HAVAS SPORTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



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COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

G Bailly

D Delport A E Pettett

P A Frampton-Calero

Secretary

A J Ross

Company number

04395472

Registered office

The HKX Building

Three Pancras Square

London UK N1C 4AG

Auditor

Constantin

25 Hosier Lane

London UK

EC1A 9LQ

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of sports marketing services and the activation of sponsorship rights. There have not been any significant changes in this activity in the year under review, nor are any likely changes anticipated in the forthcoming year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of financial risks, including credit risk, currency risk, cash flow and liquidity risk, and market risk

Credit risk: The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amount presented in the balance sheet is net of allowances for doubtful receivables. The company manages this risk by continually monitoring the status of its debtors and client list. Credit checks are made and appropriate credit insurance may be taken out in respect of specific customers, or payment terms are altered where no insurance can be obtained.

Currency risk: The company's reporting currency is GBP but it transacts in other currencies including the US Dollar and Euro. The company's revenues, costs and operating profits may be affected by fluctuations in value between GBP and the other foreign currencies. The company maintains bank accounts denominated in its major trading currencies and wherever possible matches foreign currency income and expenses in order to minimise its foreign currency exposures.

Cash flow & liquidity risk: The company monitors its working capital and available cash carefully. The company ensures that it has sufficient funds available to settle its liabilities as they fall due.

Market risk: The company operates in a highly competitive market which is a continuing risk to the company as existing clients could be lost to competitors. The company manages this risk by providing bespoke value-added services to its clients, and by building and maintaining strong relationships.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider turnover and operating profit to be the company's key financial performance indicators (KPIs). In 2016 the company's turnover increased by £1,408,000 to £7,976,000, although this was mostly offset by additional cost of sales of £1,224,000. Operating profits decreased by £1,077,000 in total, primarily as a result of higher staff costs of £399,000 and one-off redundancy payments accrued at the end of 2016 of £640,000.

Future developments

The director's main objectives are to increase turnover and profitability by growing the company's client base, operational excellence and cost control, and through greater collaboration between the company and its partners agencies across the Havas group, following the opening of the Havas Village in central London in the first quarter of 2017.

On behalf of the board

A E Pettett Director

2 5 SEP 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A S Rhymer

(Resigned 29 February 2016)

G Bailly

D Delport

A E Pettett

P A Frampton-Calero

P M D Avery

(Resigned 9 January 2017)

D W Poynton

(Appointed 1 March 2016 and resigned 30 June 2017)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

A final dividend of £444,000 was paid during 2016 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2015. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend in respect of the current year.

Auditor

The auditor, Constantin, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to include in the company's strategic report certain information in respect of the company's principal activities and future prospects, and the company's principal risks and uncertainties which would otherwise be contained in the directors' report in accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch.7.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

A E Pettett Director

2 5 SEP 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HAVAS SPORTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Havas Sports Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HAVAS SPORTS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Peter Smith FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Constantin

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

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25 Johnh 2017.

25 Hosier Lane London UK EC1A 9LQ

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover Cost of sales	3	7,976 (4 ,790)	6,568 (3,566)
Gross profit		3,186	3,002
Administrative expenses		(3,891)	(2,630)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(705)	372
Interest receivable and similar income	6	5	4
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(700)	376
Taxation	7	132	(78)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	15	(568)	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

·	2016 £000	2015 £000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(568)	298
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(568)	298

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current assets					
Work in progress	9	541		219	
Debtors	10	2,916		10,355	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,147		1,500	
		4,604		12,074	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(4,932)		(11,390)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(328)		684 ====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		1		1
Profit and loss reserves	15		(329)		683
Total equity			(328)		684

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .2.5. SEP...2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

E Pettett
Director

Company Registration No. 04395472

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2015		1	385	386
Year ended 31 December 2015: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Balance at 31 December 2015			298 683	298
Year ended 31 December 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	8	<u>-</u>	(568) (444)	(568) (444)
Balance at 31 December 2016		1	(329)	(328)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Havas Sports Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The HKX Building, Three Pancras Square, London, UK, N1C 4AG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a "qualifying company" for the purposes of FRS102 and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemption relating to the provision of a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (b) and the disclosure of the total compensation paid to key management personnel in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (e).

In accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A, transactions entered into by the company and other wholly owned members of the Havas S.A. group are not disclosed within the notes to the financial statements.

1.2 Going concern

The directors of Havas S.A.; the ultimate parent company, have confirmed that they will support the company to enable it to meet its third party liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements, accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses incurred that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment Computer equipment

straight line over 3 years straight line over 3 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Work in progress

Work in progress are stated at cost, less any provision for amounts incurred which may not be recovered. Cost comprises direct materials and labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the work in progress to their present location and condition.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. At subsequent reporting periods, the basic financial assets receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration that the company expects to receive.

Basic financial assets that constitute financing transactions, in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.13, are measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial assets that meet the conditions in FRS102 paragraph 11.8 (b) are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, and loans from fellow group companies that are payable within one year or less, other than those that constitute a financing transaction in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.13, are initially recognised at the transaction price and, except for those financial liabilities that meet the conditions in FRS102 paragraph 11.8 (b), are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration that the company expects to pay.

Basic financial liabilities that constitute a financing transaction in accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.13 are measured at the present value of the future disbursements discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities that meet the conditions in FRS102 paragraph 11.8 (b) are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at the amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of the cumulative timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, or to receive more, tax, have occurred at that date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profit and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets, including unrelieved tax losses carried forward, are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that on the balance of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation differences are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

ker analysed by geographical market Kingdom States of America It the world	2016 £000 5,802 1,720 454	£000 4,148 2,190
Kingdom e States of America	£000 5,802 1,720	£000 4,148 2,190 226
Kingdom e States of America	£000 5,802 1,720	2,190 226
States of America	5,802 1,720	4,148 2,190 226
States of America	1,720	226
States of America	1,720	2,190 226
States of America	·	226
f the world	-	4
	7,976	6,568
ting (loss)/profit		
7 (7) P	2016	2015
ing (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£000	£000
nge (gains) / losses	(114)	21
	17	15
al statements	===	===
	ting (loss)/profit ting (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): tinge (gains) / losses ayable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's al statements	ing (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): £000 age (gains) / losses ayable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Employees	====	<u>27</u>
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2016	2015
	000£	£000
Wages and salaries	1,638	1,295
Social security costs	206	154
Pension costs	15	11
	1,859	1,460
		===
Redundancy payments made or committed	640	88
	==	===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Employees	(C	ontinued)
	The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company during the year.	ear ended 31 I	December
6	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Interest income	•	4
	Interest on bank deposits	5 ====	===
7	Taxation		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Current tax	(124)	78
•	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(134) 1	. 76
	Total current tax	(133)	79
	Deferred tax		
,	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(1)
	Total deferred tax		<u></u>
	Total deletted tax		(1)
	Total tax (credit)/charge .	(132)	78
			=
	The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/c on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	harge for the y	ear based
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	discovery for the street		070
	(Loss)/profit before taxation	(700) ====	376
	Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in	(4.40)	
	the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(140) 6	76 2
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate	1	-
	Taxation for the year	(132)	 78
	iaxadon for the year	(132) ===	===

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8	Dividends		
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Final paid	444	-
		444	
9	Mark in presures		-
3	Work in progress	2016	2015
		£000	£000
			2000
	Work in progress	541	219
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
10	Debtors		
	A	2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000
	Trade debtors	521	3,806
	Corporation tax recoverable	161	-
	Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	1,713	5,791
	Other debtors	2	465
	Prepayments and accrued income	497	270
		2,894	10,332
	Deferred tax asset (note 11)	22	23
		2,916	10,355
			

The financial assets held at amortised cost at 31 December 2016 amount to £2,236,000 (2015 - £10,062,000).

11 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets	Assets
	_. 2016	2015
Balances:	£000	£000
ACAs	17	18
Short term timing differences	5	5
•	22	23

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11	Deferred taxation	(0	Continued)
	Movements in the year:		2016 £000
	Liability/(Asset) at 1 January 2016 Charge to profit or loss		(23 1
	Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2016		(22
	The company expects the deferred tax asset that it is recognising in rallowances to decrease by £1,000 in the next twelve months. The exact depend on the actual capital allowances that the company claims and the cin the year in respect of its existing fixed assets.	amount of the mov	vement will
	The company does not expect the carried forward deferred tax asset that is term timing differences to change in the next twelve months. The actual mov or not all or some of the general provisions carried forward at the balar released in the forthcoming year.	ement will depend	on whether
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Trade creditors	165	6,200
	Amount due to parent undertaking	4 700	39
	Amounts due to fellow group undertakings Corporation tax	1,799 -	3,094 50
	Other taxation and social security	27	
	Other creditors	85	98
	Accruals and deferred income	2,856	1,909
		4,932	11,390
	The financial liabilities held at amortised cost at 31 December 2016 at £9,431,000).	mount to £2,049,00	00 (2015 -
13	Share capital		
		2016	2015
	Ordinary share capital	£000	£000
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,053 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14	Retirement benefit schemes		
	Defined contribution schemes	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	15	11

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

15 Profit and loss reserves

	£000	£000
At the beginning of the year	683	385
(Loss)/profit for the year	(568)	298
Dividends	(444)	-
At the end of the war	(220)	
At the end of the year	(329)	683
	===	====

16 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company and certain group undertakings participate in the Havas UK Limited group banking facility. In connection therewith, each of the members of the group have given unlimited cross guarantees. The directors do not expect any loss to the company to arise in respect of the foregoing guarantees.

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with rotated parties	Sales of services		Purchases of services	
	2016 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2015 £000
Other related parties	55	161	146	1
		464	446	
	55 ——	161 ——	146 ====	===

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2016 £000	2015 £000	
Other related parties	2000		
Other related parties			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

17 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

		Amounts owed by related parties 2016		Amounts owed by related parties 2015	
	Balance £000	Net £000	Balance £000	Net £000	
Other related parties	28	28	161	161	
		28	161	161	

18 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company and controlling party is Havas Shared Services Ltd, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England & Wales. The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Havas S.A., which is incorporated in France.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Havas S.A., whose financial statements are available in English and in French from Havas S.A., 29/30 quai de Dion Bouton, F92817 Puteaux Cedex, France, and from the Havas website at www.havas.com/finance.