TMP WORLDWIDE INC Form 10-K405 March 29, 2002

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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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, 2001

OR

/ / TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-21571

\_\_\_\_\_

TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION
OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

13-3906555 (I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

622 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017 (ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

(212) 351-7000

(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE)

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SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OF THE ACT: None

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(G) OF THE ACT:

Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or  $15\,\mathrm{(d)}$  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\_X\_ No X\_\_\_\_

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. Yes \_X\_ No \_\_\_\_

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$3,675,816,744 as of the close of business on March 22, 2002.

The number of shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value, outstanding as of March 22, 2002 was approximately 111,287,216.

#### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with its 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### GENERAL

We have built Monster-Registered Trademark- (http://www.monster.com) into the Internet's leading global career management website. Job seekers look to manage their careers through us by posting their resumes on Monster, by searching Monster's database of job postings, either directly or through the use of customized job search agents, and by utilizing our extensive career, continuing education and relocation resources. We are also one of the world's largest recruitment advertising agencies and executive search and selection agencies. Employers and professional recruiters, who are our clients, look to us to help them find the right employee, at all levels from an entry-level candidate to a CEO, which we refer to as our "Intern to CEO" strategy. We believe the Internet offers a substantial opportunity for our clients to refine their candidate searches through the use of our online human capital solutions and Monster's resume database, which as of March 15, 2002 contained more than 15 million resumes. We are also the world's largest yellow pages advertising agency.

We believe our growth will primarily come from strengthening our leadership position in the online recruitment market and migrating our traditional business models to the Internet. International Data Corporation ("IDC") estimates that the worldwide eRecruiting market will increase at a compound annual growth rate of 52% and will reach \$13.4 billion in revenue by 2005, with North America contributing the largest portion. In addition, IDC forecasts that the Asia/Pacific share of the worldwide eRecruiting market will grow to 12.4% by 2005 largely due to the emergence of online recruitment markets in Greater China and India combined with the expansion of existing markets, such as Australia. Our strategies to address these opportunities are to:

- continue to promote the Monster brand through online and traditional advertising, aggressive marketing programs and select alliances or affiliations;
- continue to capitalize on cross-selling opportunities between our

traditional services and our Interactive solutions along the entire employment spectrum; and

- continue to enhance the features of Monster to become a comprehensive career management tool for both the job seeker and HR professional.

#### OUR SERVICES

We operate under six product lines: Monster, Advertising & Communications, eResourcing, Executive Search, Directional Marketing and Monstermoving.com.(sm) See the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information regarding segment reporting.

MONSTER. Monster (http://www.monster.com), our flagship brand, is the nucleus of our "Intern to CEO" strategy and the leader in the online recruitment and career management market. To demonstrate this, in February 2002:

- I/PRO reported that Monster attracted more than 38.9 million visitors who spent an average of over 13.1 minutes per visit.
- Media Metrix reported that Monster properties, which represent all Monster-owned domains, were the number one destination for career seekers and the 24th most visited property overall on the Internet.
- Based on Media Metrix statistics, Monster properties reported a power ranking of 398.8, compared to 87.0 for its closest competitor and 230.5 for all 9 of its closest competitors combined.

We believe that the power ranking is significant because, by taking into account reach and page views, it indicates the products' recognition and usefulness to job seekers. As a result, through Monster, our clients have access to over 15 million unique resumes in a database that is growing by an average of more than 26,000 resumes daily. To attract users to Monster, we continue to refine and refresh the site by

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introducing value-added features that complement and enhance the user's experience. Additionally, we have added content that goes beyond the traditional job search, such as MonsterLearning and career management services for college and university students. We believe our clients have recognized the value of online recruitment and career management, as evidenced by the more than 1,000,000 paid job postings currently on our Monster Network, which includes Monster, MonsterTRAK and Flipdog.

We continually look for ways to drive and retain site traffic. To that end we have entered into content and marketing agreements with America Online, Inc., AOL Europe and Microsoft Corporation's MSN portal whereby Monster is the exclusive careers provider on these sites in their respective geographic regions. We believe that these agreements will continue to increase traffic and attract new users to Monster. We also have customized Monster, in both local language and content, in 21 countries outside the United States. The Monster global network consists of local content and language sites in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Luxembourg, India, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Scotland and Finland.

ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS. We prospect talent for our clients through traditional and interactive recruiting programs that sell, market and brand employers to job seekers searching for entry level to management positions. We provide a broad range of recruitment advertising and retention services including:

- planning and producing recruitment advertising campaigns;
- media planning and buying in both traditional media and on the Internet;
- planning and executing on-campus recruitment programs;
- designing, developing and delivering effective project management solutions which improve the speed and efficiency of the hiring process;
   and
- developing employee communications strategies which allow employees to actively participate in the employer's corporate vision.

ERESOURCING. The mid-market selection business fills a critical niche in our "Intern to CEO" strategy by finding for our clients those professionals, below the CEO level, who typically earn between \$50,000 and \$150,000 annually, and possess the set of skills outlined by our clients. We use traditional and interactive methods to select potential candidates for our clients and believe that Monster, with its large resume database, is an excellent resource for serving this market. We have also identified a suite of products geared toward this market which assess talent and helps predict whether a candidate will be successful in a given role. Temporary contracting supplements our selection services. We place employees, ranging from clerical workers to executives, in temporary situations for as little as one day to over 12 months. Contractors can be used for emergency support or to complement the skills of a client's own staff. Temporary contracting can also be linked to our selection services with the client using a "try before you buy" strategy.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. We offer an advanced and comprehensive range of executive search services aimed at finding the appropriate executive for our clients. Our executive search service identifies senior executives who typically earn in excess of \$150,000 annually. We entered the executive search field in 1998 because recruitment and online advertising traditionally did not target the senior executive candidate. We have also launched ChiefMonster, an extension of the Monster brand, that pre-screens applicants for senior-level executive positions and allows approved executives to access the website. We believe that the posting of opportunities on ChiefMonster streamlines the advertising process, shortens the hiring cycle and reduces the expenses associated with executive recruitment.

DIRECTIONAL MARKETING. We develop yellow page directory advertising programs for national accounts, which are clients who sell products or services in multiple markets. Yellow page advertising is a complex

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process involving the creation of effective imagery and message, and the development of media plans which evaluate approximately 6,000 yellow page directories in the United States. Coordinating the placement of advertisements in this number of directories requires an extensive effort at the local level, and our Directional Marketing sales, marketing and customer service representatives provide an important competitive advantage in marketing and executing yellow page advertising programs.

MONSTERMOVING.COM. Monstermoving(sm).com (http://www.monstermoving.com) is one of the world's largest online marketplaces for relocation information and services and moving-related decision support tools. Its strategy is to change the way people move by leveraging the power of the Internet to provide the relocation resources needed to successfully manage all stages of the relocation process. In addition, Monstermoving.com offers access to a comprehensive array of moving-related services and relocation tools, designed to reduce the time,

cost and stress associated with moving.

We were founded in 1967, and we now have more than 11,000 employees in 32 countries. Our clients include more than 90 of the Fortune 100 and more than 480 of the Fortune 500 companies. In June 2001, we were added to the S&P 500 index. Our executive offices are located at 622 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017. Our telephone number is (212) 351-7000 and our Internet address is http://www.tmp.com.

### INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

ONLINE RECRUITMENT AND CAREER MANAGEMENT. The Internet is an increasingly significant global medium for communications, content and commerce. Growth in Internet usage has been fueled by a number of factors, including the availability of a growing number of useful products and services, the large and growing installed base of personal computers in the workplace and home, advances in the performance and speed of personal computers and modems, improvements in network infrastructure, easier and cheaper access to the Internet and increased awareness of the Internet among businesses and consumers.

The increasing functionality, accessibility and overall usage of the Internet and online services have made them an attractive commercial medium. Thousands of companies have created corporate websites that feature information about their product offerings and advertise employment opportunities. Through the Web, Internet content providers are able to deliver timely, personalized content in a manner not possible through traditional media. Internet content can be continuously updated, distributed to a large number of consumers on a real-time basis, and accessed by users at any time. Industry publications indicate that the historical and projected adoption of online services represents a faster rate of penetration than occurred with traditional media, such as print, radio, broadcast television and cable television.

For job seekers, online recruiting can provide the ability to rapidly and more easily build, update and distribute their resumes, conduct job searches and gather information about employers. Online recruiting can also help to reduce the time associated with conducting a job search by permitting job seekers to define their specific job needs and be contacted automatically when desired jobs become available. Online recruiting is also proving to be attractive to employers and recruiters because online job advertisements can be accessed by job seekers anywhere in the world at any time and more cost effectively than print media.

RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING. Recruitment advertising, which encompasses our Advertising & Communications business, traditionally consists of creating and placing recruitment advertisements in the classified advertising sections of newspapers. The recruitment advertising market has historically been cyclical in the U.S. market; in 2001 spending decreased 35% from 2000. However, this business continues to move to the Internet. The services provided by recruitment advertising agencies can be complex and range from the design and placement of classified advertisements to the creation of comprehensive image campaigns which internationally "brand" a client as a quality employer. Furthermore, shortages of qualified employees in certain industries have increased the need for recruitment advertising agencies to expand the breadth of their service offerings to effect national and sometimes global recruitment campaigns. For the year ended December 31, 2001, U.S. spending (billings) in the recruitment classified

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advertisement section of newspapers was approximately \$5.7 billion according to the Newspaper Association of America. Agencies which place recruitment classified advertising are paid commission rates, historically ranging from

approximately 10% in Australia to 15% in the U.S. and the United Kingdom, of recruitment advertising placed in newspapers, and earn fees for providing additional recruitment services.

MID-MARKET SELECTION AND TEMPORARY CONTRACTING. The mid-market selection industry, which encompasses our eResourcing business, is generally comprised of professionals who typically earn between \$50,000 and \$150,000 annually. According to the Staffing Industry Report, the United States temporary staffing market grew from approximately \$77 billion in revenue in 1999 to approximately \$97 billion in revenue in 2001 and the United States total staffing industry is at more than \$159 billion. The temporary staffing industry has experienced significant growth in response to the changing work environment. These changes are a result of increasing automation and we believe this trend will continue to result in shorter technological cycles, and continued global competitive pressures. In recent years, many employers have responded to these challenges by turning to temporary and contract personnel to keep personnel costs variable, achieve maximum flexibility, outsource highly specialized skills, and avoid the negative effect of layoffs. We believe fundamental changes in the employer-employee relationship continue to occur, with employers developing increasingly stringent criteria for permanent employees, while moving toward project-oriented temporary and contract hiring.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. The market for executive search firms is generally separated into two broad categories: retained executive search firms and contingency executive search firms. Retained executive search firms service their clients' senior management needs by acting in an ongoing client-consultant relationship to actively identify, evaluate, assess and recommend to the client suitable candidates for senior level positions. Retained executive search firms are generally engaged on an exclusive basis and paid a contractually agreed-to fee. Contingency executive search firms, which typically do not focus on the senior executives, are generally paid a percentage of the hired candidate's salary only when a candidate is successfully placed with the client. Contingency firms are generally not hired on an exclusive basis and do not focus on the assessment, evaluation or recommendation of a candidate other than to determine if the candidate's resume qualifies him/her for the position. We provide executive search services on a retained basis. Our Executive Search service identifies senior executive candidates who typically earn in excess of \$150,000 annually.

YELLOW PAGES ADVERTISING. Yellow page directories have been published in the U.S. since at least the 1890's and, traditionally, have been published almost exclusively by telephone utilities. In the early 1980's, due in part to telephone deregulation, independent companies began publishing an increasing number of directories. The percentage of adults who use the yellow pages has remained relatively constant over the last ten years at over 56%, and such readers consult the yellow pages approximately twice weekly. For that reason, yellow page directories continue to be a highly effective advertising medium. According to the Yellow Page Publishers Association, for the year ended December 31, 2001, total spending on yellow page advertisements in the U.S. was \$13.6 billion. Of this amount, approximately \$11.5 billion was spent by local accounts and approximately \$2.1 billion was spent by national accounts. As those terms are used in the yellow page industry, "local" refers to an advertisement solicited by a yellow page publisher's own sales staff and "national" refers to an advertisement that is placed by an advertising agency and meets certain criteria specified by the publisher. Local accounts are typically merchants who primarily conduct their business within the geographic area served by the publisher's directories. Currently, approximately 6,000 yellow page directories are published annually by 200 publishers and, in the U.S., many cities with populations in excess of 80,000 are served by multiple directories. As such, our Directional Marketing business facilitates the process of publishing advertisements in multiple directories.

The national account market, which is the client base that we service,

consists of companies that sell products or services in multiple markets. Most national accounts use independent advertising agencies to design and implement their yellow page advertising programs to create a consistent brand image and compelling message, to develop an effective media plan and to execute the placement of the advertising at

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the local level. Agencies which place national advertising are paid commissions by yellow page publishers. The market has grown each year since 1981. During the period of 1990 through 2001, the market has grown at a compound average rate of approximately 6.0%.

### OUR CAREER SOLUTIONS

MONSTER. Our Monster properties are the nucleus of our "Intern to CEO" strategy and are a comprehensive collection of career management tools for the job seeker, HR professional, professional recruiter and college career center. Through our Monster services, our clients can streamline the recruiting processes and effectively manage the entire hiring process online. We believe that Monster provides one-stop-shopping for our clients' online recruiting and career management needs and offers services that are more efficient and effective than traditional methods of human resource management.

Based on experience with our clients, we believe that only 20% to 30% of open job positions are placed using traditional print media. We also believe that online solutions will significantly expand the recruitment advertising market because of their global reach and continuous availability. Furthermore, online advertising is extremely cost effective when compared to other traditional recruitment methods such as print media. Our Interactive recruitment services have been actively marketed since May 1995 and Monster was one of the first 500 commercial websites out of more than 158 million that currently exist.

We believe that Monster provides a rewarding experience to the jobseeker. Monster allows jobseekers to create their own personalized career page, My Monster, through which users can store their resumes, cover letters and job applications and create multiple Job Search Agents. They can also track how many times their resume has been viewed by employers. My Monster is at the center of the Monster job seeker experience, with over 22.2 million job seeker accounts as of February 2002. Monster's Job Search Agent continuously seeks to find the desired job for the job seeker. Job seekers can register for this free service on the site by creating a simple personal profile indicating the industry and location in which they want to work and any job-specific keywords. The Job Search Agent then continually scans the entire Monster job database for opportunities that match the requirements and delivers the leads to job seekers' desktops, even while they are off-line. As of February 2002, Monster contained approximately 11.7 million Job Search Agent profiles and its resume database contained over 15 million resumes, which is growing by an average of more than 26,000 resumes daily. Job seekers post their resumes free of charge in a confidential, searchable access-restricted database. This database can be searched, using keyword searches, by employers who pay for the service. Job seekers can search Monster's database of employment opportunities by location, job category, industry and/or keyword. Keyword searches allow a user to enter specific keywords to match skills, job titles or other requirements. We also offer similar solutions for senior executives on our ChiefMonster property.

Since the introduction of our flagship Internet property, Monster, we have introduced several new career management tools for the job seeker, HR professional and college career center. MonsterLearning, which offers online education courses and credits at various colleges and universities throughout the United States, is an extension of our Intern-to-CEO strategy by offering to individual and corporate learning seekers the tools and information that allows

them to manage their skills and knowledge as it relates to career advancement. In November 2000, we acquired Jobtrak Corporation, which we have since renamed MonsterTRAK. MonsterTRAK is an online recruitment website that has partnerships with over 1,200 college, university, graduate and MBA career centers and over 950,000 registered users as of January 2002. The site allows our clients to target affiliated colleges and universities for entry-level candidates. In turn, students and university career centers use the MonsterTRAK service to search for and post internships, summer and holiday jobs, career fairs and permanent positions as students near graduation. In addition, MonsterTRAK has direct links to our other university and student-oriented websites such as FastWeb (www.fastweb.com), Monster's online scholarship search service. We have also expanded Monster's services to include tools for managing prospective students through our Monster Admissions (www.admissions.com) and Collegeware (www.collegeware.com) enrollment management

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services. These sites allow universities to efficiently and proactively interact with prospective students, manage communication sequences and streamline and transform data into clear, concise reports on demand.

ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS. We entered the recruitment advertising business in 1993 and have expanded this business through internal growth and acquisitions. In addition to our worldwide offices, we maintain relationships with unaffiliated agencies throughout the world to further enhance our ability to reach qualified job candidates. We believe that as employers find it more difficult to attract qualified employees, they will increasingly seek out agencies that can implement national and, in some cases, global recruitment strategies. As a full service agency, we offer our clients comprehensive recruitment advertising services including placement of classified advertising and other recruitment and retention related services. We specialize in designing recruitment advertising campaigns for clients in high growth industries and in industries with high employee turnover rates. Furthermore, we continue to increase the amount of business that we do outside of newspapers, such as online recruitment advertising, development of employer image campaigns, creation of collateral materials, retention programs and other employee communications, and implementation of alternative recruitment programs such as job fairs, employee referral programs and campus recruiting.

Our task in formulating and implementing a global recruitment advertising program is to design the creative elements of the campaign and to select the appropriate media and/or other recruitment methods. This is done in the context of the client's staffing parameters, which generally include skill requirements, job location and an advertising budget. In addition, while executing a given campaign, we will often undertake basic research with respect to demographic profiles of selected geographic areas to assist the client in developing an appropriate overall strategy.

We have historically found that the strongest recruitment advertising campaigns "brand" the client's image, demonstrate the client's unique selling points and stress the client's employee benefits and corporate culture. Effectively differentiating one employer from another has become important in certain sectors where there are shortages of qualified job candidates. The success of a campaign may depend on whether an organization is seen as sufficiently distinct from its competitors.

After completing the design of an advertisement's creative elements, we develop an appropriate media plan. Typically, a variety of media is used, including newspapers, trade journals, the Internet, outdoor/transit media, direct mail, radio and television. If we recommend the use of newspapers, we may recommend certain newspapers or editions of a particular newspaper that are targeted to a specific demographic segment of the population. We may also

recommend a variety of advertisement sizes and vary the frequency with which an advertisement appears.

After an advertisement is placed, we conduct extensive customer analysis to assure satisfaction, including monitoring the effectiveness of the chosen media. Our Advertising & Communications division also maintains a quality assurance program for its larger clients that involves formal creative reviews by our clients as well as soliciting client feedback.

ERESOURCING. Candidates for mid-level management positions were traditionally attracted by classified advertising or chosen through the use of computerized database files, a process we call "selection". We have enhanced the selection process through the use of interactive media and online resume databases, mainly through Monster. Prior to providing our clients with a short list of qualified candidates, we screen and interview applicants using traditional and online assessment tools. Upon acceptance of the short list of suitable candidates, the client then proceeds to interview the selected candidates. The next steps in the process include reference checking, negotiation of an offer, confirmation of acceptance and start date, and performance follow-ups at the end of one and three months.

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For these assignments involving mid-level executives, we have also developed a process which is designed to evaluate a person's capacity to perform in a current or future role. It can be used for internal and external candidates and is based on the premise that if the requirements for an individual job are thoroughly understood, it is possible to develop testing protocols that assess and helps predict a candidate's ability to succeed in a specific position. Tools and exercises include aptitude testing, job simulations, behavioral and situational interviews, leadership and team exercises, group discussions, role plays and work sample tests. The goals of the selection process are to put the right people in the right job, boosting both individual job satisfaction and productivity.

We also provide temporary contract employees, primarily in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and throughout Europe. The demand for contract employee services was created by organizations' need for flexible work forces with the types of skills required to meet their particular circumstances in a changing market. Through our temporary contracting services, we place qualified executives and professionals in temporary positions, or for specific short term projects. Contractors can be used for emergency support or to complement the skills of a client's core, permanent staff. Contracting can also be linked to our selection services, with the client using a "try before you buy" strategy.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. We offer an advanced and comprehensive range of executive search services on a retained search basis, focusing on those executives earning in excess of \$150,000 annually. We entered the executive search field in 1998 because recruitment and online advertising traditionally did not target the senior executive candidate. We currently have 29 executive search offices in 15 countries. In addition, we have developed ChiefMonster, an exclusive marketplace within Monster, that pre-screens applicants for senior-level executive positions (normally, Vice President and above). Approved executives can search for opportunities across a wide range of industries, by location, category and compensation level. Employers and search consultants who use the web site have immediate access to top-quality, pre-screened talent. ChiefMonster also streamlines the advertising process, shortens the hiring cycle and reduces the expenses associated with executive recruitment. We believe that our expansion into the executive search field completes our portfolio of human capital services and allows us to market ourselves as a full service firm that can accommodate all of our clients' employment and recruitment advertising needs from intern to CEO.

MONSTERMOVING.COM. Monstermoving(sm).com (http://www.monstermoving.com) is one of the world's largest online marketplaces for relocation information and services and moving-related decision support tools. Its strategy is to change the way people manage their move by leveraging the power of the Internet to provide the relocation resources needed to successfully manage all stages of the relocation process. Monstermoving.com is designed to reduce the time, cost and stress associated with relocating and provides relocation information on more than 1,500 cities nationwide, and enables users to research real estate or rental properties, check out mortgage and insurance quotes, and compare quotes from moving companies or truck rental companies. Monstermoving.com features everything from home and apartment searches to mortgage and mover quotes, school information, and utility and community resources. We feel that Monstermoving.com is a natural extension of Monster's career management services because people often relocate as the result of finding a new job. We expect the Internet to play a significant role in assisting people with their relocation needs and have actively marketed Monstermoving.com to our existing Directional Marketing clients as a low cost alternative to yellow page advertising.

The Monstermoving.com web site contains listings of more than 1.4 million new and existing homes for sale, over 130,000 new homes, models and "build to suit" plans, and 45,000 rental properties and access to more than 1,400 participating lenders covering more than 124 different loan programs for real-time, side-by-side comparisons of mortgage rates. With one of the largest databases of moving companies anywhere, it provides free quotes based on move size, route, and timing. This database includes movers of every type and size: large, small, international, long-distance, local, full-service and self-service. Also available are side-by-side, city-to-city comparisons including cost of living, taxes, home and insurance costs; as well as quality of life factors such as population, crime index, and weather. Mortgage calculators help

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site visitors predict mortgage costs. Visitors can determine their qualifications for a specific loan, or how a traditional mortgage would differ from a balloon mortgage. To help movers organize and plan their move according to their move date, Monstermoving.com's planner features a "to do" list relevant to each week of the user's move cycle (e.g., find a van line mover five weeks prior to the move) and sends automated email reminders to the customer. The Address Express feature allows customers to quickly and simply notify the U.S. Post Office and other organizations of their move date and new address.

By delivering dynamic content, with site-wide geo-targeting by city, Monstermoving.com customizes information in order to provide people who are moving with a more personalized and meaningful online experience. Relocating visitors can choose a particular location or interest, and Monstermoving.com will supply specific information and resources. The result is a faster, easier way for visitors to access valuable information tailored to their unique needs and interests.

### DIRECTIONAL MARKETING

Our Directional Marketing business focuses on advertising programs for national accounts, which are clients who sell products or services in multiple markets. We entered the yellow page advertising business in 1967 and have grown to become the largest yellow page advertising agency in the world, based on gross billings. We have been able to use our 30 plus years of understanding consumers' use of yellow page directories to introduce our clients to other marketing media that facilitate a connection between consumers and our clients, such as Monstermoving.com.

CREATING AND PLACING DIRECTORY ADVERTISEMENTS. There are currently approximately 6,000 yellow page directories in the United States. Each has a separate closing date for accepting advertisements and one or more of these closings occur on every working day of the year. The steps involved in placing an advertisement are numerous and can take as long as nine months.

The first step in the process is the formulation of the advertising program's creative elements including illustrations, advertising copy, slogans and other elements that are designed to attract a potential customer's attention. To assess the effectiveness of a proposed campaign, we generally undertake extensive research to determine which alternatives best reach the client's target market. This research typically includes focus group testing and the running of split-run advertisements. Focus group testing involves forming groups of potential customers and measuring their reaction to a variety of potential advertisements. Split-run testing measures the results of specific campaigns by placing more than one version of an advertisement in various editions of the same yellow page directory. By using multiple phone numbers and various monitoring methods, we can then determine which advertisements generate the most effective response.

After designing an advertising program, we create a media plan that targets our client's customer base in a cost-effective manner. We analyze targeted directories to determine circulation, rate of usage and demographic profile. We then recommend advertisements ranging from a full page to as little as a one line listing.

To ensure client satisfaction, we maintain an extensive quality control program. Account teams have frequent in-person client contact as well as formal annual creative reviews. We also solicit feedback through client interviews, written surveys and other methods consisting of focus groups made up of yellow page users and yellow page user pollings. The principal aims of this program are client retention and sales growth. We believe our focus on customer service has enabled us to maintain our client retention rate, year to year, in excess of 94%.

In addition to traditional advertising, we offer to our clients a variety of services ranging from managing the maintenance and installation of telephone lines for branch locations to the staffing and operation of fulfillment centers, which respond to toll-free calls requesting product brochures and other

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information. While beyond the typical scope of services provided by an advertising agency, these ancillary services are designed to further integrate us into client processes for the mutual benefit of both parties.

#### SALES AND MARKETING

We maintain separate sales and marketing staffs for our Monster, Monstermoving.com, Advertising & Communications, eResourcing, Executive Search and Directional Marketing businesses. Our sales, marketing and customer service staffs are divided into two groups: (i) new business generation and (ii) existing client relationship maintenance and improvement. In addition to specializing by product, each group is accountable for, and incentivised to, cross-sell our other products within our existing client base. Each product sales force also designs targeted selling campaigns for potential new clients. We also use broad based media (television, radio, the Internet and business publications) and trade publications to promote the Monster and TMP brands.

### CLIENTS

At December 31, 2001, our clients included more than 90 of the Fortune 100

companies and more than 480 of the Fortune 500 companies. Our clients include small and medium-sized organizations, enterprises, government agencies and educational institutions. No one client accounts for more than 5% of our total annual commissions and fees.

#### COMPETITION

The markets for our services and products are highly competitive and are characterized by pressure to reduce prices, incorporate new capabilities and technologies, and accelerate job completion schedules.

We face competition from a number of sources. These sources include national and regional advertising agencies, media companies, specialized and integrated marketing communication firms as well as executive search, selection and temporary contracting agencies. Many advertising agencies and media companies have started to either internally develop or acquire new media capabilities. New boutique businesses that provide integrated or specialized services (such as advertising services or website design) and are technologically proficient, especially in the new media arena, are also competing with us. Many of our competitors or potential competitors have long operating histories, and some have greater financial, management, technological, development, sales, marketing and other resources than do we. In addition, our ability to maintain our existing clients and generate new clients depends to a significant degree on the quality of our services, pricing and our reputation among our clients and potential clients.

#### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our success and ability to compete is dependent in part on the protection of our original content for the Internet and on the goodwill associated with our Internet uniform resource locators ("URL's"), trademarks, trade names, service marks and other proprietary rights. We rely on copyright laws to protect the original content that we develop for the Internet. In addition, we rely on Federal trademark laws to provide additional protection for the appearance of our Internet sites. A substantial amount of uncertainty exists concerning the application of copyright laws to the Internet, and there can be no assurance that existing laws will provide adequate protection for our original content. In addition, because copyright laws do not prohibit independent development of similar content, there can be no assurance that copyright laws will provide any competitive advantage to us.

We also assert common law protection on certain names and marks that we have used in connection with our business activities.

We rely on trade secret and copyright laws to protect the proprietary technologies that we have developed to manage and improve our Internet sites and advertising services, but there can be no

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assurance that such laws will provide sufficient protection to us, that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to ours, or that third parties will not copy or otherwise obtain and use our technologies without authorization. We have obtained certain patents and applied for other patents with respect to certain of our software systems, methods and related technologies, but there can be no assurance that any pending applications will be granted or that any patents will not in the future be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights granted there under will provide us with a competitive advantage. In addition, we rely on certain technology licensed from third parties, and may be required to license additional technology in the future, for use in managing our Internet sites and providing related services to users and advertising customers. Our ability to generate fees from Internet

commerce may also depend on data encryption and authentication technologies that we may be required to license from third parties. There can be no assurance that these third-party technology licenses will be available or will continue to be available to us on acceptable commercial terms or at all. The inability to enter into and maintain any of these technology licenses could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Policing unauthorized use of our proprietary technology and other intellectual property rights could entail significant expense and could be difficult or impossible, particularly given the global nature of the Internet and the fact that the laws of other countries may afford us little or no effective protection of our intellectual property. In addition, there can be no assurance that third parties will not bring claims of patent, copyright or trademark infringement against us. We anticipate an increase in patent infringement claims involving Internet-related technologies as the number of products and competitors in this market grows and as related patents are issued. Further, there can be no assurance that third parties will not claim that we have misappropriated their creative ideas or formats or otherwise infringed their proprietary rights in connection with our Internet content. Any claims of infringement, with or without merit, could be time consuming to defend, result in costly litigation, divert management attention, require us to enter into costly royalty or licensing arrangements or prevent us from using important technologies or methods, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

### GOVERNMENT REGULATION

As an advertising agency that creates and places print and Internet advertisements, we are subject to Sections 5 and 12 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (the "FTC Act"), which regulate advertising in all media, including the Internet, and require advertisers and advertising agencies to have substantiation for advertising claims before disseminating advertisements. The FTC Act prohibits the dissemination of false, deceptive, misleading, and unfair advertising, and grants the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") enforcement powers to impose and seek civil penalties, consumer redress, injunctive relief and other remedies upon advertisers and advertising agencies which disseminate prohibited advertisements. Advertising agencies are subject to liability under the FTC Act if the agency actively participated in creating the advertisement, and knew or had reason to know that the advertising was false or deceptive.

In the event that any advertising created by us was found to be false, deceptive or misleading, the FTC Act could potentially subject us to liability. The fact that the FTC has brought several actions charging deceptive advertising via the Internet, and is actively seeking new cases involving advertising via the Internet, indicates that the FTC Act could pose a somewhat higher risk of liability to the advertising distributed via the Internet. The FTC has never brought any actions against us.

There can be no assurance that other current or new government laws and regulations, or the application of existing laws and regulations, will not subject us to significant liabilities, significantly dampen growth in Internet usage, prevent us from offering certain Internet content or services or otherwise cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

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### EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2001, we employed approximately 11,000 people worldwide. Our employees are not represented by a labor union or a collective bargaining agreement. We regard the relationships with our employees as satisfactory.

#### RISK FACTORS

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MANAGE OUR GROWTH.

Our business has grown rapidly in recent periods, both internally and through acquisitions. This growth of our business has placed a significant strain on our management and operations. Our expansion has resulted in substantial growth in the number of our employees. In addition, this growth is expected to result in increased responsibility for both existing and new management personnel and incremental strain on our existing operations, and financial and management information systems. Our success depends to a significant extent on the ability of our executive officers and other members of senior management to operate effectively both independently and as a group. If we are not able to manage existing or anticipated growth, our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected.

### WE FACE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPANSION.

We expect that we will continue to grow, in part, by acquiring businesses. The success of this strategy depends upon several factors, including:

- our ability to identify and acquire businesses on a cost-effective basis;
- our ability to integrate acquired personnel, operations, products and technologies into our organization effectively; and
- our ability to retain and motivate key personnel and to retain the clients of acquired firms.

We cannot assure that financing for acquisitions will be available on terms we find acceptable, or that we will be able to identify or consummate new acquisitions, or manage and integrate our recent or future expansions successfully. Any inability to do so may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, we have frequently used our stock as consideration for acquisitions. We cannot assure you that our common stock will remain at a price at which it can be used as consideration without diluting existing stockholders or that potential acquisitions will continue to view our stock attractively. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to sustain the rates of growth that we have experienced in the past.

WE RELY ON THE VALUE OF OUR BRANDS, PARTICULARLY MONSTER-REGISTERED TRADEMARK-, AND THE COSTS OF MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING OUR BRAND AWARENESS ARE INCREASING.

Our success depends on our brands and their value. Our business would be adversely affected if we were unable to adequately protect our brand names, particularly Monster. We believe that maintaining and expanding the Monster brand is an important aspect of our efforts to attract and expand our user and client base. We also believe that the importance of brand recognition will increase due to the growing number of Internet sites and the relatively low barriers to entry. We have spent considerable money and resources to date on the establishment and maintenance of the Monster brand. We may spend increasing amounts of money on, and devote greater resources to, advertising, marketing and other brand-building efforts to preserve and enhance consumer awareness of the Monster brand during 2002. Despite this, we may not be able to successfully maintain or enhance consumer awareness of the Monster brand and, even if we are successful in our branding efforts, such efforts may not be cost-effective. If we are unable to maintain or enhance consumer awareness of the Monster brand in a cost-effective manner, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

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We are also susceptible to others imitating our products, particularly Monster, and infringing on our intellectual property rights. We may not be able to successfully protect our intellectual property rights, upon which we are materially dependent. In addition, the laws of foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Imitation of our products, particularly Monster, or infringement of our intellectual property rights could diminish the value of our brands or otherwise adversely affect our revenues.

WE FACE RISKS RELATING TO DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING THE INTERNET.

The market for Internet products and services is characterized by rapid technological developments, frequent new product introductions and evolving industry standards. The emerging character of these products and services and their rapid evolution will require our continuous improvement in performance, features and reliability of our Internet content, particularly in response to competitive offerings. We cannot assure that we will be successful in responding quickly, cost effectively and sufficiently to these developments. In addition, the widespread adoption of new Internet technologies or standards could require us to make substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our websites and services. This could affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

The online recruiting market is still young and rapidly evolving. The adoption of online recruiting and job seeking, particularly among those companies that have historically relied upon traditional recruiting methods, requires the acceptance of a new way of conducting business, exchanging information, advertising and applying for jobs. Many of our potential customers have little or no experience using the Internet as a recruiting tool, and only select segments of the job-seeking population have experience using the Internet to look for jobs. There can be no assurance that companies will continue to allocate portions of their budgets to Internet-based recruiting or that job seekers will use online job seeking methods. As a result, we cannot be sure that we will be able to effectively compete with traditional recruiting and job seeking methods. If Internet-based recruiting does not remain widely accepted or if we are not able to anticipate changes in the online recruiting market, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

New Internet services or enhancements which we have offered or may offer in the future may contain design flaws or other defects that could require expensive modifications or result in a loss of client confidence. Any disruption in Internet access or in the Internet generally could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Slower response times or system failures may also result from straining the capacity of our software, hardware or network infrastructure. To the extent that we do not effectively address any capacity constraints or system failures, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Trends that could have a critical impact on our success include:

- rapidly changing technology in online recruiting;
- evolving industry standards, including both formal and de facto standards relating to online recruiting;
- developments and changes relating to the Internet;
- evolving government regulations;

- competing products and services that offer increased functionality; and
- changes in employer and job seeker requirements.

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WE RELY HEAVILY ON OUR INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND IF WE LOSE THAT TECHNOLOGY, OR FAIL TO FURTHER DEVELOP OUR TECHNOLOGY, OUR BUSINESS COULD BE HARMED.

Our success depends in large part upon our ability to store, retrieve, process and manage substantial amounts of information, including our client and candidate databases. To achieve our strategic objectives and to remain competitive, we must continue to develop and enhance our information systems. This may require the acquisition of equipment and software and the development, either internally or through independent consultants, of new proprietary software. Our inability to design, develop, implement and utilize, in a cost-effective manner, information systems that provide the capabilities necessary for us to compete effectively, or any interruption or loss of our information processing capabilities, for any reason, could harm our business, results of operations or financial condition.

WE ARE VULNERABLE TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INFRINGEMENT CLAIMS BROUGHT AGAINST US BY OTHERS.

Successful intellectual property infringement claims against us could result in monetary liability or a material disruption in the conduct of our business. We cannot be certain that our products, content and brand names do not or will not infringe valid patents, copyrights or other intellectual property rights held by third parties. We expect that infringement claims in our markets will increase in number as more participants enter the markets. We may be subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time relating to the intellectual property of others in the ordinary course of our business. If we were found to have infringed the intellectual property rights of a third party, we could be liable to that party for license fees, royalty payments, profits or damages, and the owner of the intellectual property might be able to prevent us from using the technology or software in the future. If the amount of these payments were significant or we were prevented from incorporating certain technology or software into our products, our business could be materially adversely affected.

We may incur substantial expenses in defending against these third party infringement claims, regardless of their merit. As a result, due to the diversion of management time, the expense required to defend against any claim and the potential liability associated with any lawsuit, any significant litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

COMPUTER VIRUSES MAY CAUSE OUR SYSTEMS TO INCUR DELAYS OR INTERRUPTIONS.

Computer viruses may cause our systems to incur delays or other service interruptions and could damage our reputation which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. The inadvertent transmission of computer viruses could expose us to a material risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. Our system's continuing and uninterrupted performance is critical to our success. Customers and job seekers may become dissatisfied by any system failure that interrupts our ability to provide our services to them, including failures affecting our ability to serve Web page requests without significant delay to the viewer. Sustained or repeated system failures would reduce the attractiveness of our solutions to customers and job seekers and result in reduced traffic or contract terminations, fee rebates and makegoods, thereby reducing revenues. Moreover, if a computer virus affecting our system is highly publicized, our reputation could be materially

damaged and our visitor traffic may decrease.

OUR MARKETS ARE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE.

The markets for our services are highly competitive. They are characterized by pressures to:

- reduce prices;
- incorporate new capabilities and technologies; and
- accelerate job completion schedules.

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Furthermore, we face competition from a number of sources. These sources include:

- national and regional advertising agencies;
- Internet portals;
- specialized and integrated marketing communication firms;
- traditional media companies;
- executive search firms; and
- search and selection firms.

In addition, many advertising agencies and publications have started either to internally develop or acquire new media capabilities, including utilizing the Internet. We are also competing with established companies that provide integrated specialized services like website advertising services or website design, and are technologically proficient. Many of our competitors or potential competitors have long operating histories, and some may have greater financial, management, technological development, sales, marketing and other resources than we do. In addition, our ability to maintain our existing clients and attract new clients depends to a large degree on the quality of our services and our reputation among our clients and potential clients.

Due to competition, we may experience reduced margins on our products and services, loss of market share or less use of Monster-Registered Trademark- by job seekers and our customers. If we are not able to compete effectively with current or future competitors as a result of these and other factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We have no significant proprietary technology that would preclude or inhibit competitors from entering the online advertising, recruitment advertising, mid-market selection and temporary contracting, executive search or yellow page advertising markets. We cannot assure you that existing or future competitors will not develop or offer services and products which provide significant performance, price, creative or other advantages over our services. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

OUR OPERATING RESULTS FLUCTUATE FROM QUARTER TO QUARTER.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations are a result of a variety of factors, including:

- mismatches between resource allocation and consumer demand due to difficulties in predicting consumer demand in a new market;
- enhancements and services;
- the hiring cycles of employers;
- the timing, amount and mix of subscription, license and service payments;
- changes in general economic conditions, such as recessions, that could affect recruiting efforts generally and online recruiting efforts in particular;
- the magnitude and timing of marketing initiatives;
- the maintenance and development of our strategic relationships;
- the attraction and retention of key personnel;
- our ability to manage our anticipated growth and expansion;
- our ability to attract and retain customers;

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- our ability to attract qualified job seekers;
- technical difficulties or system downtime affecting the Internet generally or the operation of our products and services specifically;
- the timing of our acquisitions;
- the timing of yellow page directory closings, the largest number of which currently occur in the third quarter; and
- the receipt of additional commissions from yellow page publishers for achieving a specified volume of advertising, which are typically reported in the fourth quarter.

OUR OPERATIONS WILL BE AFFECTED BY GLOBAL ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS.

Demand for our services is significantly affected by the general level of economic activity in the regions and industries in which we operate. When economic activity slows, many companies hire fewer employees. Therefore, a significant economic downturn, especially in regions or industries where our operations are heavily concentrated, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Further, we may face increased pricing pressures during such periods. There can be no assurance that during these periods our results of operations will not be adversely affected.

Online recruiting is a relatively new industry, and we do not know, with precision, how sensitive this market is to general economic conditions. The level of economic activity and employment in the United States and abroad may significantly and adversely affect demand for our services. When economic activity slows, many companies hire fewer employees, and some companies engage in hiring freezes. A recession could cause employers to reduce or postpone their recruiting efforts generally, and their online recruiting efforts in particular. Therefore, a significant economic downturn or recession, especially in regions or industries where our operations are heavily concentrated, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Further, we may face increased pricing pressures during such periods.

There can be no assurance that during these periods our results of operations will not be adversely affected.

WE FACE RISKS RELATING TO OUR FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

We conduct operations in 31 foreign countries, including Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain and the United Kingdom. For the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, approximately 40% and 38%, respectively, of our total commissions and fees were earned outside of the United States. Such amounts are collected in the local currency. In addition, we generally pay operating expenses in the corresponding local currency. Therefore, we are at risk for exchange rate fluctuations between such local currencies and the U.S. dollar. We are also subject to taxation in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, transactions between us and our foreign subsidiaries may be subject to United States and foreign withholding taxes. Applicable tax rates in foreign jurisdictions differ from those of the United States, and change periodically. The extent, if any, to which we will receive credit in the United States for taxes we pay in foreign jurisdictions will depend upon the application of limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as well as the provisions of any tax treaties which may exist between the United States and such foreign jurisdictions.

Our current or future international operations might not succeed for a number of reasons including:

- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- competition from local recruiting services;

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- operational issues such as longer customer payment cycles and greater difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- seasonal reductions in business activity;
- language and cultural differences;
- legal uncertainties inherent in transnational operations such as export and import regulations, tariffs and other trade barriers;
- taxation issues;
- unexpected changes in trading policies and regulatory requirements;
- issues relating to uncertainties of laws and enforcement relating to the regulation and protection of intellectual property; and
- general political and economic trends.

If we are forced to discontinue any of our international operations, we could incur material costs to close down such operation.

WE DEPEND ON OUR HIGHLY SKILLED PROFESSIONALS.

The success of our employment recruiting business depends upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled professionals who possess the skills and experience necessary to fulfill our clients' employee search needs. Competition for highly skilled professionals is intense. We believe that we have been able to attract and retain highly qualified, effective professionals as a result of our reputation and our performance-based compensation system. These

professionals have the potential to earn substantial bonuses based on the amount of revenue they generate by:

- obtaining executive search assignments;
- executing search assignments; and
- assisting other professionals to obtain or complete executive search assignments.

Bonuses represent a significant proportion of these professionals' total compensation. Any diminution of our reputation could impair our ability to retain existing or attract additional highly skilled professionals. Our inability to attract and retain highly skilled professionals could have a material adverse effect on our executive search business, financial condition and operating results.

Usually, one or two employees have primary responsibility for a client relationship. When an employee leaves a recruiting firm and joins another, clients that have established relationships with the departing employee may move their business to the employee's new employer. The loss of one or more clients is more likely to occur if the departing employee enjoys widespread name recognition or has developed a reputation as a specialist in executing searches in a specific industry or management function. Historically, we have not experienced significant problems in this area. However, a failure to retain our most effective employees or maintain the quality of service to which our clients are accustomed could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Also, the ability of a departing employee to move business to his or her new employer could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Competition for highly skilled employees in intense, particularly in the Internet industry. We may be unable to attract, assimilate and retain highly skilled employees in the future. We have from time to time in the past experienced, and we may experience in the future, difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications.

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WE FACE RISKS MAINTAINING OUR PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION AND BRAND NAME.

Our ability to secure new employee recruiting engagements and to hire qualified professionals is highly dependent upon our overall reputation and brand name recognition as well as the individual reputations of our professionals. We obtain a majority of our new engagements by referrals from existing clients. Therefore, the dissatisfaction of any client could have a disproportionate, adverse impact on our ability to secure new engagements. Any factor that diminishes our reputation or the reputation of any of our personnel could make it more difficult for us to compete successfully for both new engagements and qualified personnel. This could have an adverse effect on our executive search business, financial condition and operating results.

WE FACE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY BLOCKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Either by agreement with clients or for marketing or client relationship purposes, executive search firms frequently refrain, for a specified period of time, from recruiting certain employees of a client, and possibly other entities affiliated with such client, when conducting executive searches on behalf of other clients. This is known as a "blocking" or "off-limits" arrangement. Blocking arrangements generally remain in effect for one or two years following completion of an assignment. The actual duration and scope of any blocking arrangement, including whether it covers all operations of a client and its

affiliates or only certain divisions of a client, generally depends on such factors as:

- the length of the client relationship;
- the frequency with which the executive search firm has been engaged to perform executive searches for the client; and
- the number of assignments the executive search firm has generated or expects to generate from the client.

Some of our executive search clients are recognized as industry leaders and/or employ a significant number of qualified executives who are potential candidates for other companies in that client's industry. Blocking arrangements with a client of this nature, or the awareness by a client's competitors of such an arrangement, may make it difficult for us to obtain executive search assignments from, or to fulfill executive search assignments for, competitors while employees of that client may not be solicited. As our client base grows, particularly in our targeted business sectors, blocking arrangements increasingly may impede our growth or ability to attract and serve new clients. This could have an adverse effect on our executive search business, results of operations and financial condition.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL LEGAL LIABILITY FROM BOTH CLIENTS AND EMPLOYERS, AND OUR INSURANCE COVERAGE MAY NOT COVER ALL OF OUR POTENTIAL LIABILITY.

We are exposed to potential claims with respect to the recruitment process. A client could assert a claim for matters such as breach of an blocking arrangement or recommending a candidate who subsequently proves to be unsuitable for the position filled. Further, the current employer of a candidate whom we place could file a claim against us alleging interference with an employment contract. In addition, a candidate could assert an action against us for failure to maintain the confidentiality of the candidate's employment search or for alleged discrimination or other violations of employment law by one of our clients. We cannot assure you that our insurance will cover all claims or that our insurance coverage will continue to be available at economically feasible rates.

#### TRADITIONAL MEDIA REMAINS IMPORTANT TO US.

A substantial portion of our total commissions and fees comes from designing and placing recruitment advertisements in traditional media such as newspapers and trade publications. This business constituted approximately 13% and 16% of our total commissions and fees for the years ended December 31, 2001 and

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2000, respectively. We also receive a meaningful portion of our commissions and fees from placing advertising in yellow page directories. This business constituted approximately 7% of total commissions and fees for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. We cannot assure you that the total commissions and fees we receive in the future will equal the total commissions and fees which we have received in the past.

In addition, newer media, such as the Internet, may cause yellow page directories and other forms of traditional media to become less desirable forms of advertising media. If we are not able to generate Internet advertising fees to offset any decrease in commissions from traditional media, our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially adversely affected.

WE DEPEND ON OUR KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL.

Our continued success will depend to a significant extent on our senior management, including Andrew J. McKelvey, our Chairman of the Board and CEO. The loss of the services of Mr. McKelvey or one or more key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, if one or more key employees join a competitor or form a competing company, the resulting loss of existing or potential clients could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

WE ARE INFLUENCED BY A PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDER.

Andrew J. McKelvey beneficially owns all of our outstanding Class B common stock and a large number of shares of our common stock, which, together with his Class B common stock ownership, represents approximately 41% of the combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock. Mr. McKelvey can strongly influence the election of all of the members of our board. He can also exercise significant influence over our business and affairs. This includes any determinations with respect to mergers or other business combinations, the acquisition or disposition of our assets, whether or not we incur indebtedness, the issuance of any additional common stock or other equity securities and the payment of dividends with respect to common stock.

EFFECTS OF ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS COULD INHIBIT THE ACQUISITION OF TMP BY OTHERS.

Some of the provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law could, together or separately:

- discourage potential acquisition proposals;
- delay or prevent a change in control; and
- limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

In particular, our board of directors may issue up to 800,000 shares of preferred stock with rights and privileges that might be senior to our common stock, without the consent of the holders of the common stock. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide, among other things, for advance notice of stockholder proposals and director nominations.

TERRORIST ATTACKS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES; CONTINUED TERRORIST ATTACKS, WAR OR OTHER CIVIL DISTURBANCES COULD LEAD TO FURTHER ECONOMIC INSTABILITY AND DEPRESS OUR STOCK PRICE.

On September 11, 2001, the United States was the target of terrorist attacks of unprecedented scope. These attacks have caused instability in the global financial markets, and have contributed to downward pressure on stock prices of United States publicly traded companies, such as ours. This instability has resulted in a slowdown in the employment sector as companies assessed the impact of the attacks on their operations and on their employment needs. These attacks have led to armed hostilities and may lead to

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other further acts of terrorism and civil disturbances in the United States or elsewhere, which may further contribute to economic instability in the United States and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

THERE MAY BE VOLATILITY IN OUR STOCK PRICE.

The market for our common stock has, from time to time, experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Factors such as announcements of variations in our quarterly financial results and fluctuations in advertising commissions and fees, including the percentage of our commissions and fees derived from Internet-based services and products, could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly. Further, due to the volatility of the stock market generally, the price of our common stock could fluctuate for reasons unrelated to our operating performance.

The market price of our common stock is based in large part on professional securities analysts' expectations that our business will continue to grow and that we will achieve certain levels of net income. If our financial performance in a particular quarter does not meet the expectations of securities analysts, this may adversely affect the views of those securities analysts concerning our growth potential and future financial performance. If the securities analysts who regularly follow our common stock lower their ratings of our common stock or lower their projections for our future growth and financial performance, the market price of our common stock is likely to drop significantly.

### WE FACE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

As an advertising agency which creates and places print and Internet advertisements, we are subject to Sections 5 and 12 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, also known as the FTC Act. These sections regulate advertising in all media, including the Internet, and require advertisers and advertising agencies to have substantiation for advertising claims before disseminating advertisements. The FTC Act prohibits the dissemination of false, deceptive, misleading, and unfair advertising, and grants the FTC enforcement powers to impose and seek civil penalties, consumer redress, injunctive relief and other remedies upon advertisers and advertising agencies which disseminate prohibited advertisements. Advertising agencies like us are subject to liability under the FTC Act if the agency actively participated in creating the advertisement, and knew or had reason to know that the advertising was false or deceptive.

In the event that any advertising that we have created is found to be false, deceptive or misleading, the FTC Act could potentially subject us to liability. The fact that the FTC has brought several actions charging deceptive advertising via the Internet, and is actively seeking new cases involving advertising via the Internet, indicates that the FTC Act could pose a somewhat higher risk of liability to the advertising distributed via the Internet. The FTC has never brought any actions against us. We cannot assure you that other current or new government laws and regulations, or the application of existing laws and regulations will not:

- subject us to significant liabilities including civil rights, affirmative action and other employment claims and state sales and use taxes;
- significantly dampen growth in Internet usage;
- prevent us from offering certain Internet content or services; or
- otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

There are currently few laws or regulations directly applicable to the Internet. The application of existing laws and regulations to our web sites, particularly Monster.com, relating to issues such as user privacy, defamation, advertising, taxation, promotions, content regulation, and intellectual property ownership and infringement can be unclear. In addition, we will also be subject to new laws and regulations directly applicable to our activities. Any existing or new legislation applicable to us could expose us to

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substantial liability, including significant expenses necessary to comply with such laws and regulations, and dampen the growth in use of the web.

We post our privacy policy and practices concerning the use and disclosure of user data on our websites. Any failure by us to comply with our posted privacy policy or other privacy-related laws and regulations could result in proceedings which could potentially have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In this regard, there are a large number of legislative proposals before the United States Congress and various state legislative bodies regarding privacy issues related to our business. It is not possible to predict whether or when such legislation may be adopted, and certain proposals, if adopted, could materially and adversely affect our business through a decrease in user registrations and revenues. This could be caused by, among other possible provisions, the required use of disclaimers or other requirements before users can utilize our services.

Due to the global nature of the Internet, it is possible that the governments of other states and foreign countries might attempt to regulate its transmissions or prosecute us for violations of their laws. We might unintentionally violate such laws; such laws may be modified and new laws may be enacted in the future. Any such developments (or developments stemming from enactment or modification of other laws) may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The executive officers and directors of the Company are as follows:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Andrew J. McKelvey	67	Chairman of the Board, CEO and Director
James J. Treacy	44	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Paul M. Camara	54	Executive Vice PresidentCreative/Sales/ Marketing
Thomas G. Collison	62	Vice Chairman
Jeffrey C. Taylor	41	Global Director, Interactive/Chairman, Monster
Andrew R. Banks	50	Global Director, Search & Selection
Harold Levy	51	Global Director, Advertising & Communications
Peter Dolphin	55	Group President, Europe
Stuart J. McKelvey	34	Group President, Asia Pacific
John Mclaughlin	46	Group President, Americas
George R. Eisele	65	Executive Vice President of TMP Worldwide Direct and Director

Michael Sileck	41	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Myron F. Olesnyckyj	40	Senior Vice PresidentGeneral Counsel and Secretary
Margaretta Noonan	44	Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources

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NAME	AGE	POSITION
Brian Farrey	41	President, TMP Technologies
Michael Kaufman	56	Director
John Swann	66	Director
Ronald J. Kramer	43	Director
John Gaulding	56	Director

Andrew J. McKelvey founded the Company in 1967, and has served as Chairman of the Board and CEO since that time. Mr. McKelvey has a B.A. from Westminster College. Mr. McKelvey was a member of the Board of Directors of the Yellow Page Publishers Association and the Association of Directory Marketing from 1994 through September 1996. Mr. McKelvey is the father of Stuart J. McKelvey.

James J. Treacy joined the Company in June 1994 as chief executive officer of the Advertising & Communications Division. In April 1996, Mr. Treacy was named Executive Vice President—Finance and Strategy. In February 1998, Mr. Treacy, in addition to his then current position, was named to the position of Chief Operating Officer. In September 1998, Mr. Treacy was named a director. In November 2001, Mr. Treacy was named to the position of President in addition to his then current position of Chief Operating Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Treacy was Senior Vice President—Western Hemisphere Treasurer for the WPP Group USA, Inc. Prior thereto, Mr. Treacy was a corporate officer of the Ogilvy Group Inc. Mr. Treacy received a B.B.A from Siena College and an M.B.A. from St. John's University.

Paul M. Camara joined the Company in February 1970. Mr. Camara was elected as a Vice President of the Company in 1978 and as a Senior Vice President in 1987. He was named to his current position in April 1996. Mr. Camara received a B.A. from the University of Massachusetts—Dartmouth.

Thomas G. Collison joined the Company in February 1977 as Controller. Subsequently, he was named Vice President--Finance; Senior Vice President; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and, in March 1996, Vice Chairman. Mr. Collison received a B.S. from Fordham University.

Jeffrey C. Taylor joined the Company in November 1995. Mr. Taylor was founder and president of Adion, Inc., a recruitment advertising firm, from May 1989 until its purchase by the Company in November 1995. Mr. Taylor founded The Monster Board(sm) in April 1994 and launched TMP Interactive in 1995. He

holds a B.A. from the University of Massachusetts and graduated from the Executive M.B.A. (OPM) program at the Harvard Business School in August 1999.

Andrew R. Banks joined the Company in July 1999 as CEO--eResourcing, following the Company's acquisition of Morgan & Banks Limited, and was named to his current position in November 2001. From 1985 until February 1999, Mr. Banks was Joint Managing Director of Morgan & Banks, an international selection and temporary contracting company headquartered in Australia.

Harold Levy joined the Company in September 1983 as Vice President, National Sales Manager and in 1989 was named Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing in the Company's Directional Marketing operations. Since 1996, Mr. Levy has held positions in the Company's Advertising & Communications division, first as President, New York operations, as CEO, Asia/Pacific since December 1998, as Senior Vice President, Central Region since March 2000, and in his current position since January 2002. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Levy was Vice President, Marketing and Advertising for Toys R Us. Mr. Levy holds a B.S. from The American University and an M.B.A. from Seton Hall University.

Peter Dolphin joined the Company in January 1996 as Chairman of the Company's U.K. Advertising & Communications operations. Mr. Dolphin was one of the three founding partners of Moxon, Dolphin & Kerby, a London-based recruitment advertising agency founded in 1976, where he was a director of the firm until its purchase by the Company in January 1996. In January 1997, Mr. Dolphin was

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appointed as the Managing Director of the Company's European operations and in July 1999 as CEO--Advertising & Communications. He was named to his current position in November 2001. Mr. Dolphin studied at the City of London University, where he graduated with a Business Studies qualification.

Stuart J. McKelvey joined Monster(-Registered Trademark-) as a project manager in March 1996 and became a senior project manager in October 1996. He became President of Directional Marketing in March 1998 and was named to his current position in November 2001. Mr. McKelvey holds a B.A. from Stetson University. Stuart J. McKelvey is the son of Andrew J. McKelvey.

John Mclaughlin joined the Company in August 1998 upon the acquisition of TASA Worldwide, where he was Managing Director of the New York office of TASA Worldwide and also served as Chairman of the Strategy Committee for the Board of Directors of TASA. From October 2001 to February 2002, Mr. Mclaughlin served as acting CEO of the Company's Executive Search Division. He was appointed to his current position in February 2002.

George R. Eisele joined the Company in 1976, and has been Executive Vice President of TMP Worldwide Direct, the Company's direct response business, since 1989, and a director of the Company since September 1987.

Michael Sileck joined the Company in March 2002. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Sileck served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of USA Networks, Inc., a media and commerce company, from October 1999 to January 2002. Prior to that time, he served as Chief Financial Officer of the Cable Networks division of USA Networks, Inc., from September 1999 to October 1999. Before joining USA Networks, Mr. Sileck served as Vice President of Finance of Sinclair Broadcast Group from June 1996 to August 1999. Previously, he served as Director of Finance at River City Broadcasting from July 1990 to June 1996. Mr. Sileck holds a B.S. from Wayne State University and an M.B.A. from Oklahoma City University.

Myron F. Olesnyckyj joined the Company in June 1994. From September 1986

through May 1994, Mr. Olesnyckyj was associated with Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. and predecessor firms. Mr. Olesnyckyj holds a B.S.F.S. from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and a J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Margaretta Noonan joined the Company in May 1998 as Vice President, Human Resources. In March 2000, Ms. Noonan became Senior Vice President, Global Human Resources. Prior to joining TMP, Ms. Noonan was Vice President, Human Resources—Stores, for Lord & Taylor from February 1997 to May 1998 and was Vice President, Human Resources, of Kohl's from November 1992 to February 1997.

Ms Noonan holds a B.A. in Philosophy & Religious Studies from Virginia Commonwealth University.

Brian Farrey joined the Company in July 1999 as Chief Technology Officer of the Company's TMP Interactive division. He was appointed to his current position in March 2002. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Farrey was Chief Operating Officer and Chief Technology Officer of Order Trust, an order processing company, from 1995 to July 1999. Mr. Farrey holds a B.A. from Rochester Institute of Technology and an M.S. from Worcester State College, and has completed the Stanford Executive M.B.A. Program.

Michael Kaufman has been a director of the Company since October 1997. Until July 1, 2000, Mr. Kaufman was the President of SBC/Prodigy Transition. Mr. Kaufman previously served as President and CEO of Pacific Bell's Consumer's Market Group. Prior thereto, Mr. Kaufman was the President and CEO of Pacific Bell Communications, a subsidiary of SBC Communications Inc., and from 1993 through April 1997 he was the regional president for the Central and West Texas market area of Southwestern Bell Telephone. Mr. Kaufman holds a B.A. and an M.B.A. from the University of Wisconsin.

John Swann has been a director of the Company since September 1996. In 1995, Mr. Swann founded Cactus Digital Imaging Systems, Ltd., Canada's largest supplier of electronically produced large format color prints. Mr. Swann sold Cactus Digital Imaging Systems, Ltd. in June 2000.

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Ronald J. Kramer has been a director of the Company since February 2000. Mr. Kramer is a private investor. Mr. Kramer was a managing director of Dresdner, Kleinwort Wasserstein (formerly Wasserstein Perella & Co., Inc.) from July 1999 to November 2001. Prior thereto, Mr. Kramer was the Chairman and CEO of Ladenburg Thalmann Group Inc. Mr. Kramer is also a director of Griffon Corporation, Lakes Gaming and New Valley Corporation.

John Gaulding has been a director of the Company since June 2001 and also served as a director of the Company from January 1996 to October 1999. Mr. Gaulding is a private investor and business consultant in the fields of strategy and organization. He was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of National Insurance Group, a publicly traded financial information services company, from April 1996 through July 11, 1996, the date of such company's sale. For six years prior thereto, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of ADP Claims Solutions Group. From 1985 to 1990, Mr. Gaulding was President and Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Bell Directory, the yellow page publishing unit of Pacific Telesis Group. Mr. Gaulding served as Co-Chairman of the Yellow Pages Publishers Association from 1987 to 1990. He holds a B.S. from the University of California at Los Angeles and an M.B.A. from the University of Southern California. Mr. Gaulding is also a director of Ants Software, Inc.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Substantially all of our offices are located in leased premises.

Our principal office is located at 622 Third Avenue, New York, New York, where along with the New York Executive Search and eResourcing Divisions, we occupy approximately 104,000 square feet of space under a lease expiring in July 2015. Monthly payments under the lease currently are approximately \$416,000 and escalate during the term of the lease.

We also have leases covering local offices throughout the United States and in the foreign countries where we have operations.

All leased space is considered to be adequate for the operation of our business, and no difficulties are foreseen in meeting any future space requirements.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various legal proceedings that are incidental to the conduct of our business. We are not involved in any pending or threatened legal proceedings which we believe could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

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

Not applicable.

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### PART II

#### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our stock is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the ticker symbol "TMPW." Effective February 29, 2000, a 2-for-1 stock split in the form of a stock dividend was paid, the share and per share amounts set forth in this document give effect to the stock split. The stock was initially offered to the public on December 12, 1996 at \$7.00 per share. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low reported closing sale prices per share for our stock as reported by Nasdaq.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2001	HIGH	LOW
First Quarter. Second Quarter. Third Quarter.	\$66.38 \$63.75 \$58.94	\$36.44 \$30.63 \$27.88
Fourth Quarter	\$48.13	\$27.24
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2000	HIGH	LOW
First QuarterSecond Quarter	\$92.38 \$78.25	\$60.00 \$49.13
Third Quarter	\$84.75 \$82.38	\$64.81

There were approximately 2,137 stockholders of record of our Common Stock on March 22, 2002. On March 22, 2002, the last reported sale price of our stock as

reported by Nasdaq was \$33.03.

#### DIVIDENDS

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our stock. We currently anticipate that all future earnings will be retained by TMP to support our growth strategy. Accordingly, we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our stock for the foreseeable future. The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other things, future earnings, operations, capital requirements, our general financial condition, contractual restrictions and general business conditions. Our financing agreement restricts the payment of dividends on our stock.

### ISSUANCE OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

- 1. On October 1, 2001, we issued 5,247 shares of our common stock in a private placement transaction pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as a post-closing adjustment in connection with the acquisition of FastWeb, Inc.
- 2. On October 1, 2001, we issued 70,792 shares of our common stock in a private placement transaction pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as a post-closing adjustment in connection with the acquisition of JWG Associates, Inc.
- 3. On October 1, 2001, we issued 15,457 shares of our common stock in a private placement transaction pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as a post-closing adjustment in connection with the acquisition of Cornell Technical Services, Inc.
- 4. On October 5, 2001 we issued 31,316 shares of our common stock to Roth Capital Partners upon an exercise of a warrant.
- 5. On December 7, 2001 we issued 37,502 shares of our common stock in a private placement transaction pursuant to Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the acquisition of Valuar Organizacion de Recursos Humanos S.A.

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### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	 1997		1998	1999		2000	
	 	(IN	THOUSANDS,	EXCEPT F	PER	SHARE AMOU	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA: Commissions and fees	\$ 687,878	\$	854 <b>,</b> 475	\$1,007,2	245	\$1,407,5 	
Operating expenses: Salaries & related, office & general and							
marketing & promotion	581 <b>,</b> 574		732,334	889,6	541	1,230,9	
Merger, integration and restructuring (1)			25,955	65,8	343	64,6	
Amortization of intangibles	9,101		13,553	15,7	120	19,7	
Special compensation and CEO bonus (2)	1,500		1,250				
Total operating expenses	 592 <b>,</b> 175		773 <b>,</b> 092	971,2	204	1,315,2	

Net income applicable to common and Class B common stockholders	. \$ 61,302 ======	\$ 46,218	\$ \$ 8,158 =========	\$ 50,8
Basic earnings per share	. \$ 0.72	\$ 0.51		\$ 0.
Diluted earnings per share			\$ 0.08	\$ 0.
		YEAR	R ENDED DECEMBE	R 31,
	1997	1998	1999	2000
			(IN THOUSANDS	)
OTHER DATA:				
Gross Billings:				
Interactive (3)		\$ 78,140		\$ 507,2
Advertising & Communications	764,441	999 <b>,</b> 370	967,973	
eResourcing(4)	. 227,462	279 <b>,</b> 588	359,952	460,4
Executive Search	. 168,107	195,268	173,558	178,3

Operating income...... \$ 95,703 \$ 81,383 \$ 36,041 \$ 92,2

497,848 520,129 532,258 545,5

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				DEC	CEMBER 31,		
	1997		1998		1999	2000	
				(IN	THOUSANDS	)	
BALANCE SHEET DATA:							
Current assets	\$	535 <b>,</b> 536	\$ 595,606	\$	704,550	\$1,317,5	
Current liabilities		475,311	505 <b>,</b> 906		665 <b>,</b> 795	917,0	
Total assets		871 <b>,</b> 883	1,002,685	1	,183,657	2,082,9	
Long-term liabilities, less current portion		173 <b>,</b> 539	188,562		146,733	86,7	
Total stockholders' equity		223,033	308,217		371 <b>,</b> 129	1,079,1	

Total Gross Billings.......\$1,695,073 \$2,072,495 \$2,219,942 \$2,715,8

Directional Marketing.....

2.6

existing employment agreement. Receipt of these bonus amounts was permanently waived by the Principal Stockholder, and accordingly, since they were not paid, are also accounted for as contributions to Additional Paid-in

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<sup>(1)</sup> Net of a \$15,000 termination fee received as a result of the termination of our merger with HotJobs.com, Ltd. in 2001.

<sup>(2)</sup> The CEO special bonus for the year ended December 31, 1997 and the year ended December 31, 1998 consists of a mandatory bonus of \$375 thousand per quarter payable to Andrew J. McKelvey, the Company's CEO and Principal Stockholder, as provided for in the Principal Stockholder's then

Capital.

- (3) Represents fees earned in connection with recruitment, yellow page and other advertisements placed on the Internet, interactive moving services and employment searches and temporary contracting services sourced through the Internet.
- (4) Amounts for temporary contracting are reported net of the costs paid to the temporary contractor.
- ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K concerning our business outlook or future economic performance, anticipated profitability, gross billings, commissions and fees, expenses or other financial items and statements concerning assumptions made or exceptions as to any future events, conditions, performance or other matters are "forward-looking statements" as that term is defined under the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors which would cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in such statements. (Please see "Item 1. Business--Risk Factors" for more information.)

### OVERVIEW

We have built Monster-Registered Trademark- (http://www.monster.com) into the Internet's leading global career management website. Job seekers look to manage their careers through us by posting their resumes on Monster, by searching Monster's database of job postings, either directly or through the use of customized job search agents, and by utilizing our extensive career, continuing education and relocation resources. We are also one of the world's largest recruitment advertising agency networks and executive search and selection agencies. Employers and professional recruiters, who are our clients, look to us to help them find the right employee, at all levels from an entry-level candidate to a CEO, which we refer to as our "Intern to CEO" strategy. We believe the Internet offers a substantial opportunity for our clients to refine their candidate searches through the use of our online human capital solutions and Monster's resume database, which as of March 15, 2002 contained more than 15 million resumes. We are also the world's largest yellow pages advertising agency.

Our Interactive growth is primarily attributable to increased sales of our Internet products, expansion of our Interactive businesses into certain European countries, migration of our traditional businesses to the Internet and the addition of new Interactive services. Monster is the leading global career portal on the Web with approximately 39 million unique visits in February 2002 according to I/Pro. The Monster global network consists of local language and content sites in 22 countries, throughout North America, Europe and the Asia Pacific Rim.

Gross billings refers to billings for advertising placed on the Internet, in newspapers and telephone directories by our clients, and associated fees for related services, such as access to Monster's resume database. In addition, Executive Search fees, selection fees, and net fees from temporary contracting services are also part of gross billings. Gross billings and related costs for recruitment advertising and yellow page advertising, placed by our Advertising & Communications and Directional Marketing businesses respectively, are not shown separately in our consolidated financial statements because they include a substantial amount of funds that are collected from our clients but passed through to publishers for advertisements. However, the trends in gross billings in these two segments directly impact the commissions and fees that they earn because, for these segments, we earn commissions based on a percentage

of the media advertising purchased at a rate established by the related publisher. We also earn associated fees for related services; such amounts are also included in gross billings. Publishers and third party websites typically bill us for the advertising purchased and we in turn bill our clients for this amount and retain a commission. Generally, the payment terms for Directional Marketing clients require payment

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to us prior to the date payment is due to the publishers. The payment terms with Advertising & Communications clients typically require payment when payment is due to publishers. Historically, we have not experienced substantial problems with unpaid accounts.

Commissions and fees related to our Interactive businesses are derived from:

- job postings and access to the resume database and related services delivered via the Internet, primarily our own website, http://www.monster.com;
- searches for permanent and temporary employees, at the management and professional levels, and related services conducted through the Internet;
- Interactive advertising, sponsorships and referral fees, primarily on our own website, www.monstermoving.com;
- Internet advertising services provided to our Directional Marketing clients;
- custom website development, providing both creative content and technical expertise with a focus on employer-employee relationships;
- the providing of interactive advertising services and technologies, which allow advertisers to measure and track sales, repeat traffic and other key statistics to enable such advertisers to greatly reduce costs, while driving only the most qualified users to their web sites; and
- resume response management, which is the gathering, reviewing, and short-listing of resumes sent in response to a specific job posting.

For Advertising & Communications in the U.S., media commissions historically average 15% of recruitment advertising gross billings. Using both interactive and traditional means, we also earn fees from related services such as campaign development and design, retention and referral programs, resume screening, brochures and other collateral services, research and other creative and administrative services. Outside of the U.S., where we derive the majority of our traditional Advertising & Communications commissions and fees, our commission rates for recruitment media advertising vary, historically ranging from approximately 10% in Australia to 15% in Canada and the United Kingdom.

We believe that our eResourcing and Executive Search services are helping to broaden the universe of both job seekers and employers who utilize Monster. Through the use of Monster, Advertising & Communications, eResourcing and Executive Search, we believe that we can accommodate all of our clients' employee recruitment needs, which is our "Intern to CEO" strategy.

eResourcing offers placement services for executives and professionals in permanent and temporary positions, including specific short-term projects. This business focuses on mid-level professionals or executives, those who typically earn between \$50,000 and \$150,000 annually, and provides these services primarily in the U.S., Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong.

Executive Search offers an advanced and comprehensive range of services aimed at finding the appropriate senior executive for our clients. Such senior executives typically earn in excess of \$150,000 annually. Our specialized services include identification of candidates, competence measurement, assessment of candidate/company cultural fit and transaction negotiation and cleaves.

Our Directional Marketing division designs and executes yellow page advertising, resulting in an effective gross margin rate which approximated 18% of yellow page media billings in both 2001 and 2000, down from approximately 19% in 1999. In addition to base commissions, certain yellow pages publishers pay incentive commissions for increased annual volume of advertising placed by advertising agencies. We typically recognize these additional commissions, if any, in the fourth quarter when it is certain that such commission has been earned.

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### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Quality financial reporting relies on consistent application of company accounting policies that are based on generally accepted accounting principles. The policies discussed below are considered by management to be critical to understanding our financial statements and often require management judgment and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. Although our commissions and fees recognition policy contains a relatively low level of uncertainty, it does require judgment on complex matters that are subject to multiple sources of authoritative guidance.

#### COMMISSIONS AND FEES RECOGNITION AND WORK-IN-PROCESS

MONSTER. Our Monster division earns fees for the placement of job postings on its website and access to its online resume database. Such website related fees are recognized over the length of the underlying agreement, typically one to twelve months. Unearned revenues are reported on the balance sheet as deferred commissions and fees.

ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS. Our Advertising & Communications division derives commissions and fees for job advertisements placed in newspapers, Internet career job boards, such as Monster.com and other media, plus associated fees for related services. Commissions and fees are generally recognized upon placement date for newspapers and other print media.

ERESOURCING. For permanent placement services provided by our eResourcing division, a fee equal to between 20% and 30% of a candidate's first year estimated annual cash compensation is billed in equal installments over three consecutive months (the average length of time needed to successfully complete an assignment) and is recognized upon successful completion of the placement, net of an allowance for estimated fee reversals. eResourcing's temporary contracting commissions and fees are recognized over the contract period as services are performed.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. Our Executive Search division earns fees for Executive Search services and these are recognized as clients are billed. Billings begin with the client's acceptance of a contract. A retainer equal to 33 1/3% of a candidate's first year estimated annual cash compensation is billed in equal installments over three consecutive months (at which time, in general, the retainer has been substantially earned). A final invoice is issued in the event that the candidate's actual compensation package exceeds the original estimate.

DIRECTIONAL MARKETING. Our Directional Marketing division derives commissions and fees from the placement of advertisements in telephone

directories (yellow page advertising). Commissions and fees for yellow page advertisements are recognized on the publication's closing dates. Direct operating costs incurred that relate to future commissions and fees for yellow page advertisements, are deferred (recorded as work-in-process in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets) and are subsequently charged to expense when the directories are closed for publication and the related commission is recognized as income.

MONSTERMOVING.COM. Our Monstermoving.com division earns commissions and fees from mortgage companies, real estate firms and other moving related companies through its online relocation portal, Monstermoving.com. Commissions and fees are derived from advertisements placed on the website and links to advertisers' websites and are recognized over the stated terms of the contract, typically a three to twelve month period.

### INTANGIBLES

Intangibles represent acquisition costs in excess of the fair value of net tangible assets of businesses purchased and consist primarily of the value of client lists, trademarks and goodwill. With the exception of goodwill arising from business combinations subsequent to June 30, 2001, these costs are being amortized over periods ranging from two to thirty years on a straight-line basis. Goodwill arising subsequent to June 30, 2001 is not amortized, instead it is evaluated for impairment.

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#### LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Long-lived assets, such as client lists, goodwill and property and equipment, are evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of these assets. When any such impairment exists, the related assets will be written down to fair value.

### BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

For the period January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2001, we completed 77 acquisitions accounted for as purchases with estimated annual gross billings of approximately \$372 million. The results of operations of these businesses are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements from their respective dates of acquisition. Given the significant number of acquisitions affecting the periods presented, the results of operations from period to period may not necessarily be comparable.

Furthermore, during 2001, we completed seven acquisitions that are being accounted for as poolings of interests: JWG Associates, Inc., Management Solutions, Inc., The Definitive Group, Ltd., Hayden & Associates, Inc., Cornell Technical Services, Inc., The Hamel Group, Inc. and FastWeb, Inc. (the "2001 Mergers"). The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the three years ended December 31, 2001 have been retroactively restated as if the 2001 Mergers had been consolidated from the earliest period presented (see Notes 1 and 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth our gross billings, commissions and fees, commissions and fees as a percentage of gross billings, EBITDA and cash flow information.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2001 2000		1999		
		IN THOUSANDS)			
GROSS BILLINGS:					
Interactive(1)		\$ 507,243	\$ 186,201		
Advertising & Communications	750 <b>,</b> 136	1,024,229	967 <b>,</b> 973		
eResourcing(2)	413,323	460,416	359 <b>,</b> 952		
Executive Search	109,435	178 <b>,</b> 399	173 <b>,</b> 558		
Directional Marketing	558 <b>,</b> 909	545,584	532,258		
Total	\$2,549,720	\$2,715,871	\$2,219,942		
COMMISSIONS AND FEES:	=======	=======	=======		
Interactive(1)	\$ 654,259	\$ 453,386	\$ 166,853		
Advertising & Communications	187,952	223,191	209,067		
eResourcing(2)	397,721	455,012	356,754		
Executive Search	109,433	178,399	173,277		
Directional Marketing	98,692	.,	101,294		
mal all					
Total	\$1,448,057 ======	\$1,407,526 ======	\$1,007,245 ======		
COMMISSIONS AND FEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS BILLINGS:					
Interactive(1)	91.1%	89.4%	89.6%		
Advertising & Communications	25.1%	21.8%	21.6%		
eResourcing(2)	96.2%	98.8%	99.1%		
Executive Search	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%		
Directional Marketing	17.7%	17.9%	19.0%		
Total	56.8%	51.8%	45.4%		

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	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	2001 2000					
	(			THOUSANDS)		
EBITDA(3):						
Net income	\$	•		50,863		•
Interest (income) expense, net		(11 <b>,</b> 167)		(19 <b>,</b> 450)		15 <b>,</b> 385
Income tax expense		57 <b>,</b> 566		58 <b>,</b> 250		9,641
Depreciation and amortization		75 <b>,</b> 971		67 <b>,</b> 397		54,222
EBITDA	\$	191,390	\$	157,060	\$	87 <b>,</b> 406
	==		==		==	
CASH FLOW INFORMATION:						
Cash provided by operating activities	\$	191,005	\$	200,928	\$	121,725
Cash used in investing activities	\$	(417,092)	\$	(197,602)	\$	(74,513)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$	(7,763)	\$	501,926	\$	(59,346)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash						
equivalents	\$	(1,834)	\$	(1,678)	\$	(783)

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- (1) Represents fees earned in connection with recruitment, yellow page and other advertisements placed on the Internet, interactive moving services and employment searches and temporary contracting services sourced through the Internet.
- (2) Amounts for temporary contracting are reported net of the costs paid to the temporary contractor.
- (3) Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented to provide additional information about our ability to meet our future debt service, capital expenditures and working capital requirements and is one of the measures which determines our ability to borrow under our credit facility. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for operating income, cash flows from operating activities and other income or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or as a measure of our profitability or liquidity.

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 COMPARED TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Gross billings for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$2,549.7 million, a decrease of \$166.2 million or 6.1% as compared to gross billings of \$2,715.9 million for 2000. This decrease in gross billings resulted primarily from the effect of a slowing U.S. economy on our traditional Advertising & Communications, eResourcing and Executive Search divisions, partially offset by an increase of \$210.7 million or 41.5% in Interactive gross billings.

Total commissions and fees for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$1,448.1 million, an increase of \$40.6 million or 2.9% versus \$1,407.5 million in 2000. The increase is primarily due to the continued strength of our Interactive products, migration of our traditional products to the Internet, and acquisitions accounted for as purchases, offset by increased jobless claims in 2001, primarily in the United States, and the difficult global economic environment, which has had a significant impact on our traditional lines of business as discussed below.

Interactive commissions and fees include fees earned in connection with recruitment, yellow page and other advertisements placed on the Internet, Interactive moving services and employment searches and temporary contracting services sourced through the Internet. Interactive commissions and fees were \$654.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$200.9 million or 44.3% over the same period in 2000. Of the \$654.3 million, Monster contributed \$535.8 million, Monstermoving.com contributed \$15.8 million, Advertising & Communications contributed \$31.4 million, eResourcing contributed \$64.4 million and Directional Marketing contributed \$6.9 million.

Monster contributed commissions and fees of \$535.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, an increase of \$156.8 million or 41.4% over the \$379.0 million reported in 2000. The increase in Monster's commissions and fees reflects the continued acceptance of our Interactive products and services by our

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clients and Internet users, our expansion in the European and Asia-Pacific markets, the benefit of Monster's marketing initiatives as well as the introduction of new products and services, such as MonsterTRAK, MonsterLearning and ChiefMonster. Furthermore, during 2001, Monster strengthened its position in Europe by acquiring Jobline International AB, the largest Interactive employment website in Scandinavia.

Advertising & Communications total commissions and fees, including its Interactive business, were \$219.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, a 14.3% decrease from \$256.1 million in 2000. Advertising & Communications' decline in newspaper job placement advertising was partially offset by the addition of new creative services such as employee communications and retention programs and other services to corporate human resources departments. Commissions and fees in Advertising & Communications traditional operations were \$188.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, down from \$223.2 million in 2000, a decline of 15.8%. Our relative out-performance of the Conference Board Help Wanted Index, which declined 41% in 2001, reflects our diversified product line, our reduced dependency on newspaper advertising, acquisitions and the strength of our international operations. However, reflecting the general poor economic climate for recruitment advertising, the division's contribution to total Interactive commissions and fees also decreased to \$31.4 million, down 4.5% versus the prior year period of \$32.9 million.

eResourcing commissions and fees for the division, including its Interactive business, were \$462.1 million, down 3.1% from the \$476.7 million for the same period last year. eResourcing's traditional business generated \$397.7 million in commission and fees during the year ended December 31, 2001, down 12.6% from \$455.0 million reported for the twelve months of last year. This decrease reflects the slowing U.S. and European economies, partially offset by the effects of 18 purchase acquisitions and continued demand for temporary contract professionals, primarily for information technology professionals and mid-level management. eResourcing utilized select acquisitions to create a platform for growth in new markets and practice areas. In addition, eResourcing continued to capitalize on both the power of the Internet and the Monster resume database. During the year ended December 31, 2001, eResourcing contributed \$64.4 million to total Interactive commissions and fees, up 196.3% over the same period last year.

Executive Search commissions and fees of \$109.4 million in 2001 were down 38.7% from \$178.4 million in the same period in 2000, reflecting the continued impact that the slowing U.S. economy is having on executive level search bookings, particularly in the U.S. financial services and information technology sectors.

Directional Marketing commissions and fees, including its Interactive business, were \$105.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, down slightly from the \$106.4 million reported in 2000, as the division continued to be affected by reduced publisher commissions and higher discounts to major clients, partially offset by the effects of rate increases, new clients and acquisitions.

Monstermoving.com exhibited strong growth, as its commissions and fees increased 45.1% to \$15.8 million, from \$10.9 million for the same period last year. Monstermoving.com's growth reflects acquisitions, as well as the addition of new clients, increased website traffic and increasingly successful cross-selling efforts with Directional Marketing.

Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$1,334.6 million, compared with \$1,315.3 million for 2000. The increase of \$19.3 million or 1.5% is due primarily to internal growth in interactive operations, especially at Monster, acquisitions accounted for as purchases and increased merger and integration costs. Marketing and promotion expenses increased \$31.2 million, primarily for the Monster brand. Merger and integration costs increased \$7.9 million and relate to business combinations accounted for as poolings of interests and the integration of such businesses.

Salaries and related costs for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$735.5 million or 50.8% of total commissions and fees, compared with \$743.6 million or 52.8% of total commissions and fees for the same period in 2000. The relative decrease as a percentage of total commissions and fees reflects strategic cost-cutting across all of our divisions, benefits from the integration of acquired businesses and overall growth in revenues related to the expansion of our Interactive operations, especially Monster.

Office and general expenses for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$304.1 million or 21.0% of total commissions and fees, compared with \$322.5 million or 22.9% of commissions and fees for the same period in 2000. The relative decrease as a percentage of total commissions and fees reflects strategic cost-cutting across all of our divisions, integration efficiencies and reductions in expenses for Directional Marketing due to improved operating efficiencies.

Marketing and promotion expenses increased \$31.2 million to \$196.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 from \$164.9 million for December 31, 2000. The 18.9% increase was due primarily to increased marketing for our Interactive operations, particularly Monster and Monstermoving.com, which was launched in October 2000.

Merger and integration expenses reflect costs incurred as a result of pooling of interests transactions and the planned integration of such companies. For the year ended December 31, 2001, merger and integration costs, net of a \$15.0 million termination fee in 2001, were \$72.5 million, an increase of \$7.9 million or 12.2%, compared with \$64.6 million for the same period in 2000. This expense includes office integration costs, the write-off of fixed assets that will not be used in the future, separation pay, professional fees, and employee stay bonuses to certain key personnel of the merged companies. The increase of \$7.9 million reflects higher costs for severance and consolidation of facilities, partially offset by lower stay bonuses and lower assumed lease obligations on closed facilities. In December, 2001, we received a termination fee of \$15.0 million and an additional \$2.0 million expense reimbursement related to the termination of our merger with HotJobs.com, Ltd. This benefit was offset by \$8.7 million of transaction costs that we incurred in connection with the proposed merger. As a result, the net benefit to the Company was \$8.3 million. The after tax effect of the merger and integration costs on diluted net income per share is \$(0.48) and \$(0.47) for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Amortization of intangibles was \$26.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$19.7 million for the same period in 2000. The increase is due to our continued growth through acquisitions. As a percentage of total commissions and fees, amortization of intangibles was 1.8% and 1.4% for the years December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Furthermore, goodwill arising on acquisitions occurring after July 1, 2001 has not been amortized in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142").

As a result of all of the above, operating income for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$113.4\$ million, an increase of \$21.1\$ million or 23.0% from \$92.3\$ million for the comparable period in 2000.

Net interest income was \$11.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2001 compared to \$19.5 million in 2000. The decrease of \$8.3 million reflects substantially lower U.S. interest rates in 2001 and a lower average cash balance in the twelve months ended December 31, 2001, primarily as a result of acquisition spending.

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2001 was 57.6 million on a pretax profit of 125.0 million, compared with a tax expense

of \$58.3 million on pretax profit of \$108.7 million for 2000. The resulting effective tax rates were 46.1% in 2001 and 53.6% in 2000. Our effective rate decreased primarily due to state tax planning, and more effective utilization of foreign losses. In each period, the effective tax rate differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% due to non-deductible expenses such as non-deductible goodwill amortization, and merger costs from pooling of interests transactions, variations from the U.S. tax rate in foreign jurisdictions and other international tax strategies. A valuation allowance has been recorded principally on losses incurred in certain foreign jurisdictions where offset

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against profitable units is not permitted, and in certain start-up countries where we have no prior history of profitability.

As a result of all of the above, the net income applicable to common and Class B common stockholders was \$69.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, or \$0.61 per diluted share compared with net income of \$50.9 million or \$0.46 per diluted share for the prior period.

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 COMPARED TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

Gross billings for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$2,715.9 million, an increase of \$496.0 million or 22.3% as compared to gross billings of \$2,219.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. This increase in gross billings resulted primarily from organic growth in our Interactive and Executive Search businesses, and acquisitions in Advertising & Communications and eResourcing.

Total commissions and fees for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$1,407.5 million, an increase of \$400.3 million or 39.7% versus \$1,007.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999.

Interactive commissions and fees increased \$286.5 million or 171.7% to \$453.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2000, from \$166.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999, reflecting an increased acceptance of our Interactive products and services by our clients and Internet users, our continued expansion into the Europe and Asia-Pacific markets, and the benefit of Monster's marketing initiatives.

Monster contributed commissions and fees of \$379.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, an increase of \$244.8 million or 182.4% over the \$134.2 million in 1999. The increase in Monster's commissions and fees reflects the continued acceptance of our Interactive products and services by our clients and Internet users, our expansion in the European and Asia-Pac markets, the benefit of Monster's marketing initiatives as well as the introduction of new and enhanced Monster services such as ChiefMonster.

Advertising & Communications total commissions and fees, including its Interactive operations, were \$256.1 million in 2000 compared to \$223.0 million, an increase of \$33.1 million or 14.9% compared to the year ended December 31, 1999. This reflects 5.8% growth in traditional billings, primarily related to increased client activity and publisher price increases for help-wanted advertisements placed in newspapers, increased fees for creative and other value-added services, and purchase acquisitions. The division reported traditional recruitment advertising commissions and fees of \$223.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2000 compared to \$209.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, an increase of 6.8%. In addition, the division's contribution to total Interactive commissions and fees increased to \$32.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 compared to \$13.9 million for the comparable twelve month period, showing an increasing acceptance of the Internet as a career management tool.

eResourcing commissions and fees, including its Interactive business, increased 31.3% to \$476.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2000 compared to \$363.2 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, again reflecting the strong global labor market and resulting demand for permanent and contract professional employees, particularly in mid-level management and information technology positions. Furthermore, we completed twelve purchase acquisitions in our eResourcing division in 2000 compared to eight in 1999. eResourcing contributed \$21.7 million of Interactive commissions and fees in 2000 compared to \$6.4 million in 1999 primarily due to the division's increased use of the Monster resume database.

Executive Search commissions and fees were \$178.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2000 an increase of 3.0% from \$173.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, also reflecting the strong labor market, demand for senior executive positions, and an increase in average billings per consultant. The average number of consultants in 2000 was 194, down from 268 in 1999.

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Directional Marketing commissions and fees, including its Interactive business, decreased slightly to \$106.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2000 versus \$107.2 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, reflecting substantially reduced commissions paid by publishers and the effect of higher discounts for certain clients, partially offset by a year-end 2000 incentive bonus of \$1.5 million paid by a yellow pages publisher.

Total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$1,315.3 million, compared with \$971.2 million for 1999. The increase of \$344.1 million or 35.4% is due primarily to acquisitions and internal growth, and consists of \$170.6 million in salary and related expenses, \$84.1 million in office and general expense, and \$86.6 million of increased marketing and promotion primarily for the Monster brand.

Salaries and related costs for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$743.6 million or 52.8% of total commissions and fees, compared with \$573.0 million or 56.9% of total commissions and fees for the same period in 1999. The increase of \$170.6 million or 29.8% is primarily due to increased staff for the expansion of our Interactive operations, especially Monster, and acquisitions accounted for as purchases in our Advertising & Communications and eResourcing divisions.

Office and general expenses for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$322.5 million or 22.9% of total commissions and fees, compared with \$238.4 million or 23.7% of commissions and fees for the same period in 1999. The increase of \$84.1 million or 35.3% is partially due to acquisitions and for the expansion of our Interactive operations, partially offset by reductions in expenses for the Directional Marketing and Advertising & Communications businesses due to improved efficiencies there.

Marketing and promotion expenses increased \$86.6 million to \$164.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 from \$78.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1999, a 110.7% increase due primarily to increased marketing for our Interactive operations, especially Monster.

Merger and integration expenses for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$64.6 million, an increase of \$1.5 million or 2.5%, compared with \$63.1 million for the same period in 1999. Costs incurred were a result of pooling of interests transactions that occurred during the respective years and the planned integration of such companies. In 2000 and 1999, merger and integration expense consists primarily of office integration costs, the write-off of fixed assets

which will not be used in the future, separation pay, professional fees, and employee stay bonuses to certain key personnel of the merged companies. Merger and integration expense for the year ended December 31, 1999 also includes reserves for the effects of uncollectible search fees as a result of the loss of executive search consultants and non-cash compensation expense related to the accelerated vesting of employee stock and stock option grants. The after tax effect of these charges on diluted net income per share is \$(0.47) and \$(0.48) for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

There were no restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2000, compared with \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. The 1999 charges relate to LAI Worldwide Inc.'s plan, prior to its merger with us, to significantly curtail the operations of its international offices in London and Hong Kong. These charges include \$0.5 million for the write-off of leasehold improvements and fixed assets, \$1.3 million for severance benefits payable to 24 employees, and \$1.0 million for consolidation of facilities related to the restructuring.

Amortization of intangibles was \$19.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 compared to \$15.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. The increase is due to our continued growth through acquisitions. As a percentage of total commissions and fees, amortization of intangibles was 1.4% and 1.6% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

As a result of all of the above, operating income for the year ended December 31, 2000 was \$92.3 million, an increase of \$56.3 million or 156.0% from \$36.0 million for the comparable period in 1999.

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Net interest income was \$19.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2000 compared to net interest expense of \$15.4 million in 1999. The change primarily reflects interest income earned on the net cash proceeds from our February 2000 follow-on stock offering, and positive cash flow for the year. Additionally, our borrowing rate was 8.8% for the year ended December 31, 2000 compared with 10.8% for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Taxes on income for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$58.3 million on \$108.7 million pretax profit, compared with a tax expense of \$9.6 million on \$18.2 million pretax profit for the year ended December 31, 1999. The resulting effective tax rates were 53.6% in 2000 and 53.0% in 1999. In each period the effective tax rate differs from the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% due to non-deductible expenses such as non-deductible goodwill amortization, and merger costs from pooling of interests transactions, and variations from the U.S. tax rate in foreign jurisdictions. A valuation allowance has been recorded principally on losses incurred in certain foreign jurisdictions where offset against profitable units is not permitted, and in certain start-up countries where we have no prior history of profitability.

As a result of all of the above, the net income applicable to common and Class B common stockholders was \$50.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2000, or \$0.46 per diluted share. This represents an increase of \$0.38 per diluted share or 452.2% on a per share basis, despite an additional 13.5 million more diluted shares, compared to the net income of \$8.2 million or \$0.08 per diluted share for the comparable 1999 period.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal capital requirements have been to fund (i) acquisitions, (ii) working capital, (iii) capital expenditures and (iv) marketing and development of our Interactive businesses. Our working capital requirements are generally higher in the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, during which

periods the payments to the major yellow page directory publishers are at their highest levels. We have met our liquidity needs over the last three years through (a) funds provided by operating activities, (b) equity offerings, (c) long-term borrowings and (d) capital leases.

We invest our excess cash predominantly in money market funds, overnight deposits, and commercial paper that are highly liquid, of high-quality investment grade, and have maturities of less than three months with the intent to make such funds readily available for operating and strategic long-term equity investment purposes.

At December 31, 2001, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$340.6 million, compared to \$576.3 million and \$72.7 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively. Our net use of cash of \$235.7 million for 2001 related primarily to investing activities and was largely due to our payments for purchases of businesses of \$355.0 million, which includes restructuring and related payments of \$45.1 million to integrate our purchased businesses, offset by \$20.1 million of cash acquired. Also contributing to our decrease in cash in 2001 were capital expenditures of \$73.6 million, as we continued to invest in information technology systems to integrate our worldwide operations and acquired companies onto common platforms. In 2001, we used cash for investing activities of \$417.1 million compared to \$197.6 million and \$74.5 million in 2000 and 1999 respectively.

Cash used in financing activities was \$7.8 million in 2001 as a result of net repayments on debt and capital lease obligations of \$39.9 million and dividends paid by pooled companies of \$7.8 million. Debt payments primarily related to amounts incurred in connection with business combinations. These amounts were offset by cash received from stock option exercises of \$40.0 million. Part of our acquisition strategy has been to pay portions of purchase prices over time through the use of seller financed notes, generally ranging from two to five years. Several of these notes allow for the lender to put a portion or all of the principal balance at various points during the year. In the event that all of these notes were put back to us in 2002, we would be obligated to pay the lenders approximately \$57.2 million. Our current cash balance is sufficient to meet this demand.

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At December 31, 2001, we had a \$185 million committed line of credit from our primary lender pursuant to a revolving credit agreement expiring November 4, 2003. Of such line, at December 31, 2001, approximately \$146.9 million was unused and accounts receivable are sufficient to allow for the draw-down of the entire amount. Our current interest rate under the agreement is LIBOR plus 50 basis points. In addition, we had committed lines of credit aggregating \$8.3 million for our operations in Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, and Germany, of which approximately \$5.9 million was unused at December 31, 2001.

Uses of cash in investing and financing activities were substantially offset by cash provided by operating activities of \$191.0 million in 2001, compared to \$200.9 million and \$121.7 million in 2000 and 1999 respectively. Cash provided by operating activities decreased \$9.9 million or 4.9% from 2000, primarily as a result of a difficult global economic environment, increased jobless claims, and their effect on our commissions and fees and working capital. After the effects of assets and liabilities acquired in purchase transactions, accounts receivable decreased 26.0% and total liabilities, excluding long-term debt and the related current portion, decreased 19.3% during 2001. Days sales outstanding, which was 65 days at December 31, 2000, increased slightly to 67 days at December 31, 2001. In addition, we made cash payments of \$81.3 million for merger and integration related costs in 2001, which we expect to be substantially lower in 2002 as we finalize the integration of the businesses we acquired using the

pooling of interests method of accounting. These uses of cash were offset by an increase in EBITDA of \$34.3 million in 2001, primarily due to increased operating margins in our Monster and Directional Marketing businesses. Based on cost cutting and integration measures put in place in the third and fourth quarter of 2001, we expect operating margins to continue upward for the year ending December 31, 2002, especially in our Monster division.

We have entered into various commitments that will affect our cash generation capabilities going forward. Particularly, we have entered into several non-cancelable operating and capital leases for our facilities worldwide. Future minimum lease payments under these commitments range from \$50-\$80 million per year through 2006 and aggregate \$173 million thereafter (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

As part of our strategy to drive traffic to our Monster websites, we have entered into content and marketing agreements with America Online Inc. ("AOL") and Microsoft Corporation's MSN portal ("Microsoft" or "MSN"). Under the terms of the AOL agreement, we are required to make annual cash payments of approximately \$25 million through 2003. Our co-branding agreement with Microsoft is based on their MSN portal providing a predetermined number of unique visitors to our Monster website. Under the terms of the agreement we have agreed to pay a fixed amount per unique visitor through December 31, 2003, subject to certain limitations. If MSN satisfies a minimum number of unique visitors through 2003, Microsoft has the option to renew the contract through 2004 (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents, primary line of credit, and anticipated cash to be generated from operating activities will provide us with sufficient liquidity to satisfy our working capital needs, capital expenditures, investment requirements and commitments (see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) through at least the next twelve months. Our cash generated from operating activities is subject to fluctuations in the global economy, unemployment rates and the demand for yellow pages advertising.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board finalized SFAS 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method. It also requires that the Company recognize acquired intangible assets, apart from goodwill, if the intangible assets meet certain

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criteria. Upon adoption, the Company must reclassify the carrying amounts of intangible assets and goodwill based on criteria in SFAS 141.

SFAS 142 establishes new guidelines for accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. It requires that companies no longer amortize goodwill, but instead test goodwill for impairment at least annually. In addition, SFAS 142 requires that the Company (1) identify reporting units for the purpose of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, (2) reassess the useful lives of other existing recognized intangible assets, and (3) cease amortization of intangible assets in accordance with the guidance in SFAS 142. SFAS 142 must be applied in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 to all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized after that date, regardless of when those assets were initially recognized. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company must complete a transitional goodwill impairment test six months after adoption and reassess the useful lives of other intangible assets within the first interim quarter after adoption.

The Company's previous business combinations were accounted for using both the pooling of interests and purchase methods. The pooling of interests method did not result in the recognition of acquired goodwill or other intangible assets. As a result, the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142 will not affect the results of past transactions accounted for under this method. However, all future business combinations will be accounted for under the purchase method, which may result in the recognition of goodwill and other intangibles, some of which will be recognized through future operations, by either amortization or impairment charges. For purchase business combinations completed prior to June 30, 2001, the net carrying amount of goodwill is \$607.4 million, and other intangible assets is \$16.7 million. Amortization expense during the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$26.4 million. The Company is currently assessing how the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142 will impact its financial position and results of operations.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Disposal or Long-Lived Assets." SFAS 144 requires that long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount of fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred. SFAS 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and, generally, is to be applied prospectively. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 144 will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK

We reported the following guidance on February 19, 2002:

The following estimates include the anticipated impact of mergers, acquisitions and other business combinations completed before February 19, 2002, and exclude merger and integration expenses incurred in connection with companies acquired using the pooling of interests method of accounting.

As we continue to monitor the economy and its effect on us, we anticipate total year 2002 adjusted diluted earnings per share in the range of \$1.35 to \$1.40. Our projections for 2002 also take into account the elimination of approximately \$0.11 of goodwill amortization, as required by SFAS 142 "Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." The adjusted diluted earnings per share for total year 2001 would have been \$1.20 without the amortization of goodwill, compared with the adjusted diluted earnings per share of \$1.09, which includes goodwill amortization. Our earnings per share estimated range for 2002 represents an increase of 12.5% to 16.7% over the adjusted 2001 amount of \$1.20 per diluted share. In addition, first quarter 2002 adjusted diluted earnings per share is expected to be between \$0.13 and \$0.16, which compares to first quarter 2001 diluted adjusted earnings per share of \$0.18, or \$0.20 if further adjusted for the elimination of goodwill amortization.

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Anticipated gains in Interactive commissions and fees are expected to be offset by further declines in most of our traditional lines of business, specifically, Executive Search, eResourcing and Advertising & Communications. As a result, our commissions and fees for 2002 are estimated to be in the range of \$1.37 billion to \$1.39 billion, which represents a decrease of 4.1% to 5.5% from commissions and fees for 2001 of \$1.45 billion.

We will continue to monitor the economy and its effect on us.

FLUCTUATIONS OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Our quarterly commissions and fees are primarily affected by the cyclical nature of the economy and our clients' employment needs. Our quarterly commissions and fees are also affected by the timing of yellow page directory closings, which currently have a concentration in the third quarter. Yellow page publishers may change the timing of directory publications, which may have an effect on our quarterly results. Our Directional Marketing results are also affected by commissions and fees earned for volume placements for the year and such amounts, if any, are typically reported in the fourth quarter. Moreover, acquisition activity has had a significant impact on our quarterly results.

The following table sets forth summary quarterly unaudited financial information for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 (in millions, except share amounts which are stated in thousands and per share amounts).

	2001 THREE MONTHS ENDED									
	MAR	MARCH 31,*		MARCH 31,* JUNE 30,		INE 30,	SEPT	EMBER 30,	DEC	EMBER
Commissions and fees:										
Interactive	\$	160.7	\$	172.6	\$	174.3	\$	146		
Advertising & Communications		49.5		43.0		48.6		46		
eResourcing		113.5		111.1		86.8		86		
Executive Search		31.5		32.5		23.0		22		
Directional Marketing		22.0		24.4		28.5		23		
Total commissions and fees	т.	377.2		383.6	- T	361.2	\$	326		
Operating income  Net income applicable to common and Class B		11.3		30.9	\$		\$			
common stockholders  Net income per common and Class B common share:	\$	5.7	\$	19.8	\$	25.6	\$	17		
Basic	Ś	0.05	Ś	0.18	\$	0.23	\$	0.		
Diluted Weighted average shares outstanding:	\$	0.05		0.17	\$		\$	0.		
Basic	1	07,965	1	09,024	1	.09,862		110,6		
Diluted		13,003		13,717		13,665		113,8		

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		2000 THR	EE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,*	JUNE 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBEF
Commissions and fees:				
Interactive	\$ 79.6	\$ 102.2	\$ 126.0	\$ 145
Advertising & Communications	54.3	56.9	56.8	5.5
eResourcing	105.4	116.1	121.1	112
Executive Search	39.0	48.3	47.9	43
Directional Marketing	23.3	23.1	29.3	21
Total commissions and fees	\$ 301.6	\$ 346.6	\$ 381.1	\$ 378
	======	=======	=======	=====
Operating income  Net income applicable to common and Class B	\$ 15.0	\$ 20.9	\$ 31.5	\$ 24

common stockholders	\$	8.7	\$	12.1	\$	21.0	\$	9
Net income per common and Class B common share:								
Basic	\$	0.09	\$	0.12	\$	0.20	\$	0.
Diluted	\$	0.08	\$	0.11	\$	0.19	\$	0.
Weighted average shares outstanding:								
Basic	1	01,772	1	04,988	1	05,723	1	06,9
Diluted	1	09,684	1	11,474	1	12,533	1	12,7

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH		
	2001**		
Commissions and fees:			
Interactive	\$ 156.6	\$ 74.2	
Advertising & Communications	48.4	53.3	
eResourcing	104.4	94.4	
Executive Search	31.5	39.0	
Directional Marketing	21.9	23.3	
Total commissions and fees	\$ 362.8 ======	\$ 284.2	
Operating income  Net income applicable to common and Class B common	\$ 10.8	\$ 12.7	
stockholders  Net income per common and Class B common share:	\$ 5.8	\$ 6.5	
Basic	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	
Diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	
	y 0.05	7 0.00	
Weighted average shares outstanding:	105 600	00 405	
Basic	105,688	99,495	
Diluted	110 <b>,</b> 725	107 <b>,</b> 406	

Earnings per share calculations for each quarter include the weighted average effect for the quarter; therefore, the sum of the quarters may not equal the full year earnings per share amount, which reflects the weighted average effect on an annual basis. In addition, diluted earnings per share calculations for each quarter include the effect of stock options and warrants, when dilutive to the quarter.

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#### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary market risks include fluctuations in interest rates, variability in interest rate spread relationships (i.e., prime to LIBOR spreads) and exchange rate variability. At December 31, 2001 the utilized portion of our five-year financing agreement was approximately \$38.1 million, including \$5.5 million reflected as a reduction to accounts receivable, \$0.7 for Canadian operations and \$31.9 million for letters of credit. Interest on the outstanding balance is charged based on a variable interest rate related

<sup>\*</sup> Restated to reflect pooling of interest transactions from April 1, 2001 to June 30, 2001.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Originally reported on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2001.

to our choice of (1) the higher of (a) prime rate or (b) Federal Funds rate plus(1)(2) of 1% or (2) LIBOR plus a margin determined by the ratio of our debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as defined in the Agreement, and is thus subject to market risk in the form of fluctuations in interest rates. The majority of the remainder of our borrowings are in fixed note equipment leases and seller financed notes. We use forward foreign exchange contracts as cash flow hedges, to offset risks related to foreign currency transactions. These transactions primarily relate to obligations to pay former owners of acquired businesses and other transactions in the normal course of our foreign operations. At December 31, 2001, the fair value of these forward foreign exchange contracts was \$104.6 million resulting in an unrealized gain of \$0.3 million reflected in our consolidated statement of stockholders' equity (see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). We do not trade derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

We also conduct operations in various foreign countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Singapore, Spain, and the United Kingdom. For the year ended December 31, 2001 approximately 40.0% of our commissions and fees were earned outside the United States and collected in local currency and related operating expenses were also paid in such corresponding local currency. Accordingly, we will be subject to increased risk for exchange rate fluctuations between such local currencies and the dollar.

The financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using current rates of exchange, with gains or losses included in the cumulative translation adjustment account, a component of stockholders' equity. During the twelve months of 2001, we had a translation loss of \$27.2 million, primarily attributable to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar, the British pound, and the Eurodollar.

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#### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following consolidated financial statements of TMP Worldwide Inc. are filed as part of this report.

#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

	PAGE NO
Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants	43
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Balance sheets as of December 31, 2001 and 2000	44
Statements of operations for the three years ended December 31, 2001	45
Statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the three years ended December 31, 2001	46
Statements of stockholders' equity for the three years ended December 31, 2001	47
Statements of cash flows for the three years ended  December 31, 2001	50

Notes to consolidated financial statements	51
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All other schedules are omitted because the required information is either inapplicable or is included in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TMP Worldwide Inc. New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TMP Worldwide Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TMP Worldwide Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ BDO SEIDMAN, LLP \_\_\_\_\_\_BDO SEIDMAN, LLP

New York, New York February 19, 2002

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

DECEMBER 31,

	2001	2000
ASSETS		
Current assets:  Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 340,581 507,373 27,480 130,484	\$ 576,265 604,849 33,806 102,580
Total current assets  Property and equipment, net  Intangibles, net  Other assets	1,005,918 192,695 939,847 67,902	1,317,500 153,224 530,798 81,423
	\$2,206,362 =======	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	=======	======
Current liabilities: Accounts payable	278,522 44,121	\$ 380,922 336,594 28,014 155,796 15,739
Total current liabilities	929 <b>,</b> 608 9 <b>,</b> 130	917,065 30,496 56,213
Total liabilities	•	
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13) Stockholders' equity: Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, authorized 800 shares; issued and outstanding: none		
shares, respectively	106	103
shares; issued and outstanding: 4,762 shares	5 1,263,340	5 1,146,959
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(91,437) 332	(64,235) 
Retained earnings (deficit)	56 <b>,</b> 916	(3,661)
Total stockholders' equity	1,229,262	1,079,171
	\$2,206,362	\$2,082,945 =======

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2001	2000		1999 
Commissions and fees	\$1,448,057	\$1,407,526	\$1,	,007,245
Operating expenses:				
Salaries & related	735,525	743,589		572,988
Office & general	304,082	322,453		238,382
Marketing & promotion	196,104			78,271
Merger & integration, net of \$15,000 in termination				
fees in 2001	72,480	64,604		63,054
Restructuring				2,789
Amortization of intangibles	26,434	19,743		15,720
Total operating expenses		1,315,272		971,204
Operating income	113,432	92,254		36,041
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(10,554)	(11,409)		(24,452)
Interest income	21,721	30,859		9,067
Other, net	395	(3,033)		(2,450)
		16,417		
Income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated affiliates		108,671 58,250		
TIOVIDION TOT THOOME CAMED				
Income before minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated affiliates	67,428 (1,592)			8,565 107 (300)
Net income applicable to common and Class B common				
stockholders	\$ 69,020 ======	•		8 <b>,</b> 158
Net income per common and Class B common share: Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.48	\$	0.09
Diluted	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.46	\$	0.08
Weighted average shares outstanding: Basic	109,445	104,884	===	93,623
Dasic	=======	104,004	===	93,623
Diluted	113,426	111,375		97 <b>,</b> 925

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2001	2000	1999	
Net income Unrealized gain on forward foreign exchange contracts, net	\$69,020	\$50 <b>,</b> 863	\$8 <b>,</b> 158	
of taxes  Foreign currency translation adjustment	332 (27,202)	 (59 <b>,</b> 182)	 (1,324)	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$42 <b>,</b> 150	\$(8,319)	\$6,834	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

		STOCK, AR VALUE	CLASS B COMMON STOCK, \$.001 PAR VALUE		ADDITIONAL	ACCUMULATED OTHER
	SHARES	AMOUNT			PAID-IN CAPITAL	COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
Balance, January 1, 1999  Issuance of common stock in connection with the	86,290	\$86	4,762	\$5	\$310,183	\$(3,729)
exercise of options	2,231	2			19,044	
Tax benefit of stock options exercised  Issuance of common stock					11,869	
in connection with acquisitions	929	1			24,136	
options  Issuance of common stock for matching					680	
contribution to 401(k) plan	43				902	
stock-based compensation due to departure of						
employees Issuance of common stock					(1,033)	
for stay bonuses  Issuance of common stock for minority	463	1			7,048	

interest	39				1,210	
connection with						
taxable pooling of						
interests					6,400	
Offering of common stock						
by pooled entities	739	1			15 <b>,</b> 643	
Accelerated vesting of						
stock-based						
compensation						
Pooled companies' losses						
included in both						
current and previous						
years						
Foreign currency						
translation						(1 224)
adjustment  Dividends declared by						(1,324)
pooled companies						
Net income						
Net income						
Balance, December 31,						
1999	90,734	\$91	4,762	\$5	\$396,082	\$(5,053)
1000	=====	===	=====	==	======	======

TOTAL
STOCKHOLDERS'
EQUITY

Balance, January 1,	
1999	\$308,217
Issuance of common stock	
in connection with the	
exercise of options	19,046
Tax benefit of stock	
options exercised	11,869
Issuance of common stock	
in connection with	
acquisitions	24,137
Issuance of compensatory	
options	680
Issuance of common stock	
for matching	
contribution to 401(k)	
plan	902
Forfeiture of	
stock-based	
compensation due to	
departure of	
employees	
Issuance of common stock	
for stay bonuses	7,049
Issuance of common stock	
for minority	
interest	1,210
Tax benefit in	
connection with	
taxable pooling of	
interests	6,400

Offering of common stock	
by pooled entities	15,644
Accelerated vesting of	
stock-based	
compensation	1,699
Pooled companies' losses	
included in both	
current and previous	
years	1,941
Foreign currency	
translation	
adjustment	(1,324)
Dividends declared by	
pooled companies	(34,499)
Net income	8,158
Balance, December 31,	
1999	\$371,129
	=======

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	COMMON STOCK, C		COMMON \$.001 P		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	ACCUMULA OTHER COMPREHEN
					CAPITAL	INCOME (L
Balance, December 31, 1999 Issuance of common stock in connection with public offering completed on Feb.	90,734	\$ 91	4,762	\$5	\$ 396,082	\$ (5,0
2, 2000	8,000	8			594,230	
exercise of options Tax benefit of stock options	2,131	2			33,309	
exercised					17,436	
pooled entity					3,405	
acquisitions	1,393	1			93,883	
401(k) plan	15				1,023	
	346	1			10,233	

companies	63				2,952	
Pooled companies' earnings						
included in both current						
and previous years						
Foreign currency translation						
adjustment						(59,1
Change in capital structure						
of pooled entity					(5,594)	
Dividends declared by pooled						
companies						
Net income						
Balance, December 31, 2000	102,682	\$103	4,762	\$5	\$1,146,959	\$(64,2
	======	====	=====	==	========	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	COMMON STOCK, \$.001 PAR VALUE		CLASS B COMMON STOCK, \$.001 PAR VALUE		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN	
	SHARES	AMOUNT		SHARES AMOUNT		
Balance, December 31, 2000 Issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of	102,682	\$103	4,762	\$5	\$1,146,959	
options  Tax benefit of stock options	2,159	2			40,008	
exercised					21,970	
connection with acquisitions	1,133	1			45,352	
Issuance of common stock for matching contribution to 401(k) plan	79				2,409	
employee stay bonuses	128				6,642	
Pooled companies' earnings included in both current and previous years						
foreign exchange contracts						
Foreign currency translation adjustment						
companies		 				
Balance, December 31, 2001	106,181	\$106 ====	4,762 ====	 \$5 ==	\$1,263,340 ======	

COM

	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Balance, December 31, 2000  Issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of	\$1,079,171
options Tax benefit of stock options	40,010
exercised	21,970
connection with acquisitions  Issuance of common stock for matching contribution to 401(k)	45,353
plan	2,409
employee stay bonuses  Pooled companies' earnings included in both current and	6,642
previous years	(618)
foreign exchange contracts Foreign currency translation	332
adjustment	(27, 202)
companies	(7,825) 69,020
Balance, December 31, 2001	\$1,229,262 ======

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2001	2000	1999 	
Cash flows from operating activities: Net income	¢ 60 020	\$ 50,863	ć 0.1E0	
Net income	\$ 69,020	\$ 50,665 	\$ 8,158	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided				
by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	75 <b>,</b> 971	67 <b>,</b> 397	54 <b>,</b> 222	
Provision for doubtful accounts	13,653	28,311	15 <b>,</b> 222	
Tax benefit of stock options exercised	21,970	17,436	11,869	
Net (gain) loss on disposal and write-off of fixed				
assets	501	(355)	12,142	

plan and employee stay bonuses	9,051	11,257	7 <b>,</b> 951
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	4,362	17,370	(4,208
Minority interests and other	(1,592)	(442)	406
Effect of pooled companies' (earnings) losses included			
in more than one period	(618)	(285)	1,941
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from			·
purchases of businesses:			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable, net	157,429	(53,847)	(95 <b>,</b> 158
Decrease (increase) in work-in-process, prepaid and	,	, , , ,	( /
other	25.996	(52,424)	(16,872
(Decrease) increase in deferred commissions and fees	(28,314)		57 <b>,</b> 885
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable, accrued	(20,011)	, 0, 100	0,7000
expenses and other current liabilities	(156,424)	37,244	68 <b>,</b> 167
empended and other current fragrification			
Total adjustments	121,985		113 <b>,</b> 567
Net cash provided by operating activities		200,928	121 <b>,</b> 725
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(73,648)	(83,108)	(50,041
Payments for purchases of businesses, net of cash			
acquired	(334,894)	(113,274)	(32 <b>,</b> 823
Purchases of short and long term investments	(8 <b>,</b> 550)		(150
Sales of short term investments			101
Proceeds from sale of assets			9,749
Restricted cash			(1,050
Other		(1,220)	(299
Net cash used in investing activities	(417,092)	(197,602)	(74,513
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments on capitalized leases	(4-904)	(5,207)	(3,828
Borrowings under line of credit and proceeds from issuance	(1,501)	(3,201)	(3,020
of long-term debt	45,280	169,791	1,311,396
Repayments under line of credit and principal payments on	13,200	100,101	1,311,330
long-term debt	(80,324)	(254,743)	(1,369,145
Net proceeds from stock issuances	(00,324)	599,463	15,644
Cash received from the exercise of employee stock		555, 105	13,011
options	40 010	33,311	19,046
Redemption of minority interest	40,010	JJ <b>,</b> JII	(2,000
Dividends paid by pooled companies	(7,825)		(30,459
Dividends paid by pooled companies			(50,455
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			(59 <b>,</b> 346
Title of the control			
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash	(1 024)	(1 (70)	/700
equivalents	(1,834)	(1,678)	(783 
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		503,574	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	576,265		
			·
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 340,581	\$ 576,265	\$ 72,691
<del>-</del>	=======		

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 1--ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

TMP Worldwide Inc. ("TMP" or the "Company"), founded in 1967, is a global provider of career solutions. The Company, through its flagship Interactive product, Monster-Registered Trademark- (www.monster.com), is the global leader in online career management. TMP is also one of the world's largest recruitment advertising agencies through its Advertising & Communications division, one of the world's largest selection and temporary contracting agencies through its eResourcing division, a premier Executive Search firm, the world's largest yellow pages advertising agency through its Directional Marketing division and a leading provider of online moving services through Monstermoving(sm).com (www.monstermoving.com).

During 2001, the Company consummated mergers with the following companies (the "2001 Mergers") in transactions that provided for the exchange of all of the outstanding stock of each entity for approximately 3.6 million shares of TMP common stock as follows:

ENTITY	BUSINESS SEGMENT	ACQUISITION DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES ISSU
JWG Associates, Inc	Advertising & Communications	March 1, 2001	881
Management Solutions, Inc	eResourcing	March 30, 2001	415
The Definitive Group, Ltd	eResourcing	May 25, 2001	534
Hayden & Associates, Inc	eResourcing	May 30, 2001	353
Cornell Technical Services,			
Inc	eResourcing	May 31, 2001	324
The Hamel Group, Inc	Advertising & Communications	June 29, 2001	121
FastWeb, Inc	Monster	June 29, 2001	992

These transactions were accounted for as poolings of interests. As a result, the financial position, and statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows are presented as if the combining companies had been consolidated for all periods presented. In addition, the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity reflect TMP's accounts as if the additional common stock issued in connection with each of the aforementioned combinations had been issued for all periods when each of the related companies had issued shares and for the amounts that reflect the exchange ratios of the 2001 Mergers.

The consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 have been combined with those of the 2001 Mergers, all as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, except for The Definitive Group, Ltd., for which the balance sheet as of March 31, 2001 has been combined with that of TMP as of December 31, 2000.

The consolidated statements of operations combine the results of TMP for each year in the three year period ended December 31, 2001 with those of the 2001 Mergers, all for the same periods, except for The Definitive Group, Ltd., for which the results for the three months ended March 31, 2001, are included in both the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. In addition, the Company had a similar effect when combining financial statements in respect to entities that were accounted for as poolings of interests throughout the year ending December 31, 2000 (the "2000 Mergers"). The consolidated statements of operations combine the results of TMP for each year in the two year period ended December 31, 2000 with those of the 2000 Mergers all for the same periods, except for the following: Illsley Bourbonnais,

for which the statement of operations for the year ended January 31, 2000 are included in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 1999 and Business Technologies Limited ("BTL"), for which the statement of operations for the year ended July 31, 1999 are included in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 1999.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

### NOTE 1--ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

The results of The Definitive Group, Ltd. for the three months ended March 31, 2001 are included in both the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. Therefore, the following amounts have been included in both periods: (a) commissions and fees of \$5.6 million, (b) net income of \$618 and (c) diluted earnings per share of \$0.01. The results of Illsley Bourbonnais for the month ended January 31, 2000 are included in both the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999. Therefore, the following amounts have been included in both periods: (a) commissions and fees of \$1.0 million and (b) net income of \$285, with no impact on net income (loss) per share. Additionally, due to immateriality, the results of BTL for the period August 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999 of \$314 in commissions and fees and \$50, in net income, have not been included in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 1999 because the results of BTL for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1999 were included in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 1999.

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for using the equity method when the Company owns at least 20% but no more than 50% of such affiliates, unless in the case of a 50% ownership where there is managerial control by the Company. Under the equity method, the Company records its proportionate share of profits and losses based on its percentage interest in these affiliates.

### NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company operates in six business segments: Monster, Advertising & Communications, eResourcing, Executive Search, Directional Marketing and Monstermoving.com. The Company's commissions and fees are earned from the following activities: (a) job postings placed on its career website, Monster,

- (b) resume and other database access, (c) executive placement services,
- (d) mid-level employee selection and temporary contracting services,
- (e) selling and placing recruitment advertising and related services,
- (f) resume screening services, (g) selling and placing yellow page advertising and related services and (h) moving related advertisements on its website, Monstermoving.com. These services are provided to a large number of customers in many different industries. The Company operates principally throughout North America, the United Kingdom, Continental Europe and the Asia/Pacific Region (primarily Australia and New Zealand).

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are primarily accounts receivable. The Company performs continuing credit evaluations of its customers and does not require collateral. For the most part, the Company has not experienced significant losses related to receivables from individual customers or groups of customers in any particular industry or geographic area. In addition, the Company invests in short term commercial paper rated P1 by Moody's or A1 by Standard & Poors or better.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The carrying amount reported for long-term debt approximates fair value because, in general, the interest on the underlying instruments fluctuates with market rates. In instances where long-term debt carries fixed interest rates, the obligation is recorded at the present value of the future payments.

#### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of commissions and fees and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents, which consist primarily of commercial paper and time deposits, are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. For financial statement presentation purposes, the Company considers all highly liquid investments having an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, outstanding checks in excess of cash account balances were included in accounts payable on the balance sheet.

#### PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed primarily using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	YEARS
Buildings and improvements	5-32
Furniture and equipment	3-10
Capitalized software costs	3- 5

Computer equipment	3- 7
Transportation equipment	3-18

Leasehold improvements are amortized over their estimated useful lives or the lives of the related leases, whichever is shorter.

#### CAPITALIZED SOFTWARE COSTS

Capitalized software costs consist of costs to purchase and develop software. The Company capitalizes certain incurred software development costs in accordance with, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") issued Statement of Position No. 98-1, "Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use" ("SOP 98-1"). Costs incurred during the application-development stage for software bought and further customized by outside vendors for the Company's use

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) and software developed by a vendor for the Company's proprietary use have been capitalized. Costs incurred for the Company's own personnel who are directly associated with software development are capitalized. Capitalized software costs are being amortized over periods of 3 to 5 years.

#### INTANGIBLES

Intangibles represent acquisition costs in excess of the fair value of net tangible assets of businesses purchased and consist primarily of client lists, trademarks and goodwill. With the exception of goodwill arising from business combinations subsequent to June 30, 2001, these costs are being amortized over periods ranging from two to thirty years on a straight-line basis. Goodwill arising subsequent to June 30, 2001 is not amortized, instead it is evaluated for impairment.

### LONG-LIVED ASSETS

Long-lived assets, such as client lists, goodwill and property and equipment, are evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable through the estimated undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of these assets. When any such impairment exists, the related assets will be written down to fair value.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The financial position and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are determined using local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the exchange rate in effect at each year-end. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments arising from the use of differing exchange rates from period to period are included in the other comprehensive income (loss) account in stockholders' equity. Gains and losses resulting from other foreign currency transactions are included in other income (expense).

COMMISSIONS AND FEES RECOGNITION AND WORK-IN-PROCESS

MONSTER. The Company's Monster division primarily earns fees for the placement of job postings on its website and access to its online resume database. Such website related fees are recognized over the length of the underlying agreement, typically one to twelve months. Unearned revenues are reported on the balance sheet as deferred commissions and fees.

ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS. The Company's Advertising & Communications division derives commissions and fees for job advertisements placed in newspapers, Internet career job boards, such as Monster.com and other media, plus associated fees for related services. Commissions and fees are generally recognized upon placement date for newspapers and other media.

ERESOURCING. For permanent placement services provided by the Company's eResourcing division, a fee equal to between 20% and 30% of a candidate's first year estimated annual cash compensation is billed in equal installments over three consecutive months (the average length of time needed to successfully complete an assignment) and recognized upon successful completion of the placement, net of an allowance for estimated fee reversals. eResourcing's temporary contracting commissions and fees are recognized over the contract period as services are performed.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The amounts charged to clients for temporary contracting services are reported in commission and fees after deducting the costs of the temporary contractors. The details for such amounts for both traditional and interactive operations are:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Temporary contracting Revenue	•	\$847,705 652,916	\$741,185 590,296
Temporary contracting Billings/Commissions and fees	\$199 <b>,</b> 774	\$194 <b>,</b> 789	\$150,889 ======

EXECUTIVE SEARCH. The Company earns fees for Executive Search services and these are recognized as clients are billed. Billings begin with the client's acceptance of a contract. A retainer equal to 33 1/3% of a candidate's first year estimated annual cash compensation is billed in equal installments over three consecutive months (at which time, in general, the retainer has been substantially earned). A final invoice is issued in the event that the candidate's actual compensation package exceeds the original estimate.

DIRECTIONAL MARKETING. The Company derives commissions and fees from the placement of advertisements in telephone directories (yellow page advertising).

Commissions and fees for yellow page advertisements are recognized on the publications' closing dates. Direct operating costs incurred that relate to future commissions and fees for yellow page advertisements, are deferred (recorded as work-in-process in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets) and are subsequently charged to expense when the directories are closed for publication and the related commission is recognized as income.

MONSTERMOVING.COM. The Company earns commissions and fees from mortgage companies, real estate firms and other moving related companies through its online relocation portal, Monstermoving.com. Commissions and fees are derived from advertisements placed on the website and links to advertisers' websites and are recognized over the stated terms of the contract, typically a three to twelve month period.

#### INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is computed on the pretax income based on the current tax law. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates.

#### STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for its stock option awards under the intrinsic value based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations. Under the intrinsic value based method, compensation cost is the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at grant date or other measurement date over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. The Company makes pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share as if the fair value based method of accounting had been applied as

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123").

### EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect, in periods in which they have a dilutive effect, the effect of common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants.

A reconciliation of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per common and Class B common share follows:

Diluted	113,426 ======
December 31, 2000: Basic	104,884 6,491*
Diluted	111,375
December 31, 1999: Basic Effect of assumed conversion of stock options	93,623 4,302*
Diluted	97 <b>,</b> 925

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\* Certain stock options were excluded from the computation of earnings per share due to their antidilutive effect. The weighted average number of such options is approximately 5,102, 267 and 4,307 for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. The Company's items of other comprehensive income (loss) are foreign currency translation adjustments, which relate to investments that are permanent in nature, and unrealized gains and losses on forward foreign exchange contracts used to manage foreign currency risk, net of applicable income taxes. To the extent that such amounts related to investments which are permanent in nature, no adjustments for income taxes are made.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective January 1, 2001 the Company adopted SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS 138 "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
Certain Hedging Activities, as an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133,"
collectively referred to as SFAS 133. SFAS 133 requires that all derivative
instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The adoption of this
standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company periodically enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to offset certain operational and balance sheet exposures from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures result from the portion of the Company's operations, assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the British pound, EURO and Australian dollar. The contracts that relate to firm, identifiable foreign currency commitments are designated as cash flow hedges and the gains and losses resulting from the impact of currency exchange rate movements on these contracts are not recognized

in operations until the underlying hedge transactions are recognized. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from the impact of currency exchange rate movements on forward foreign exchange contracts designated to offset certain non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities are recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) and offset the foreign currency gains and losses on the underlying exposures being hedged. The Company does not enter into foreign currency transactions for speculative purposes.

#### RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made for consistent presentation.

### EFFECT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") finalized SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations"("SFAS 141"), and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"("SFAS 142"). SFAS 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method. It also requires that the Company recognize acquired intangible assets, apart from goodwill, if the intangible assets meet certain criteria. Upon adoption, the Company must reclassify the carrying amounts of intangible assets and goodwill based on criteria in SFAS 141.

SFAS 142 establishes new guidelines for accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. It requires that companies no longer amortize goodwill, but instead test goodwill for impairment at least annually. In addition, SFAS 142 requires that the Company (1) identify reporting units for the purpose of assessing potential future impairments of goodwill, (2) reassess the useful lives of other existing recognized intangible assets, and (3) cease amortization of intangible assets in accordance with the guidance in SFAS 142. SFAS 142 must be applied in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 to all goodwill and other intangible assets recognized after that date, regardless of when those assets were initially recognized. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company must complete a transitional goodwill impairment test six months after adoption and reassess the useful lives of other intangible assets within the first interim quarter after adoption.

The Company's previous business combinations were accounted for using both the pooling of interests and purchase methods. The pooling of interests method did not result in the recognition of acquired goodwill or other intangible assets. As a result, the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142 will not affect the results of past transactions accounted for under this method. However, all future business combinations will be accounted for under the purchase method, which may result in the recognition of goodwill and

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 2--SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) other intangibles, some of which will be recognized through future operations, by either amortization or impairment charges. For purchase business combinations completed prior to June 30, 2001, the net carrying amount of goodwill is \$607,350 and other intangible assets is \$16,739. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$26,434. The Company is currently assessing how the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142 will impact its financial position and results of operations.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"). SFAS 144 requires that those long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount of fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Therefore, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred. SFAS 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and, generally, is to be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 144 to have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

NOTE 3--ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable, net consists of the following:

	DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	
Trade Earned commissions (a)	\$540,092 8,403	\$635,083 11,474	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	548,495 41,122	646,557 41,708	
Accounts receivable, net	\$507,373	\$604,849	

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(a) Earned commissions receivable represent commissions on advertisements that have not been published, and relate to yellow page advertisements only. Upon publication of the related yellow page directories, the earned commissions plus the related advertising cost at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are recorded as accounts receivable of \$54,132 and \$63,143, respectively, and the related advertising costs are recorded as accounts payable of \$45,729 and \$51,669, respectively.

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 4--PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

DECEMBE	R 31,
2001	2000

Capitalized software costs	\$ 93 <b>,</b> 503	\$ 57,238
Buildings and improvements	1,891	3,374
	1,091	3,314
Furniture and equipment	80 <b>,</b> 500	73 <b>,</b> 856
Leasehold improvements	53,178	45,740
Transportation equipment	3,220	4,600
Computer equipment	120,169	94,582
	352,461	279,390
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	159,766	126,166
•		
Property and equipment, net	\$192,695	\$153,224
riopore, and equipment, need	+ 132/030	7 100 / 22 1
	=======	=======

Property and equipment includes equipment under capital leases at December 31, 2001 and 2000 with a cost of \$23,886 and \$22,876, respectively, and accumulated amortization of \$15,382 and \$8,860, respectively.

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

ACQUISITIONS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE POOLING OF INTERESTS METHOD

During 2001, the Company completed the following mergers (the "2001 Mergers") which provided for the exchange of all of the outstanding stock of each entity for shares of TMP stock and are accounted for as poolings of interests:

ENTITY 	BUSINESS SEGMENT	GEOGRAPHIC REGION	ACQU
JWG Associates, Inc	Advertising & Communications	North America	Marc
Management Solutions, Inc	eResourcing	North America	Marc
The Definitive Group, Ltd	eResourcing	United Kingdom	May
Hayden & Associates, Inc	eResourcing	North America	May
Cornell Technical Services, Inc	eResourcing	North America	May
The Hamel Group, Inc	Advertising & Communications	North America	June
FastWeb, Inc	Monster	North America	June

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# TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

The effects of the retroactive restatement on the Company's 2000 and 1999 financial statements for the 2001 Mergers accounted for as pooling of interests are summarized below:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		MBER 31,	
		2000		1999 
Commissions and fees:				
TMP, as previously reported on Form 10-K for	<b>41</b>	0.01 7.07	<u>^</u>	000 055
the year ended December 31, 2000	ŞΙ	,291,737	\$	908,955
JWG Associates, Inc		26,169		22,398
Management Solutions, Inc		25,256		21,440
The Definitive Group, Ltd		23,704		24,274
Hayden & Associates, Inc		9,980		7 <b>,</b> 976
Cornell Technical Services, Inc		9,406		10,833
The Hamel Group, Inc		4,230		3,292
FastWeb, Inc		17,044		8 <b>,</b> 077
TMP, as restated		,407,526 ======		,007,245 ======
Net income (loss) applicable to common and Class B common shareholders:  TMP, as previously reported on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000	\$	(1,253) (1,814) (10,768) 2,724 894 1,243	\$	(788) 2,761 1,158 896 1,804 4,073 465
FastWeb, Inc		2 <b>,</b> 978		(2,211)
TMP, as restated	\$		\$	
Net income (loss) per common and Class B common shareholders:				
Basic:				
TMP, as previously reported on Form 10-K for	<u> </u>	0 50	<u>^</u>	(0.01)
the year ended December 31, 2000		0.56	\$	(0.01)
<pre>TMP, as restated: Diluted:</pre>	\$	0.48	\$	0.09
TMP, as previously reported on Form 10-K for the year ended				
December 31, 2000	\$	0.53	\$	(0.01)
TMP, as restated:	\$	0.46	\$	0.08

MERGER & INTEGRATION COSTS INCURRED WITH POOLING OF INTERESTS TRANSACTIONS

In connection with pooling of interests transactions, the Company expensed merger & integration costs of \$72,480 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001, net of a \$15,000 termination fee the Company received in connection with the termination of its merger with HotJobs.com, Ltd. ("HotJobs"). Of this amount, \$14,829 is for merger costs and \$57,651 is for integration costs.

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

The merger costs of \$14,829 for the year ended December 31, 2001 consist of (1) \$1,405 of non-cash employee stay bonuses that are amortized over the course of a year from the date of grant for TMP shares set aside for key personnel of acquired companies who must remain employees of the Company for a full year in order to earn such shares, (2) \$5,306 paid in cash to key personnel of pooled companies as employee stay bonuses, (3) \$18,048 of transaction related costs, including legal, accounting, printing and advisory fees, costs incurred for the subsequent registration of shares issued in the acquisitions, and other transaction costs incurred for mergers which were not consummated and (4) \$7,070 in severance costs for managers and staff of pooled companies. These merger costs include \$8,675 of transaction costs related to the terminated HotJobs merger and \$17,000 received from HotJobs, of which \$15,000 was a termination fee and \$2,000 was for the reimbursement of expenses. Therefore, the net effect resulted in a benefit of \$8,325 to the Company. The \$57,651 of integration costs consist of: (a) \$14,329 for assumed lease obligations of closed facilities, (b) \$29,851 for consolidation of acquired facilities and associated write-offs and (c) \$13,471 for severance, relocation and other employee costs. See schedule in Accrued Integration and Restructuring Costs below.

The Company expensed merger and integration costs of \$64,604 for the year ended December 31, 2000. Of this amount, \$31,910 is for merger costs and \$32,694 is for integration costs. The \$31,910 of merger costs consists of (1) \$8,652 of non-cash employee stay bonus amortization, which relates to \$9,761 recorded as a prepaid compensation, and a corresponding liability, expensed over the course of a year from the date of grant for TMP shares set aside for key personnel of acquired companies who must remain employees of the Company for a full year in order to earn such shares, (2) \$536 paid in cash to key personnel of pooled companies as employee stay bonuses, (3) \$15,865 of transaction related costs, including legal, accounting, printing and advisory fees and the costs incurred for the subsequent registration of shares issued in the acquisitions, (4) \$2,568 in severance costs for managers of pooled companies, and (5) \$4,289 for payments made in connection with the repayment of debt of a pooled company pursuant to change in control provisions of such debt. The \$32,694 of integration costs consists of: (a) \$6,229 for assumed lease obligations of closed facilities, net of \$2.1 million for obligations subsequently cancelled, (b) \$26,814 for consolidation of acquired facilities and associated write-offs and (c) \$400 for severance, relocation and other employee costs, and a \$749 recovery of a reserve for receivables. See schedule in Accrued Integration and Restructuring Costs below.

The Company expensed merger and integration costs of \$63,054 for the year ended December 31, 1999. Of this amount, \$27,442 is for merger costs and \$35,612 is for integration costs. The \$27,442 of merger costs consists of (1) \$5,944 of non-cash employee stay bonuses, which include (a) \$4,826 for the amortization of \$16,437 recorded as prepaid compensation and a corresponding long-term liability, expensed over the course of a year from the date of grant for TMP shares set aside for key personnel of acquired companies who must remain employees of the Company for a full year in order to earn such shares, (b) \$351 which is related to an option grant to employees of a pooled company and which represents the difference between the option price and the stock price on the day the options were granted and (c) \$767 for TMP shares given to key personnel of a pooled company as employee stay bonuses, (2) \$2,466 paid in cash to key personnel of pooled companies as employee stay bonuses, (3) \$12,606 of transaction related costs, including legal, accounting, printing and advisory fees and the costs incurred for the subsequent registration of shares issued in the acquisitions and (4) \$6,426 in severance costs for managers of pooled companies. The \$35,612 of integration costs consist of: (a) \$9,221 for assumed lease

TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

obligations of closed facilities, (b) \$20,392 for consolidation of acquired facilities and associated write-offs, (c) \$3,172 for severance, relocation and other employee costs and (d) a \$2,827 provision for uncollectible accounts receivable. See schedule in Accrued Integration and Restructuring Costs below.

ACQUISITIONS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE PURCHASE METHOD

The Company acquired 77 businesses between January 1, 1999 and December 31, 2001, which have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Operations of these businesses have been included in the consolidated financial statements from their acquisition dates.

In July, 2001 the Company acquired, as part of its Monster division, 100% of the net assets and voting power of Jobline International AB ("Jobline") for net cash consideration of \$108,061. Jobline was a leading online recruitment website throughout Europe and had a presence in several markets where the Company's Monster operations did not exist, primarily Scandanavia. The purchase of Jobline allowed the Company to significantly decrease the amount of time and resources needed to start-up and brand local language Monster websites in these new markets and to strengthen its existing position in certain markets. In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded goodwill and other intangibles in its Monster segment of \$100,634, all of which is deductible for tax purposes.

The following table shows the fair value of assets and liabilities recorded for the purchase of Jobline, adjusted to reflect changes in fair values of assets and liabilities and purchase accounting liabilities:

	JULY 23, 2001
Accounts receivable  Prepaid and other current assets  Property, plant & equipment  Trademarks	\$ 5,486 22,624 4,706 2,500
Total assets acquired	35,316 
Accounts payable	7,160 17,076 1,153
Total liabilities assumed	25 <b>,</b> 389
Net assets acquired	\$ 9,927 =====

The excess purchase price over net assets acquired of \$98,134 has been recorded as goodwill. The Company is in the process of obtaining a third party valuation of certain intangible assets; thus the allocation of the purchase price is subject to change.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company acquired 34 businesses, primarily companies outside of the United States, in the Company's eResourcing and Advertising & Communications divisions as part of the Company's strategy to build a global cross-selling platform. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company paid cash of approximately \$193,447, issued approximately 1.1 million shares of common stock valued at \$45,353 and issued notes payable to sellers of acquired companies totaling approximately \$38,672. Total goodwill and other intangibles recorded in

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED) connection with the Company's 2001 purchase acquisitions was \$432,420, including restructuring charges of \$57,212.

During the year ended December 31, 2000, the Company acquired 19 businesses across all of its divisions, for cash consideration of \$120,683, issued approximately 1.4 million shares of common stock valued at \$93,884 and issued seller notes of \$14,660. Including restructuring charges of \$15,744, the Company recorded approximately \$247.9 million of goodwill and other intangibles for the year ended December 31, 2000. These acquisitions were made primarily to expand the Company's platform of services and enhance its Intern-to-CEO strategy globally.

In 1999, the Company acquired 23 businesses as part of its global Intern-to-CEO strategy. These acquisitions were made primarily in its Advertising & Communications, eResourcing and Executive Search divisions, and resulted in goodwill and other identifiable intangibles of approximately \$56.8 million, which includes \$3,384 restructuring charges.

The summarized unaudited pro forma results of operations set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 assume the acquisitions in 2001 and 2000 occurred as of the beginning of the year of acquisition and the beginning of the preceding year.

	YE	AR ENDED I	DECEM	MBER 31,
		2001		
Total commissions and fees				
Net income (loss) applicable to common and Class B common stockholders	\$	22,476	\$	(4,315)
Basic				, ,

The unaudited pro forma results of operations are not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred if the acquisitions had been completed at the beginning of each of the years presented, nor are the results of operations necessarily indicative of the results that will be attained in the future.

ACCRUED INTEGRATION AND RESTRUCTURING COSTS

Pursuant to the conclusions reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") of the FASB in EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)," and No. 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination," in connection with the acquisitions and mergers made in 2001, 2000 and 1999 the Company formulated plans to integrate the operations of such companies. Such plans involve the closure of certain offices of the acquired and merged companies and the termination of certain management and employees. The objectives of the plans are to eliminate redundant facilities and personnel, and to create a single brand in the related markets in which the Company operates.

In connection with such plans the Company expensed \$57,651, \$32,694 and \$35,612 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, relating to integration activities which are included in merger and integration expenses. In addition, in 1999 LAI Worldwide, Inc. ("LAI") formulated plans to close its London, England and

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)
Hong Kong offices. In connection with these office closings, LAI charged earnings for the year ended December 31, 1999 for \$2,789.

Accrued integration and restructuring costs and liabilities are comprised of:

		ADDITIONS		DEDUCTION		
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2000	CHARGED TO GOODWILL	EXPENSED	APPLIED AGAINST RELATED ASSET	P -	
Assumed lease obligations on closed facilities	\$12.546	\$ 4,117	\$14.329	\$ (1,069)	Ś	
Consolidation of acquired facilities  Contracted lease payments exceeding	•	•	•	(13,794)		
current market costs	514	378				
costs	3,120	24,458	13,471	(984)	1	
Pension obligations	1,489			(131)		
Total	\$28,014 ======	\$57,212 =====	\$57,651 ======	\$ (15,978) ======	\$ =	

	ADDITIONS		DEDUCTIO
BALANCE	CHARGED		APPLIED
DECEMBER 31,	TO	EXPENSED	AGAINST

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	1999	GOODWILL	(RECOVERY)	RELATED ASSET
Assumed lease obligations on closed				
facilities	\$ 9,564	\$ 1,164	\$ 6,229	\$
Consolidation of acquired facilities	8,715	5,694	26,814	(6,662)
Contracted lease payments exceeding				
current market costs	562	298		
Severance, relocation and other employee				
costs	954	8,118	400	
Provision for uncollectible receivable		470	(749)	279
Pension obligations	1,658			
Total	\$21,453	\$15,744	\$32 <b>,</b> 694	\$ (6,383)
	======	======	======	=======

		ADDI'	TIONS	DEDUCTIO
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1998	CHARGED TO GOODWILL EXPENSED		APPLIED AGAINST RELATED ASSET
Assumed lease obligations on closed				
facilities	\$ 9,590	\$ 705	\$ 9,737	\$ (1,872)
Consolidation of acquired facilities	2,745	1,317	21,427	(6,704)
Contracted lease payments exceeding				
current market costs	707			
Severance, relocation and other employee				
costs	1,952	1,359	4,410	(1,780)
Provision for uncollectible receivable			2,827	(2,827)
Pension obligations	1,753			
Total	\$16 <b>,</b> 747	\$ 3,381	\$38,401*	\$(13,183)
	======		======	======

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(a) Accrued liabilities for surplus property in the amount of \$17,617 as of December 31, 2001 relate to 82 leased office locations of the acquired companies that were either under-utilized prior to the acquisition date or have been or will be closed by

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

### NOTE 5--BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

December 31, 2002 in connection with the integration plans. The amount is based on the present value of minimum future lease obligations, net of estimated sublease income.

<sup>\*</sup> Comprised of \$35,612 for integration costs plus \$2,789 for LAI restructuring.

- (b) Other costs associated with the consolidation of existing offices of acquired companies in the amount of \$15,588 as of December 31, 2001 relate to termination costs of contracts relating to billing systems, external reporting systems and other contractual arrangements with third parties.
- (c) Above market lease costs in the amount of \$498 as of December 31, 2001 relate to the present value of contractual lease payments in excess of current market lease rates.
- (d) Estimated severance payments, employee relocation expenses and other employee costs in the amount of \$9,833 as of December 31, 2001 relate to estimated severance for terminated employees at closed locations, costs associated with employees transferred to continuing offices and other related costs. Employee groups affected include sales, service, administrative and management personnel at duplicate corporate headquarters and administrative personnel. As of December 31, 2001 the accrual related to approximately 373 employees including senior management, sales, service and administrative personnel. During the year ended December 31, 2001, payments of \$30,232 were made to 911 members of senior management and employees for severance and charged against the reserve.
- (e) Of the pension obligations assumed in connection with the acquisition of Austin Knight Limited, \$585 remains unfunded.

The Company continues to evaluate and assess the impact of duplicate responsibilities and office locations. In connection with the finalization of preliminary plans relating to purchased entities, additions to restructuring reserves within one year of the date of acquisition are treated as additional purchase price; costs incurred resulting from plan revisions made after the first year will be charged to operations in the period in which they occur.

NOTE 6--INTANGIBLES, NET

Intangibles, net consists of the following:

	DECEMBER 31,		AMORTIZATION PERIOD
	2001	2000	
Client lists, net of accumulated amortization of \$13,535 and			
\$9,316, respectively  Covenants not to compete, net of accumulated amortization of	\$ 10,624	\$ 15 <b>,</b> 340	5 to 30
\$3,400 and \$3,235, respectively	1,866	1,511	2 to 6
\$46,268, respectively	920,608	508,202	20 to 30
\$168, respectively	5,769	4,021	3 to 30
respectively	980	1,724	4 to 10
	\$939 <b>,</b> 847	\$530 <b>,</b> 798	
	======	======	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 7--SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid for interest and income taxes amounted to the following:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	1999	
Interest	\$ 7,484	\$ 7,011	\$19,166
<pre>Income taxes</pre>	13,998	23,111	16,821

In conjunction with purchase acquisitions, the Company used cash as follows:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001 2000		1999
Fair value of assets acquired, excluding			
cash  Less: Liabilities assumed and created upon	\$ 497,796	\$153 <b>,</b> 777	\$ 51 <b>,</b> 857
acquisition	(162,902)	(40,503)	(19,034)
Net cash paid	\$ 334,894	\$113 <b>,</b> 274	\$ 32,823
Capital lease obligations incurred	\$ 368	\$ 5,126	\$ 931
		=======	

#### NOTE 8--FINANCING AGREEMENT

The Company obtains its primary financing from a syndicate of lenders under a five-year financing agreement as amended and restated on November 5, 1998 (the "Agreement"). Subsequent to the five-year term, which expires on November 4, 2003, the Agreement provides for one-year extensions subject to the approval of all lenders. The Agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$185 million at the Company's choice of either (1) the higher of (a) prime rate or (b) Federal Funds rate plus 1/2 of 1% or (2) LIBOR plus a margin determined by the ratio of the Company's debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as defined in the Agreement. At December 31, 2001 the margin equaled 0.50%. Borrowings under the Agreement are based on 90% of eligible accounts receivable, which are amounts billed under 120 days old and amounts to be billed as defined in the Agreement. Substantially all of the assets of the Company are pledged as collateral for borrowings under the Agreement. The Agreement contains certain covenants which restrict, among other things, the ability of the Company to borrow, pay dividends, acquire businesses, guarantee debts of others and lend funds to affiliated companies and contains criteria on the maintenance of certain financial statement amounts and ratios, all as defined in the Agreement. The Agreement also provides for a fee on any unused portion of the commitment based upon a rate determined by the ratio of the Company's debt to EBITDA. At December 31, 2001, this rate equaled 0.20%.

At December 31, 2001, the utilized portion of this agreement was approximately \$38.1 million of which \$5.5 million is reflected as a reduction to accounts receivable, \$0.7 million is for Canadian operations and \$31.9 million is for standby letters of credit. In addition, approximately \$146.9 million was unused and accounts receivable are sufficient to allow for the draw-down of the entire amount. At December 31, 2001, the prime rate, Federal Funds rate and one month LIBOR were 4.75%, 1.52% and 1.87%, respectively.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

#### NOTE 8--FINANCING AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

In addition, we had committed lines of credit aggregating \$8.3 million for our operations in Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, and Germany, of which approximately \$5.9 million was unused at December 31, 2001.

NOTE 9--LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	DECEMB	ER 31,
	2001	2000
Borrowings under financing agreement (see Note 8) Borrowings under other financing agreements, interest		\$ 2,137
payable at rates varying from 5.0% to 9.2%, and collateralized by certain assets	2,659	3 <b>,</b> 709
companies with interest at 16%, paid upon merger  Pooled companies' line of credit collateralized by its		3,124
assets, paid upon merger		5,481
options through 2002	60,831	19,453
9% to 15%, in varying installments through 2006 Notes payable, in varying monthly installments maturing through 2002, with interest at rates ranging from 6.5% to	11,257	10,889
9.5%	488	1,734
Less: Current portion  Less: Discount on senior subordinated promissory note	75,964 66,834 	•
	\$9,130 =====	\$30,496 =====

Long-term debt matures as follows:

	DECEMBER 31, 2001
2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. Thereafter.	2,453 318
	\$9,130 =====

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

#### NOTE 10--JOINT VENTURES

During the year ended December 31, 2000, the Company entered into joint venture agreements with NineMSN and Ecorp to facilitate the expansion of Monster in Australia and key Asia/Pacific regions. Under the terms of the agreements, Monster has become the exclusive job search and career content provider on NineMSN's Internet portal site and gains access to Ecorp's pre-established internet markets in Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Thailand and the Philippines. The Company is a 50% shareholder in the Australian venture and a 65% shareholder in the Asia/Pacific venture. Both ventures are consolidated to reflect the managerial and operating control by TMP.

NOTE 11--STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

#### (A) COMMON AND CLASS B COMMON STOCK

Common and Class B common stock have identical rights except that each share of Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes and is convertible, at any time, at the option of the stockholder into one share of common stock.

Effective February 29, 2000, a 2-for-1 stock split in the form of a stock dividend was paid. All share and per share amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated to give effect to the stock split.

#### (B) STOCK OPTIONS

In January 1996, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") adopted the 1996 Employee Stock Option Plan (the "Stock Option Plan"), which provides for the issuance of both incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and nonqualified stock options, to purchase an aggregate of up to 6.0 million shares of common stock of the company, as amended on April 27, 1998. The Stock Option Plan permits the granting of options to officers, employees and consultants of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliates. Under this plan, the exercise price of an incentive stock option must be at least equal to 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant (110% of the fair market value in the case of options granted to employees who hold more than ten percent of the voting power of the Company's capital stock on the date of grant). The exercise

price of a nonqualified stock option must be not less than the par value of a share of the common stock on the date of grant. The term of an incentive or nonqualified stock option is not to exceed ten years (five years in the case of an incentive stock option granted to a ten percent holder). The Stock Option Plan provides that the maximum option grant which may be made to an executive officer in any calendar year is 300 thousand shares as amended on June 25, 1997. At December 31, 2001, approximately 1.1 million options were exercisable and approximately 1.7 million options are available for future grants.

In January 1996, the Company adopted a stock option plan for non-employee directors (the "Directors' Plan"), pursuant to which options to acquire a maximum aggregate of 360 thousand shares of common stock may be granted to non-employee directors. Options granted under the Directors' Plan do not qualify as incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code. The Directors' Plan provides for an automatic grant to each of the Company's non-employee directors of an option to purchase twenty two thousand five hundred shares of common stock on the date of such director's initial election or appointment to the Board. The options will have an exercise price of 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant, have a ten-year term and become exercisable in accordance with a vesting schedule determined by the Board of Directors. In December, 1998 the Director's Plan was replaced by the 1999 Plan (see below) and as such, no options are available for future grants under the

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 11--STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED) Director's Plan. At December 31, 2001, approximately 67 thousand options were exercisable under this plan.

In December 1998, the Company adopted a long-term incentive plan (the "1999 Plan"), pursuant to which stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other equity based awards may be granted. Stock options which may be granted may be incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options within the meaning of the Code. The total number of shares of the common stock of the Company which may be granted under the 1999 Plan is the sum of 30.0 million and the number of shares available for new awards under the Stock Option Plan. At December 31, 2001, approximately 6.4 million options were exercisable and 7.9 million options are available for future grants.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by SFAS 123, and has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of SFAS 123. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions; risk-free interest rates of approximately 4.5%, 6.3%, and 6.1% in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively; volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common stock of 75%, 80% and 46% in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively; a weighted average expected life of the options of 7.5 years in 2001, and 8 years 2000 and 1999, respectively; and no dividend yield in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

Under the accounting provisions of SFAS 123, the Company's net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	2001	2000	1999
Net income (loss) applicable to common and Class B common stockholders  Net income (loss) per common and Class B common share:	\$11,361	\$1,621	\$(24,829)
Basic	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.27)
Diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.27)

A summary of the status of the Company's fixed stock option plans as of December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, and changes during the years ending on those dates is presented below:

	DECEMBER 31, 2001		DECEM	BER 31, 2000
	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
Outstanding at beginning of year	16,965	\$31.44	16,008	\$24.43
Granted	5,579	32.01	3,963	57.49
Exercised	(2, 159)	18.57	(2,131)	16.29
Forfeited/cancelled	(2,053)	38.15	(875)	34.29
Outstanding at end of year	18,332	\$32.38	16,965	\$31.44
Options exercisable at year-end	7 <b>,</b> 562	\$28.46	4,932	\$21.75
Weighted assessed fair walks of outline	=====		=====	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year		\$28.31		\$44.57

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## TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

## NOTE 11--STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001:

			WEIGHTED	
			AVERAGE	
	NUMBER		REMAINING	NUMBER
RANGE OF	OUTSTANDING AT	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	CONTRACTUAL LIFE	EXERCISABLE AT
EXERCISE PRICES	DECEMBER 31, 2001	EXERCISE PRICE	(YEARS)	DECEMBER 31, 200
\$0.00 to \$20.00	2 <b>,</b> 725	\$11.59	6.1	2,177
20.01 to 26.00	4,420	23.04	7.4	2,051

26.01 to 32.00	5,198	28.81	9.0	1,181
32.01 to 50.00	3,851	46.04	8.0	1,536
50.01 to 81.38	2,138	61.79	8.1	617
Total	18,332	\$32.38		7,562
	=====	=====		=====

NOTE 12--PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES

The components of income before the provision (benefit) for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated affiliates are as follows:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001 2000		1999
Domestic		\$110,109 (1,438)	
Total income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of			
affiliates	\$124,994	\$108 <b>,</b> 671	\$18 <b>,</b> 206
			======

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Current tax provision:			
U.S. Federal	\$42,309	\$25,432	\$ 946
State and local	5,010	8,051	2,209
Foreign	•	7 <b>,</b> 397	10,694
Total current			13,849
Deferred tax provision (benefit):			
U.S. Federal	10,247	16,222	(371)
State and local	3,229	8,313	(1,447)
Foreign	(9,114)	(7 <b>,</b> 165)	(2,390)
Total deferred	4,362	17,370	
Total provision	\$57 <b>,</b> 566	\$58,250	\$ 9,641
	======	======	

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 12--PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the Company's deferred tax asset (liability) are below:

	DECEMBER 31,	
		2000
Current deferred tax assets (liabilities):    Earned commissions.    Allowance for doubtful accounts.    Work-in-process.    Prepaid and other.    Accrued expenses and other liabilities.    Accrued compensation.    Tax loss carryforwards.	11,451 (5,282)  6,108 3,351 4,786	12,138 (5,588) (170) 7,703 6,737
Total current deferred tax asset		
Noncurrent deferred tax assets (liabilities):  Unrealized depreciation in investments  Property and equipment  Intangibles  Accrued expenses and other liabilities  Deferred compensation  Tax loss carryforwards  Foreign tax credits	10,730 (3,579)	(4,348) 12,806 (47) 3,994 3,701
Total noncurrent deferred tax asset	46,658	16,106
Valuation allowance		. , ,
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 43,127	

At December 31, 2001, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. Federal tax purposes of approximately \$12.6 million which expire through 2019 and operating loss carryfowards in the United Kingdom and Australia of approximately \$60.0 million and \$22.0 million, respectively. In addition, the Company also has approximately \$24.4 million of net operating losses in various other countries throughout the world. The Company has concluded that, based on expected future results, the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, the tax benefits derived from the exercise of nonqualified employee stock options, the amortization of benefits from taxable poolings and the loss carryforwards of certain subsidiaries, which are only usable by such subsidiary, there is no reasonable assurance that the entire tax benefit can be used. Accordingly, a valuation allowance has been established. In addition, the deferred tax benefits from taxable poolings and those derived from the exercise of nonqualified stock options were recorded net of the valuation allowance as additional paid-in capital. As such amounts are used, the valuation allowance will be reduced and the benefit will be recorded as additional paid-in capital.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 12--PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed using the Federal statutory income tax rate as follows:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		ER 31,
	2001	2000	1999
Provision at Federal statutory rate  State income taxes, net of Federal income tax effect	\$ 43,749 5,355	\$38,035 6,499	\$ 6,371 550
Nondeductible expenses (1)	12,339 (10,895)	14,044 1,280	9,277 (574)
Losses (profits) of pooled entities taxed directly to owners	378 5,672	(6,154) 3,616	(8,026) 2,009
Other	968	930	34
Income tax provision	\$ 57 <b>,</b> 566	\$58,250 =====	\$ 9,641 =====

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(1) Primarily due to nondeductible (i) merger costs of \$17.1 million, \$27.1 million and \$12.5 million, respectively, which at the Federal statutory rate would have equated to a tax benefit of \$5.9 million, \$9.5 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, (ii) amortization of intangible assets and (iii) meals & entertainment expenses.

Provision has not been made for U.S. or additional foreign taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Such earnings have been and will continue to be reinvested but could become subject to additional tax if they were remitted as dividends, or were loaned to the Company or a U.S. affiliate, or if the Company should sell its stock in the foreign subsidiaries. It is not practicable to determine the amount of additional tax, if any, that might be payable on the undistributed foreign earnings; however, the Company believes that foreign tax credits would substantially offset any U.S. tax. At December 31, 2001, the cumulative amount of reinvested earnings was approximately \$29 million.

NOTE 13--COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### (A) LEASES

The Company leases its facilities and a portion of its capital equipment under operating leases and certain equipment under capital leases that expire at various dates through 2015. Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases and capital leases at December 31, 2001 are as follows:

CAPITAL OPERATING LEASES LEASES

2002	\$ 8,400	\$ 67,573
2003	2 <b>,</b> 966 765	60,116 55,876
2005	577	49,792
2006	283	79 <b>,</b> 953
Thereafter	86	173,560
	13,077	\$486,870
Less: Amount representing interest	1,820	
Present value of minimum lease payments  Less: Current portion	11,257 6,852	
	\$ 4,405	
	======	

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

#### NOTE 13--COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Rent and related expenses under operating leases was \$66,081, \$66,020, and \$50,327 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Operating lease obligations after 2006 relate primarily to building leases.

#### (B) CONSULTING, EMPLOYMENT AND NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS

The Company has entered into various consulting, employment and non-compete agreements with certain key management personnel, executive search consultants and former owners of acquired businesses. Agreements with key members of management are generally one year in length, on an at will basis, and provide for compensation and severance payments under certain circumstances and are automatically renewed annually unless either party gives sufficient notice of termination. Agreements with certain consultants and former owners of acquired businesses are generally two to five years in length, with one for a term of fifteen years.

#### (C) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has a 401(k) profit sharing plan covering all eligible employees. Employer matching contributions, which are primarily a maximum of 2% of eligible payroll of participating employees, and paid by a contribution of TMP shares and cash, amounted to \$2,481, \$2,865 and \$1,586 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Outside of the United States, the Company has defined contribution employee benefit plans in the countries in which it operates. The cost of these plans amounted to \$17,306, \$11,841 and \$6,490 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

LAI had deferred compensation agreements with 53 employees and former employees. Under the terms of the agreements, employees were eligible to make annual elections, on calendar year basis, to defer a portion of their compensation. This compensation, together with accrued interest, is paid upon

termination of the agreements, as defined. Effective January 1, 1999, the plan was amended to prohibit future deferrals of compensation to the plan. The plan was terminated on October 15, 2001 and interest no longer accrues on the remaining balance. The present value of these obligations is recorded as a long-term liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and was \$3,625 and \$9,764 at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Interest rates earned on deferred amounts are stated at 6.25% for active employees and 4.1% for retirees. At December 31, 2001, \$2.4 million of these obligations related to active employees and \$1.2 million related to retirees.

#### (D) LITIGATION

The Company is subject to various claims, suits and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcome of these legal matters cannot be determined, it is the opinion of management that the final resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, operations or liquidity.

#### (E) CONTENT AND MARKETING AGREEMENTS

In December, 1999, the Company entered into a content and marketing arrangement with America Online, Inc. Pursuant to this arrangement, the Company's flagship Interactive property, Monster-Registered Trademark-, for the

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

## (C) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (CONTINUED)

payment of \$100 million over four years, would be the exclusive provider of career search services in the United States and Canada for four years to AOL members. The \$100 million is being expensed pro rata over the four year life of the agreement pursuant to the number of impressions contracted per year as a percent of the total impressions anticipated over the life of the agreement.

In November 2001, the Company entered into a content and marketing arrangement with Microsoft Network ("MSN"), whereby Monster became the exclusive provider of career search services in the United States for three years to MSN users. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will pay MSN, on a performance basis for three years, up to certain limitations.

## NOTE 14--FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS 133 requiring that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. During the year ended December 31, 2001, the Company entered into foreign forward exchange contracts to hedge identifiable foreign currency commitments associated with transactions in the regular course of the Company's foreign operations as a result of the Company's exposure to exchange risk. The Company transacts business in various foreign currencies, primarily the British Pound, EURO, and Australian dollar. The maturities on these contracts generally do not exceed twelve months. Realized gains and losses are deferred until the underlying transaction being hedged occurs, and then are recognized as part of the transaction. At December 31, 2001, the Company recorded \$332 as an unrealized gain in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the statement of stockholders' equity, related to \$104,316 in forward foreign exchange contracts outstanding. The Company did not enter into foreign forward exchange contracts in the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The table below

sets forth the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's foreign forward exchange contracts at December 31, 2001.

_	DECEMBE	ER 31, 2001
	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
-		
Forward foreign exchange contracts §	\$104 <b>,</b> 316	\$104,648

#### NOTE 15--RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (A) The Company charged management and other fees to affiliates for services provided of \$931 and \$1,257 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. No such amounts were charged for 2001. Such fees are reflected as a reduction of salaries and related costs in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.
- (B) The Company leases an office from an entity in which the Principal Stockholder and other stockholders have a 90% ownership interest. Annual rent expense under the lease, which expires in the year 2004, amounts to approximately \$554.
- (C) The Company periodically uses the services of an aircraft from a company owned by the Principal Stockholder, and in connection therewith, \$145, \$561 and \$215 was charged to expense during the years ended December 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 16--SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA

The Company operates in six business segments: Monster-Registered Trademark-, Advertising & Communications, eResourcing, Executive Search, Directional Marketing and Monstermoving(sm).com. Operations are conducted in the following geographic regions: North America, the Asia/Pacific Region (primarily Australia and New Zealand), the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. The following is a summary of the Company's operations by business segment and by geographic region, for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999. Corporate level operating expenses are allocated to the segments and are included in the operating results below. The Company has structured its operations to encourage the cross-selling of its services, specifically those of Monster. As a result, fees for products and services sold by other operating segments on behalf of Monster are included in the commissions and fees of the Monster operating segment. Excluding fees from the agency/media relationship between our Advertising & Communications and Monster divisions, fees from cross-selling were \$40.0 million in 2001 and \$3.1 in 2000. No such fees were recorded in 1999. In addition, the Company's Advertising & Communications division recognizes commissions from the agency/media relationship on the sale of Monster products to its clients. For the three years ended December 31, 2001, these commissions were \$8.1 million, \$4.0 million, and

\$1.7 million, respectively.

Traditional sources.....

INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT	MONSTER(-REGIS	TERED TRADEMARK-)	ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS	ERESOURCING
Year ended December 31, 2001 Commissions and fees:				
Traditional sources	\$		\$187 <b>,</b> 952	\$397,721
Interactive		5 <b>,</b> 776	31,447	64 <b>,</b> 356
Total commissions and fees	53	 5 <b>,</b> 776 	219,399	462,077
Operating expenses: Traditional(a)			172,748	380,710
Interactive(a)	38	3,427	29,527	54,748
costs(b)		(707)	21,714	41,227
Amortization of intangibles		2,952	6,150	13,231
Total operating expenses	38	 5 <b>,</b> 672	230,139	489 <b>,</b> 916
Operating income (loss):				
Traditional sources			(12,660)	(37,447)
Interactive		0,104	1,920	9,608
Total operating income				
(loss)		0,104 =====	\$(10,740) ======	\$(27,839) ======
Total other income, net  Income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated		*	*	*
affiliates Total assets		0,835 ====	\$555,317 ======	\$850,236 ======
INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT	MONSTER- MOVING(SM).COM			
Year ended December 31, 2001				
Commissions and fees: Traditional sources	\$	\$ 793 <b>,</b> 798		
Interactive	15,771	654,259		
Total commissions and fees	15 <b>,</b> 771	1,448,057		
One-wating ownergos.				
Operating expenses: Traditional(a)		736,371		
Interactive(a)	25,811	499,340		
costs(b)	8,267	72,480		
Amortization of intangibles	1,400	26,434		
Total operating expenses	35 <b>,</b> 478	1,334,625		
Operating income (loss):				
Traditional sources		(29,575)		

-- (29**,** 575)

Interactive	(19 <b>,</b> 707)	143,007
Total operating income (loss)	\$(19 <b>,</b> 707)	113,432
Total other income, net	*	11,562
<pre>Income before provision for   income taxes, minority   interests and equity in   losses of unconsolidated</pre>		
affiliates	*	\$ 124,994
Total assets	\$ 50,613 ======	\$2,206,362

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- (a) Is comprised of salaries & related, office & general, marketing & promotion and allocated overhead.
- (b) Net of a \$15,000 termination fee, reflected in the Monster segment (see Note 5).
- \* Not allocated.

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 16--SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA (CONTINUED)

INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT	MONSTER(-REGISTERED TRADEMARK-)	ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS	ERESOURCING
Year ended December 31, 2000			
Commissions and fees:			
Traditional sources	\$	\$223 <b>,</b> 191	\$455,012
Interactive	378,994	32,935	21,720
Total commissions and fees	378,994	256,126	476,732
Operating expenses:			
Traditional(a)		202 <b>,</b> 270	417,511
Interactive(a)	301,719	•	17 <b>,</b> 454
Merger & integration costs	4,668	2,448	33,743
Amortization of intangibles	2,489	6 <b>,</b> 097	7 <b>,</b> 580
Total operating expenses	308,876	236,449	476,288
Operating income (loss):			
Traditional sources		12,376	(3,822)
Interactive	70,118	7,301	4,266
Total operating income			

(loss)	\$ 70,118	\$ 19 <b>,</b> 677	\$ 444
	======	======	=======
Total other income, net Income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated	*	*	*
affiliates	*	*	*
Total assets	\$264,334	\$670,940	\$754 <b>,</b> 606
		======	======

#### MONSTER-INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT MOVING (SM).COM TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ Year ended December 31, 2000 Commissions and fees: -----Total commissions and fees..... 10,867 1,407,526 Operating expenses: 856,881 --374,044 5,618 64,604 Merger & integration costs..... Amortization of intangibles.... 617 19,743 \_\_\_\_\_ Total operating expenses..... 28,174 1,315,272 Operating income (loss): Traditional sources..... 26,304 Interactive..... (17,307)65,950 -----Total operating income \$(17,307) 92,254 (loss)..... ====== 16,417 Total other income, net...... Income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in losses of unconsolidated affiliates..... \$ 108,671 ========

\_\_\_\_\_

Total assets.....

\_\_\_\_\_

\$ 40,921 \$2,082,945

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TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

<sup>(</sup>a) Is comprised of salaries & related, office & general, marketing & promotion and allocated overhead.

<sup>\*</sup> Not allocated.

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 16--SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA (CONTINUED)

INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT	MONSTER(-REGISTER	ED TRADEMARK-)	ADVERTISING & COMMUNICATIONS	ERESOURCING
Year ended December 31, 1999				
Commissions and fees:				
Traditional sources	\$ -		\$209 <b>,</b> 067	\$356,754
Interactive	134,1		13 <b>,</b> 913	6 <b>,</b> 447
Total commissions and fees	134,1		222 <b>,</b> 980	363 <b>,</b> 201
Operating expenses:				
Traditional(a)			182,892	307,119
<pre>Interactive(a)</pre>	120,3	28	11,414	5 <b>,</b> 085
Merger & integration costs			13,442	10,082
Restructuring charges				
Amortization of intangibles	2,63		6 <b>,</b> 226	3,326 
Total operating expenses	122,9		213,974	325,612
Operating income (loss):				
Traditional sources			6,507	36,227
Interactive	11,2		2,499	1,362
Total operating income				
(loss)	\$ 11,23 ======		\$ 9,006 =====	\$ 37,589 ======
Total other expense, net  Income before provision for income taxes, minority interests and equity in		*	*	*
losses of unconsolidated				
affiliates	2100	*	*	*
Total assets	\$106,60 =====		\$440,148 ======	\$324 <b>,</b> 781 ======
INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT	MONSTER- MOVING(SM).COM	TOTAL		
Year ended December 31, 1999 Commissions and fees:				
Traditional sources	\$	840,392		
Interactive	6,410	166,853		
Total commissions and fees	6,410	1,007,245		
Operating expenses:				
Traditional(a)	0 077	724,305		
Interactive(a)	8 <b>,</b> 877 	165,336 63,054		
Merger & integration costs Restructuring charges		2,789		
Amortization of intangibles	17	15,720		

Total operating expenses...... 8,894 971,204

Operating income (loss): Traditional sources Interactive	(2,484)	37,177 (1,136)
Total operating income (loss)	\$(2,484)	36,041
Total other expense, net	*	(17,835)
<pre>Income before provision for   income taxes, minority   interests and equity in   losses of unconsolidated   affiliates</pre>	*	\$ 18,206
		========
Total assets	\$ 6,502	\$1,183,657
	======	========

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#### TMP WORLDWIDE INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

NOTE 16--SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA (CONTINUED)

INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION	UNITED STATES	ASIA/PACIFIC	UNITED KINGDOM	CONTI EUR
Year ended December 31, 2001:				
Commissions and fees	\$868 <b>,</b> 425	\$164 <b>,</b> 173	\$222 <b>,</b> 880	\$168
<pre>Income (loss) before taxes, minority interests   and equity in earnings of unconsolidated</pre>				
affiliates	134,347	10,456	(6,144)	(13
Long-lived assets	456,027	49,643	302,434	305
Year ended December 31, 2000:				
Commissions and fees	\$867,586	\$178,868	\$189,970	\$143
Income (loss) before taxes, minority interests				
and equity in earnings of unconsolidated				
affiliates	110,108	20,192	(32,267)	7
Long-lived assets	390,421	45,603	100,162	135
Year ended December 31, 1999:				
Commissions and fees	\$578,002	\$163,134	\$156 <b>,</b> 868	\$ 91
and equity in earnings of unconsolidated				
affiliates	7,099	9.959	(8,453)	4
allitiacco	1,033	3,333	(0, 155)	1

<sup>(</sup>a) Is comprised of salaries & related, office & general, marketing & promotion and allocated overhead.

<sup>\*</sup> Not allocated.

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(a) Includes the Americas other than the United States.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

DIRECTORS

The information set forth under the caption "Proposal No. 1--Election of Directors" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

See "Part I--Executive Officers of the Company."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information set forth under the caption "Executive Compensation" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information set forth under the caption "Stock Ownership" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information set forth under the captions "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with the 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 10-K

- (A) DOCUMENT LIST
- 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company filed herewith are set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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The following financial statement schedule and opinion thereon are filed as a part of this Report:

SCHEDULE II--VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

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- 3. EXHIBITS REQUIRED BY SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION REGULATION S-K
  - (a) The following exhibits are filed as part of this report or are incorporated herein by reference (Exhibit Nos. 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.14, 10.15, 10.16, 10.17, 10.18, 10.19, 10.20 and 10.21 are management contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements):

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
2.1	Offer to Shareholders of Jobline International AB (publ.)++++++
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation.***
3.2	First Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation. +++++
3.3	Bylaws.***
3.4	First Amendment to Bylaws.*
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate.***
10.1	Form of Employee Confidentiality and Non-Solicitation Agreement.***
10.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement.***
10.3	1996 Stock Option Plan. ***
10.4	Form of Stock Option Agreement under 1996 Stock Option Plan.***
10.5	1996 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors.***
10.6	Form of Stock Option Agreement under 1996 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors.***
10.7	Lease, dated as of October 31, 1978, between Telephone Marketing Programs, Inc. and PDC Realty Inc. as agent for MRI Broadway Rental, Inc., as modified by modifications dated January, 1979 and June 20, 1991.***
10.8	Amendment and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement, dated as of June 27, 1996, between TMP Worldwide, Inc. and BNY Financial Corporation, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement, dated as of August 29, 1996.***
10.9	Lease Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1996 by and between TPH and AJM, a partnership, and Telephone Directional Marketing, Inc.***
10.10	Agreement, dated as of March 17, 1998, between TMP Worldwide Inc. and George Eisele, as amended by Amendment 1 to Agreement, dated as of September 5, 1996.***
10.11	Management Agreement, dated as of January 1, 1996, between Cala Services Inc. and Cala H.R.C. Ltd.***
10.12	Lease Agreement, dated May 15, 1993, between 12800 Riverside Drive Corporation and TMP Worldwide Inc. as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Lease Agreement, dated June 1, 1993.***
10.13	Indenture, dated April 29, 1988, between International

10.14	Drive, L.P. and Telephone Marketing Programs, Inc.*** Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of
	September 11, 1996, between TMP Interactive Inc. and Jeffrey C. Taylor.***
10.15	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated November 2, 1999, by and among TMP Worldwide, Inc., TMP
	Interactive Inc. and Jeffrey C. Taylor.+++
10.16	Amendment No. 1 to the Second Amended and Restated
	Employment Agreement dated October 31, 2001 by and among
	Jeffery C. Taylor, TMP Worldwide Inc. and TMP Interactive Inc.
10.17	Amendment No. 1 to the Employment Agreement, dated October
10.17	21, 1996, between TMP Worldwide Inc. and James J. Treacy.+
10.18	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement between TMP
	Worldwide Inc. and James J. Treacy, effective as of October
	1, 1999.****
10.19	Amendment No. 3 to Employment Agreement between TMP
	Worldwide Inc. and James J. Treacy, effective as of November
	1, 2001.
10.20	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement, dated November 15,
	1998, between TMP Worldwide Inc. and Andrew J. McKelvey.+

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
10.21	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement, dated May 1, 1999, between TMP Worldwide Inc. and Andrew J. McKelvey.++
10.22	Warrant Agreement, dated October 13, 1993, between TMP Worldwide Inc. and BNY Financial Corporation, as amended by an amendment dated December 31 1995.***
10.23	Form of Option Agreement, dated as of January 1, 1995, relating to options issued to shareholders and/or principals of Kidd, Schneider & Dersch, Inc.***
10.24	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement, dated as of May 15, 1997, between BNY Financial Corporation and TMP Worldwide Inc.**
10.25	Management Agreement, dated June 1, 1997, between Dir-Ad Services Inc./Les Services Dir-Ad Inc. and TMP Worldwide Itd.**
10.26	Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement, dated as of November 5, 1998, between BNY Financial Corporation and TMP Worldwide Inc.+
10.27	Amendment No.1 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.****
10.28	Amendment No. 2 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.*****
10.29	Amendment No. 3 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.*****
10.30	Amendment No. 4 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.*****
10.31	Amendment No. 5 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.*****
10.32	Amendment No. 6 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts Receivable Management and Security Agreement.*****
10.33	Amendment No. 7 to Third Amended and Restated Accounts

	Receivable Management and Security Agreement.+++++
10.34	Content License and Interactive Marketing Agreement, dated
	as of December 1, 1999, between America Online, Inc. and TMP
	Interactive Inc.****
10.35	Indenture of Lease, dated December 13, 1999, between the 622
	Building Company LLC and TMP Worldwide Inc. ****
10.36	Warranty and Indemnity agreement dated July 18, 2000,
	relating to the entire issued share capital of QD Group
	Limited, between Mr. G. Quarry and TMP Worldwide Inc.*
10.37	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated August 31, 2000, by and
	among TMP Worldwide Inc., Rich, Gardner & Associates, Ltd.,
	Fred Rich and Furman Gardner.*
10.38	Stock Purchase Agreement dated August 31, 2000, by and among
	TMP Worldwide Inc., Stratascape, Inc. and the shareholders
	listed on Schedule A thereto.*
10.39	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated June 19, 2000, among TMP
	Worldwide Inc., MoveCentral Company and the beneficial
	owners of MoveCentral Company listed on Schedule A
	thereto.++++
21	Subsidiaries of the Company.**
23.1	Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP.

- (b) Reports on Form 8-K.
- (i) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 2, 2001, relating to the Company's business outlook update and initial estimates for 2002.
- (ii) The Company's Amended Current Report on Form 8-K/A, dated October 5, 2001, relating to the Company's acquisition of Jobline International AB including the consolidated condensed financial statements of Jobline International AB for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

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- (iii) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 5, 2001, relating to the Company's results of operations for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2001.
- (iv) The Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 27, 2001, relating to the termination of the Agreement and Plan of Merger among the Company, TMP Tower Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and HotJobs.com, Ltd.
- (c) Exhibits.

See (3)(a)above.

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- \* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statement on Form S-1 (Registration
- \*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statement on Form S-1 (Registration
- \*\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statement on Form S-1 (Registration

- \*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statement on Form S-3 (Registration
- \*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statements on Form S-4 (Registration
- \*\*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Statement on Form S-1 (Registration
  - + Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for t September 30, 1998 (Registration No
  - ++ Incorporated by reference to the Co on Form 10-Q for the quarterly peri (Commission File No. 000-21571).
  - +++ Incorporated by reference to the Co on Form 10-Q for the quarterly peri 1999. (Commission File No. 000-2157
  - ++++ Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Current Report on Form 8-K dated Ju File No. 000-21571).
- +++++ Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Quarterly Report on From 10-Q for t June 30, 2001. (Commission File No.
- +++++ Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for t September 30, 2001. (Commission Fil
- ++++++ Incorporated by reference to Exhibi Current Report on Form 8-K dated Au File No. 000-21571).

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#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TMP Worldwide Inc. New York, New York

The audits referred to in our report dated February 19, 2002, relating to the consolidated financial statements of TMP Worldwide Inc. and Subsidiaries, which is contained in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, included the audits of the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index. This consolidated financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statement schedule based upon our audits.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ BDO SEIDMAN, LLP

BDO SEIDMAN, LLP

New York, New York February 19, 2002

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# SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS (IN THOUSANDS)

COLUMN A	COLUMN C COLUMN B ADDITIONS		COLUMN D	COLU	
DESCRIPTION	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	CHARGED TO COSTS AND EXPENSES	CHARGED TO OTHER ACCOUNTS	DEDUCTIONS	BAL A END PER
Allowance for doubtful accounts Year ended December 31, 1999 Year ended December 31, 2000 Year ended December 31, 2001	\$19,755 \$27,417 \$41,708		\$ 283(1) \$ 468(1) \$2,487(1)	\$ 7,843 \$14,488 \$16,726	\$27 \$41 \$41
Accrued integration and restructuring reserves Year ended December 31, 1999 Year ended December 31, 2000 Year ended December 31, 2001	\$16,747 \$21,453 \$28,014	\$38,401 \$32,694 \$57,651	\$ 3,381 \$ 15,744 \$ 57,212	\$37,076 \$41,877 \$98,756	\$21 \$28 \$44

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#### SIGNATURES

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, THE REGISTRANT HAS DULY CAUSED THIS REPORT TO BE SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY THE UNDERSIGNED, THEREUNTO DULY AUTHORIZED.

TMP Worldwide Inc.

By: /s/ ANDREW J. MCKELVEY

Andrew J. McKelvey CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND CEO

March 28, 2002

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, THIS REPORT HAS BEEN SIGNED BELOW BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ON BEHALF OF THE REGISTRANT IN THE CAPACITIES AND ON THE DATES INDICATED.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

<sup>(1)</sup> Initial reserves of companies acquired in purchase business combinations.

/s/ ANDREW J. MCKELVEY	Chairman of the Board, CEO and Director (principal	March 28, 2
Andrew J. McKelvey	executive officer)	Maich 20, 2
/s/ JAMES J. TREACY	Dragidant Chief Operating	Marah 20 2
James J. Treacy	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director	March 28, 2
/s/ MICHAEL SILECK	Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting and	March 28, 2
Michael Sileck	financial officer)	March 20, 2
/s/ GEORGE R. EISELE	Director	March 28, 2
George R. Eisele	DITECTOL	march 20, 2
/s/ RONALD KRAMER	Director	March 28, 2
Ronald Kramer	BITCCCOT	1101011 20, 2
/s/ MICHAEL KAUFMAN	Director	March 28, 2
Michael Kaufman	DITECTOL	March 20, 2
/s/ JOHN SWANN	Director	March 28, 2
John Swann	Director	March 20, 2
/s/ JOHN GAULDING	Director	March 28, 2
John Gaulding	PITECTOL	Maltin 20, 2