income (loss)	(40,506)	(306,989)	32,489
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	10,445	1,587	7,869
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.	\$ (50,951)	\$ (308,576)	\$ 24,620

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. Stockholders Equity									
	Common Shares Issued	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Cost of Shares Held in Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balances at December 31, 2006	67,174,912	\$ 672	\$ 757,748	\$ (119,005)	\$ (21,472)	\$ 24,326	\$ 72,558	\$	\$ 714,827
Non-cash compensation	93,000	1	16,975						16,976
Common shares issued for business acquisitions	6,450,722	64	139,725		21,884				161,673
Common shares issued for operational contracts	1,174,371	12	26,400						26,412
Purchase of common shares					(412)				(412)
Adjustment to initially apply FSP APB 14-1, codified in ASC Topic 470, for convertible debt (Note 7)			70,559						70,559
Acquisitions							(12,108)		(12,108)
Cash dividends							(4,424)		(4,424)
Divestitures							(12,927)		(12,927)
Other							3,148		3,148
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income (loss)				(15,189)			7,869	(7,320)	(7,320)
Unrealized loss on cash flow derivatives						(1,537)		(1,537)	(1,537)
Realized gain on cash flow derivatives						(351)		(351)	(351)
Currency translation adjustment						41,697		41,697	41,697
Total comprehensive income (loss)								\$ 32,489	
Balances at December 31, 2007	74,893,005	\$ 749	\$ 1,011,407	\$ (134,194)	\$	\$ 64,135	\$ 54,116	\$	\$ 996,213
Non-cash compensation	1,303,899	13	22,510		810				23,333
Common shares issued for operational contracts	2,331,820	23	44,232						44,255
Purchase of common shares					(28,710)				(28,710)
Sale of common shares			(14,585)		20,039				5,454
Acquisitions							5,547		5,547
Cash dividends							(3,042)		(3,042)
Net advances							8,847		8,847
Divestitures							(648)		(648)
Other							(617)		(617)
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income (loss)				(239,412)			1,587	(237,825)	(237,825)
Unrealized loss on cash flow derivatives						(10,900)		(10,900)	(10,900)

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Realized loss on cash flow derivatives						1,806			1,806	1,806
Currency translation adjustment						(60,070)			(60,070)	(60,070)

Total comprehensive income (loss) \$ (306,989)

Balances at December 31, 2008 78,528,724 \$ 785 \$ 1,063,564 \$ (373,606) \$ (7,861) \$ (5,029) \$ 65,790 \$ 743,643

Non-cash 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 derivatives						(5,349)			(5,349)	(5,349)
Realized loss on cash flow derivatives						9,255			9,255	9,255
Currency translation adjustment								5,322	5,322	5,322

Total comprehensive income (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

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (49,734)	\$ (237,825)	\$ (7,320)
Reconciling items:			
Depreciation	98,108	86,059	85,848
Amortization of intangibles	64,586	62,163	34,980
Goodwill impairment	9,085	282,939	
Impairment of operational assets		16,035	
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(8,698)	8,132	7,649
Amortization of debt issuance costs	4,224	3,616	1,935
Amortization of debt discount	8,811	7,995	3,413
Non-cash compensation expense	16,675	34,556	29,191
Gain on sale of operating assets	(64,237)	(165,448)	(51,226)
Gain on sale of other investments			(64)
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	(3,117)	(720)	(4,806)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Decrease in accounts receivable	34,485	2,130	3,827
Increase in prepaid expenses	(57,918)	(25,603)	(51,554)
Increase in other assets	(2,778)	(107,376)	(50,951)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(4,586)	(58,270)	17,481
Increase in deferred revenue	12,369	28,984	18,030
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	57,275	(62,633)	36,433
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Collections of notes receivable	695	334	1,910
Advances to notes receivable	(555)		(879)
Distributions from nonconsolidated affiliates	5,134	7,269	16,195
Investments made in nonconsolidated affiliates	(821)	(250)	(5,261)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments			3,616
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(64,267)	(186,217)	(105,360)
Proceeds from disposal of operating assets, net of cash divested	174,321	198,665	132,106
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(17,099)	(19,657)	(124,285)
Purchases of intangible assets	(27,863)	(65,460)	(47,568)
Decrease (increase) in other net	544	(1,577)	(44)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	70,089	(66,893)	(129,570)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs	602,741	420,327	399,781
Payments on long-term debt	(705,795)	(369,610)	(285,635)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest partners	13	8,847	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest partners	(7,006)	(3,042)	(4,424)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		636	466
Issuance of treasury stock	1,553	5,454	
Equity issuance costs	(2,667)		
Payments for purchases of common stock	(5,803)	(28,628)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(116,964)	33,984	110,188
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	26,895	(43,789)	8,060
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37,295	(139,331)	25,111

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	199,660	338,991	313,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 236,955	\$ 199,660	\$ 338,991

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ 51,730	\$ 59,270	\$ 57,596
Income taxes	\$ 34,753	\$ 23,250	\$ 20,683

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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LIVE NATION ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

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. As of January 25, 2010, in connection with the Merger with Ticketmaster, the Company changed its name from Live Nation, Inc. to Live Nation Entertainment, Inc.

Seasonality

Due to the seasonal nature of shows at outdoor amphitheaters and festivals, which primarily occur May through September, the Company experiences higher revenue during the second and third quarters. This 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

As a result of the Separation, the Company recognized the par value and additional paid-in capital in connection with the issuance of its common stock in exchange for the net assets contributed at that time, and the Company began accumulating deficits and currency translation adjustments upon completion of the Separation. Beginning on December 21, 2005, the Company's consolidated financial statements include all accounts of the Company, its majority owned subsidiaries and variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

Significant intercompany accounts among the consolidated businesses have been eliminated in consolidation. Noncontrolling interest expense is recorded for consolidated affiliates in which the Company owns more than 50%, but not all, of the voting common stock and also variable interest entities for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates in which the Company owns 20% to 50% of the voting common stock or otherwise exercises 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 the Company owns less than 20% of the voting common stock are accounted for using the cost method of accounting.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Company for 2008 includes balances, as of December 31, 2008, related to any businesses that were sold during 2009 and are now reflected as discontinued operations on the consolidated statements of operations. 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 here 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 during 2009, 2008 and 2007 and are now reflected as discontinued operations on the consolidated 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.

The Company's available 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 invested in interest-bearing funds managed by third-party financial institutions. 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.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the collectibility 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 music 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 acquisitions under the purchase method of accounting. The total cost of acquisitions is allocated to the underlying identifiable net assets based on their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed 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. In addition, reserves have been established on the Company's balance sheet related to acquired liabilities and qualifying restructuring costs and contingencies based on assumptions made at the time of acquisition. The Company evaluates these reserves on a regular basis to determine the adequacies of the amounts. Beginning in January 2009 with the adoption of the relevant provisions of ASC 805, the Company expenses transaction costs as incurred.

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 at rates that, in the opinion of management, are adequate to allocate the cost of such assets over their estimated useful lives, which are as follows:

Buildings and improvements 10 to 50 years

Furniture and other equipment 3 to 10 years

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, indefinite-lived or goodwill. Definite-lived intangibles primarily include revenue-generating contracts, non-compete agreements, venue management and leasehold agreements, artist relationships, 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

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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 tested for impairment at least annually.

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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 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.

At least annually, the Company performs its impairment test for each reporting unit's goodwill using a two-step approach. The first step, used to screen for potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds the book value, goodwill is not considered impaired. If the book value exceeds the fair value, the second step of the process is performed to measure the amount of impairment. Certain assumptions are used in determining the fair value in both step one and step two, including assumptions about market multiples, control premiums, projected cash flows, discount rates, terminal values and attrition rates. The Company also tests 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 Company tests indefinite-lived intangible assets annually for impairment by comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. An impairment charge is recorded based on the difference between the fair value of the asset and the carrying value.

Nonconsolidated Affiliates

In general, investments in which the Company owns 20% to 50% of the common stock or otherwise exercises significant influence over the affiliate are accounted for under the equity method. The Company does not recognize 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.

Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes has been computed on the basis that the Company files consolidated income tax returns with its subsidiaries. The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accordance with ASC topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). 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 U.S. 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.

ASC 740 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.

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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 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, 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 the Company's Ticketing segment and the North American Music segment. For tickets sold for events for third-party venues, this 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 fair values of each separate element which are determined based on prices charged for such items when sold on a stand alone basis. In cases where there is no objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of certain element(s) in an arrangement, the Company accounts for the transaction as a single unit of accounting.

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

Foreign Currency

Results of operations for foreign subsidiaries and foreign equity investees are translated into U.S. dollars using the average exchange rates during the year. The assets and liabilities of those subsidiaries and investees are translated into U.S. 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 other comprehensive income (loss). Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in operations. The Company does not currently have operations in highly inflationary countries.

Advertising Expense