

## Results for the year ended 31 December 2014



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# Commercial highlights

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## > Positive signs

- Overall performance in 2014 driven by weakness in Alexander Proudfoot, planned change in that business, and currency headwinds
- Encouraging underlying growth in Kurt Salmon outside France, and all parts of Kurt Salmon now well positioned for growth as economic conditions improve
- Good progress with change initiatives in Alexander Proudfoot, investment in and evolution of the offering will continue in 2015

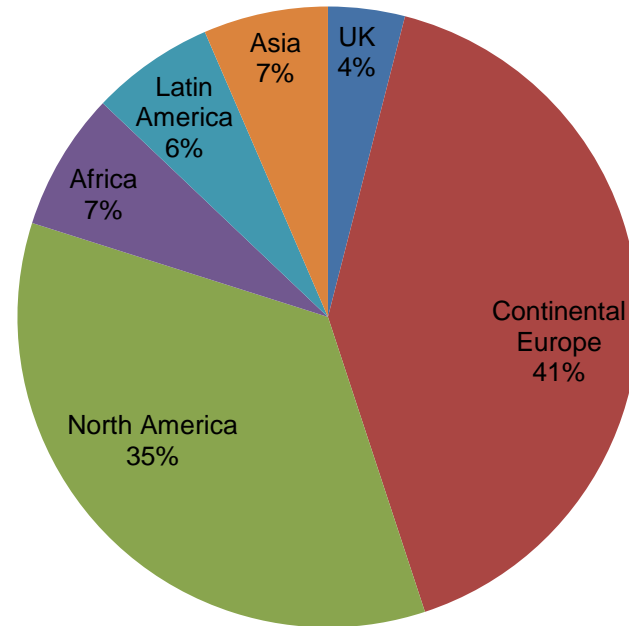
# Diversified by geography

## > Global business

The Group is present in the important markets across the globe

96% of MCG's revenues were derived from outside the UK

20% of 2014 revenues related to client projects outside North America and Western Europe

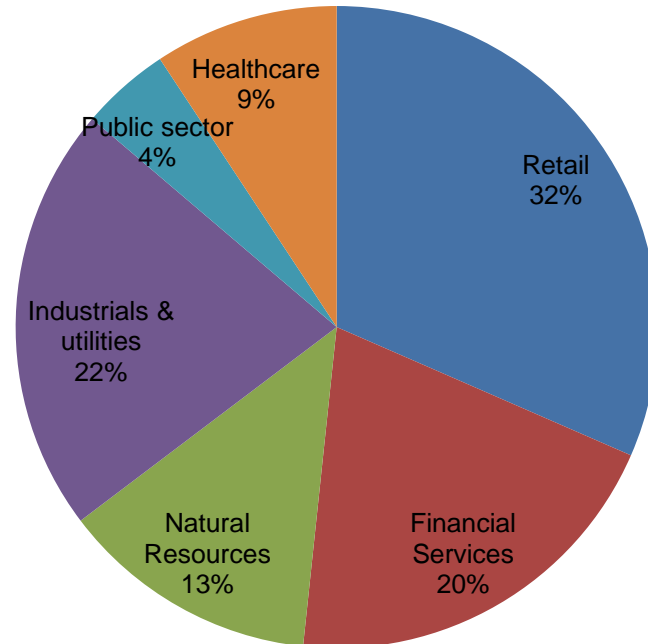


Pie chart shows revenue by delivery location

# Diversified by sector

## > Sector strengths

Strengths in key verticals which are managed on a global basis



# Financial highlights

# Financial highlights

➤ Weakness in Alexander Proudfoot and currency headwinds offset by progress in Kurt Salmon

- Reported revenues down 6% at £242.8m (2013: £257.3m) due to strong currency headwinds. Revenues flat at constant exchange rates
- Underlying\* operating profit of £11.8m (2013: £21.2m), with underlying operating profit margin lower at 4.9% (2013: 8.2%), reflecting revenue weakness and the impact of investment in Alexander Proudfoot
- Profit from operations of £8.1m (2013: £17.5m) with margin on profit from operations down at 3.3% (2013: 6.8%).
- Retained loss for the year of £1.0m (2013: profit of £9.1m) reflecting an unusually high tax charge
- Strong cash generation in the second half of the year resulting in a reduction in net debt to £33.6m (2013: £39.8m), representing approximately 2x adjusted EBITDA\*\* and comfortably within the Group's revised banking covenants
- Proposed final dividend of 0.595p per share. Total dividend unchanged at 0.825p per share (2013: 0.825p per share)

\*The term 'underlying' is defined as: 'before non-recurring items, and the amortisation of acquired intangible assets'.

\*\*Adjusted EBITDA is underlying operating profit, after adding back depreciation and amortisation (£2.0m) and the cost of share awards (£2.4m)



# Profit and loss account

Underlying operating profit weaker on lower revenues

	2014 £m	2013 £m
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>257.3</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Underlying EBITDA</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Underlying operating profit</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Amortisation of intangibles	(0.8)	(2.2)
Non-recurring items	(2.9)	(1.5)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Net interest cost	(3.2)	(3.5)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Tax expense	(5.9)	(4.9)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the period</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<i>Underlying EBITDA margin</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>9.4%</i>
<i>Underlying operating profit margin</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>8.2%</i>
<i>Operating profit margin</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
<i>PBT margin</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>5.4%</i>
<i>PAT margin</i>	<i>-0.4%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>

# FX impact on revenue

➤ Revenue reduction due to currency headwinds

	2014 Reported		2014 at 2013 FX		2013 Reported
	£m	% change	£m	% change	£m
Alexander Proudfoot	60.9	-11%	66.2	-4%	68.8
Kurt Salmon	181.9	-4%	191.7	2%	188.5
<b>Total MCG</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>257.3</b>

# Cash flow and debt

➤ Decrease in net debt reflects strong cash generation in H2

## Working capital movement in 2014

Decrease in receivables	3.8
Increase in payables	2.7
Decrease in provisions	(1.9)
Other	(0.4)
	<b>4.2</b>

	2014 £m	2013 £m
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Depreciation and amortisation	2.8	5.1
Share award charge	2.4	3.9
Working capital/other items	4.2	(19.8)
<b>Cash generated by operations</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Taxes paid	(4.5)	(4.8)
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Share purchases	(1.0)	(0.7)
Acquisition	(0.6)	(0.2)
Capital expenditure	(1.1)	(2.5)
Net interest paid	(2.0)	(2.0)
Dividends paid	(4.1)	(3.9)
Investments realised/(purchased)	1.6	(0.4)
Exchange differences	0.4	(1.6)
<b>Decrease/(increase) in net debt</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>(9.5)</b>
<b>Net debt at beginning of year</b>	<b>(39.8)</b>	<b>(30.3)</b>
<b>Net debt at end of year</b>	<b>(33.6)</b>	<b>(39.8)</b>

# Net assets

> No significant change

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Intangible assets	258.5	266.8
Tangible assets	2.8	2.7
Investments	0.7	2.4
Deferred tax asset	14.7	16.5
Trade and other receivables	65.1	70.7
Cash and cash equivalents	24.9	14.7
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>366.7</b>	<b>373.8</b>
Borrowings	(58.5)	(54.5)
Other payables	(87.6)	(88.8)
Retirement benefit obligation	(22.9)	(19.6)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>(169.0)</b>	<b>(162.9)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>210.9</b>

## Non-recurring items

> Largely relate to change initiatives in Alexander Proudfoot

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Restructuring costs	(2.9)	(1.2)
Disposals	-	(0.3)
	<b>(2.9)</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>

## Underlying tax rate

Higher tax rate in 2015 reflects profit weakness in Alexander Proudfoot

£2.8m of the £5.9m tax charge is a non-cash movement in the deferred tax asset

	2014		2013	
	Profit £m	Tax £m	Profit £m	Tax £m
<b>Declared profit before tax</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>(5.9)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>
Non-recurring items	2.9	(1.5)	1.5	(0.4)
Amortisation of intangibles	0.8	(0.3)	2.2	(0.8)
<b>Adjusted profit before tax</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>(7.7)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(6.1)</b>
<b>Headline tax rate</b>		<b>120%</b>		<b>35%</b>
<b>Underlying tax rate</b>		<b>89%</b>		<b>35%</b>

# Earnings per share

➤ Reflects weaker profit and higher tax rate

	2014		2013	
	£m	pence	£m	pence
<b>(Loss)/profit for the period/basic EPS</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Non-recurring items	2.9		1.5	
Amortisation of intangibles	0.8		2.2	
Tax credit on non-recurring items and intangibles	(1.8)		(1.2)	
<b>Underlying post tax earnings/EPS</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>



# Divisional performance



# Kurt Salmon

## > Positive momentum

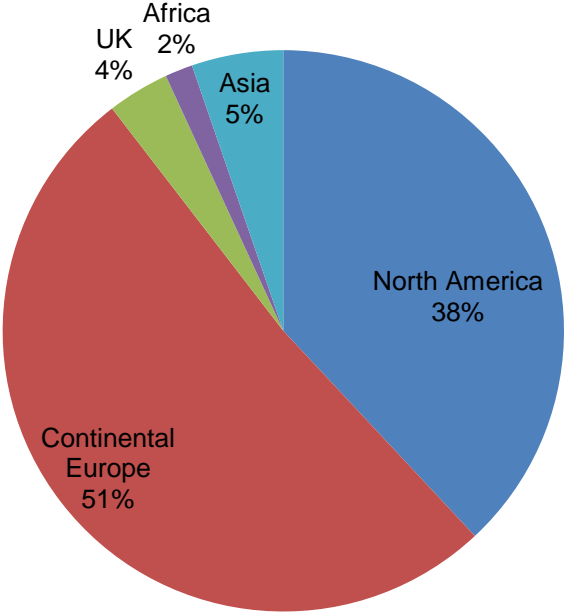
- Revenue increased 2% on a constant currency basis; 4% excluding the impact of disposals, and operating profit margin maintained
- 12% local currency growth in the North American retail practice reflects improving demand and our market strength in this sector
- Demand in France remained weak, but broadly stable revenues and with a rightsized headcount following action in 2013
- Good progress in other European operations (UK and Germany) and in Asia (China and Japan)
- Strong capabilities in key global verticals and a growing market position in consulting around digital transformation

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Revenue	181.9	188.5
Operating profit	13.4	13.8
Operating profit margin %	7.4%	7.3%
Employees	1,161	1,227

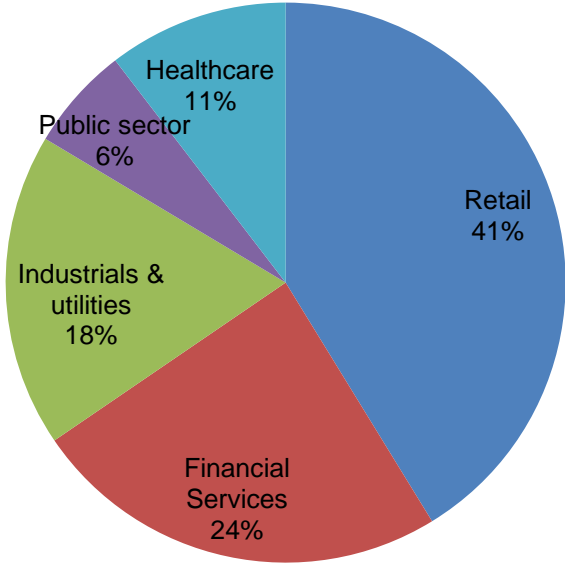
# Kurt Salmon



### Revenue by delivery location



### Revenue by industry vertical



# Alexander Proudfoot

## > Weakness being addressed

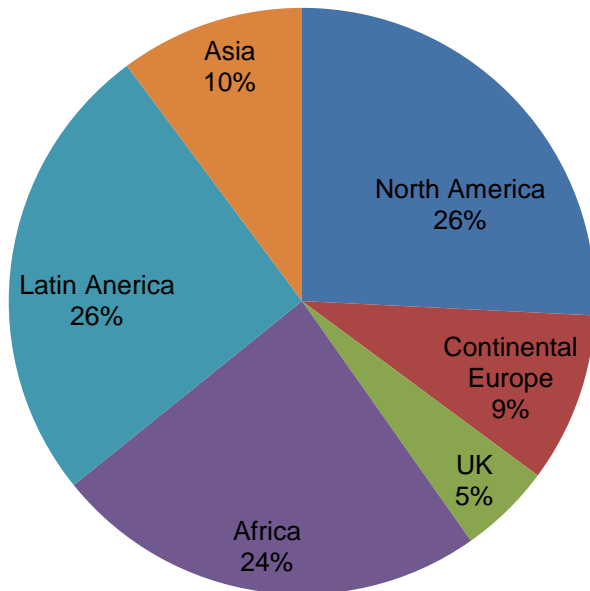
	2014 £m	2013 £m
Revenue	60.9	68.8
Operating (loss)/profit	(1.6)	7.4
Operating profit margin %	-2.6%	10.8%
Employees	327	332

- Weaker revenue and profit performance as expected and highlighted in October trading update, and exacerbated by currency headwinds
- Global natural resources practices established during 2014 - revenues from this sector represents more than half total revenues
- Global capabilities - nearly 60% of 2014 revenue derived from projects delivered (rather than sold) outside North America and Western Europe
- Change initiatives launched in 2014 are progressing well and will continue in 2015
- Alexander Proudfoot has a compelling and distinctive offering - we are building a stronger growth platform for the future

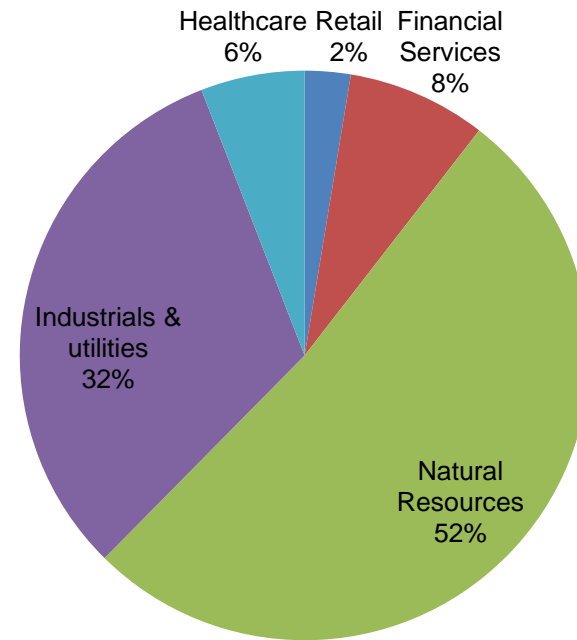
# Alexander Proudfoot



## Revenue by delivery location



## Revenue by industry vertical



# Prospects

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- Good start to the year for Kurt Salmon, with continuing strong demand in North America, stability in France and progress elsewhere
- Kurt Salmon order book slightly higher than the same period last year
- Likely some negative margin impact in Kurt Salmon in 2015 as we increase the pace of recruitment
- Satisfactory start to 2015 for Alexander Proudfoot, current order book slightly lower but a promising pipeline of opportunities at this stage
- New and enhanced Alexander Proudfoot offerings have had some recent success with clients. Investment and change initiatives continuing in 2015
- Recent shifts in exchange rates likely to have some impact on MCG's reported results in 2015 compared with 2014



# Appendices

# Major office locations





# Overview of MCG

## > Management Consulting Group PLC

- Listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1987 as Alexander Proudfoot
- Name changed to Management Consulting Group in 2000
- Acquired Ineum Consulting in 2006 and Kurt Salmon Associates in 2007
- Now operates through two independently managed practices
  - Alexander Proudfoot
  - Kurt Salmon
- About 1,500 employees worldwide
- Small head office team in London manages PLC and some group-wide functions
- Major shareholders are Henderson (18%), BlueGem (25%) and employees/directors (c14%)
- Our strategy is to grow revenues and margins in the two existing businesses

# Kurt Salmon



Leading global  
consulting  
business



- A management consulting business
- Established in 2010, from two key predecessor businesses:
  - Ineum Consulting
    - the former Deloitte consulting practice in France, acquired by MCG in 2006
  - Kurt Salmon Associates
    - founded in 1935, acquired by MCG in 2007
    - US headquartered global business focusing on retail clients
- Headquartered in Paris and New York, and operating in Europe, North America and Asia
- Serves clients in:
  - Retail and consumer goods
  - Financial services
- Also strong national practices, eg healthcare in the US, public sector in France

# Alexander Proudfoot

> Focus on  
operational  
improvements

**ALEXANDER PROUDFOOT**  
*people • productivity • profitability*

- Operational improvement business
  - Revenue / productivity increase and cost reduction
- Founded in 1946, has completed more than 16,000 projects across the globe
- Headquartered in Atlanta, offices in North America, Europe, South Africa, Brazil, Chile and Hong Kong
- Strengths in natural resources, manufacturing, and financial services
- Global delivery capability, and growing presence in emerging markets
- Distinctive sales and delivery model
- Projects are typically large scale, £1-2m each