2015 consolidated financial statements

1. Consolidated Income Statement

(In € million)		12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Revenue	**Note 2**	**1,227.0**	**1,149.3**
Personnel expenses	Note 3	(504.1)	(474.7)
Operating expenses	Note 4	(548.0)	(504.3)
Operating margin		**174.9**	**170.3**
% of revenue		**14.3%**	**14.8%**
Other operating income and expenses	Note 5	(26.8)	(19.7)
Operating income		**148.1**	**150.6**
% of revenue		**12.1%**	**13.1%**
Financial expenses		(9.5)	(14.4)
Financial income		3.6	7.0
Net financial income	Note 6	(5.9)	(7.4)
Net income before tax		**142.2**	**143.2**
Tax charge	Notes 7-8	(38.8)	(41.0)
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates		-	(1.8)
Net income		**103.4**	**100.4**
Of which:			
- attributable to owners of the parent		**103.4**	**100.4**

(in € and number of shares)			
Net income - Attributable to owners of the parent			
Weighted average number of shares		131,926,588	92,032,482
Basic earnings per share	**Note 9**	**0.78**	**1.09**
Diluted weighted average number of shares		132,046,056	92,032,482
Diluted earnings per share	**Note 9**	**0.78**	**1.09**

2. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(In € million)		12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Net income		**103.4**	**100.4**
Other comprehensive income			
- to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**45.9**	**4.3**
Change in fair value of available for sale financial assets	Note 13	44.9	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1.2	4.3
Deferred tax on items recyclable recognized directly on equity	Note 13	(0.2)	-
- not reclassified to profit or loss (non-recyclable):		**9.6**	**(10.3)**
Actuarial gains and losses generated in the period on defined benefit plan		13.7	(14.6)
Deferred tax on items non-recyclable recognized directly		(4.1)	4.3
Total other comprehensive income		**55.5**	**(6.0)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**158.9**	**94.4**
Of which:			
- attributable to owners of the parent		**158.9**	**94.4**

3. Consolidated statements of financial position

(In € million) **ASSETS**		**12 months ended 31 December 2015**	**12 months ended 31 December 2014**
Goodwill	Note 10	380.1	374.8
Intangible assets	Note 11	123.7	105.0
Tangible assets	Note 12	66.2	72.6
Non-current financial assets	Note 13	56.4	9.0
Deferred tax assets	Note 8	45.0	57.1
Total non-current assets		**671.4**	**618.5**
Trade accounts and notes receivables	Note 14	242.6	263.8
Current taxes		4.4	6.8
Other current assets	Note 15	77.0	56.6
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 16	353.3	215.6
Total current assets		**677.3**	**542.8**
Total assets		**1 348.7**	**1 161.3**

(In € million) **LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**		**12 months ended 31 December 2015**	**12 months ended 31 December 2014**
Common stock		89.6	89.6
Additional paid-in capital		241.6	241.6
Consolidated retained earnings		380.3	224.9
Translation adjustments		(26.2)	(27.4)
Net income attributable to the owners of the parent		103.4	100.4
Total shareholders' equity		**788.7**	**629.1**
Provisions for pensions and similar benefits	Note 18	79.5	83.6
Non-current provisions	Note 19	4.7	5.7
Borrowings	Note 20	1.5	1.9
Deferred tax liabilities	Note 8	7.2	9.8
Other non-current liabilities		0.4	0.4
Total non-current liabilities		**93.3**	**101.4**
Trade accounts and notes payables	Note 21	189.0	187.3
Current taxes		31.8	31.7
Current provisions	Note 19	5.4	5.3
Current portion of borrowings	Note 20	28.5	10.6
Other current liabilities	Note 22	212.0	195.9
Total current liabilities		**466.7**	**430.8**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**1 348.7**	**1 161.3**

4. Consolidated cash flow statement

(In € million)		12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Profit before tax		**142.2**	**143.2**
Depreciation of assets	Note 4	50.8	43.6
Net charge / (release) to operating provisions		5.8	(1.3)
Net charge / (release) to financial provisions		1.8	2.0
Net charge / (release) to other operating provisions		7.4	2.1
Customer relationships & Patent amortization		3.5	3.5
Losses / (gains) on disposals of fixed assets		0.6	1.7
Net charge for equity-based compensation		3.0	1.3
Net cost of financial debt	Note 6	1.4	2.2
Cash from operating activities before change in working capital requirement, financial interest and taxes		**216.6**	**198.3**
Taxes paid		(29.9)	(34.5)
Change in working capital requirement		11.9	22.8
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		**198.7**	**186.6**
Payment for tangible and intangible assets		(67.0)	(68.9)
Proceeds from disposals of tangible and intangible assets		0.1	-
Net operating investments		**(66.9)**	**(68.9)**
Amounts paid for acquisitions and long-term investments		(2.0)	(1.4)
Proceeds from disposals of financial investments		0.1	0.2
Net long-term investments		(1.9)	(1.2)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		**(68.8)**	**(70.1)**
Capital Increase		-	1.8
Capital increase subscribed by non-controlling interests		-	246.3
Purchase of shares		(2.4)	-
Dividends paid to owners of the parent		-	(45.1)
Liabilities towards shareholders		-	(11.6)
New borrowings	Note 20	-	0.2
New finance lease	Note 20	0.1	0.2
Repayment of long and medium-term borrowings	Note 20	(0.9)	(71.1)
Net cost of financial debt paid		(1.4)	(2.2)
Other flows related to financing activities		(0.1)	(28.9)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		**(4.6)**	**89.6**
Increase / (decrease) in net cash and cash equivalents		**125.3**	**206.1**
Opening net cash and cash equivalents		**205.6**	**2.5**
Increase / (decrease) in net cash and cash equivalents	Note 16	125.3	206.1
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(5.7)	(3.0)
Closing net cash and cash equivalents	**Note 16**	**325.2**	**205.6**

5. Consolidated statement of changes in shareholder's equity

(In € million)	Number of shares at period-end (thousands)	Common Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings			Net income	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	Total shareholders' equity
				Retained earnings	Business combination impact	Translation adjustments			
At January 1st, 2014	**11,622**	**78.8**	**20.2**	**339.0**	**(189.2)**	**(31.7)**	**118.5**	**335.6**	**335.6**
* Change in Share nominal value	104,596	-	-					0.0	-
* Common stock issued	15,708	10.8	240.8					251.6	251.6
* Appropriation of prior period net income				118.5			(118.5)	0.0	-
* Dividends paid to the shareholders			(19.4)	(25.7)				(45.1)	- 45.1
* Equity-based compensation				1.3				1.3	1.3
* Scope Changes					(11.6)			(11.6)	- 11.6
* Other				2.9				2.9	2.9
Transactions with owners	120,304.0	10.8	221.4	97.0	(11.6)	-	(118.5)	199.1	199.1
* Net income							100.4	100.4	100.4
* Other comprehensive income				(10.3)		4.3		(6.0)	(6.0)
Total comprehensive income for the period				(10.3)	-	4.3	100.4	94.4	94.4
At December 31st, 2014	**131,926**	**89.6**	**241.6**	**425.7**	**(200.8)**	**(27.4)**	**100.4**	**629.1**	**629.1**
* Appropriation of prior period net income				100.4			(100.4)	-	-
* Equity-based compensation				3.0				3.0	3.0
* Other				(2.3)				(2.3)	(2.3)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	101.1	-	-	(100.4)	0.7	0.7
* Net income							103.4	103.4	103.4
* Other comprehensive income				54.3		1.2		55.5	55.5
Total comprehensive income for the period				54.3	-	1.2	103.4	158.9	158.9
At December 31st, 2015	**131,926**	**89.6**	**241.6**	**581.1**	**(200.8)**	**(26.2)**	**103.4**	**788.7**	**788.7**

6. Appendices to the consolidated financial statements

6.1 General information

Worldline SA, the Worldline Group's parent company, is a public limited company under French law whose registered office is located at 80, Quai Voltaire, 95870 Bezons, France. The company is registered with the Registry of Commerce and Companies of Pontoise under the reference 378 901 946 RCS Pontoise. Worldline SA shares are traded on the Euronext Paris market under ISIN code FR0011981968. The shares are not listed on any other stock exchange and Worldline SA is the only listed company in the Group. The company is administrated by a board of directors.

Worldline is a European leader and a global market player in the electronic payment and transactional services sector. Worldline activities are organized around three axes: Merchant Services & Terminals, Financial processing & Software Licensing and Mobility & e-Transactional Services.

Worldline SA is majority-owned by Atos SE, its parent company, whose shares are traded on the Euronext Paris market, under ISIN Code FR0000051732.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22th, 2016. The consolidated financial statements will then be submitted to the approval of the general meeting of shareholders scheduled to take place on May 2016.

6.2 Accounting rules and policies

Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to European Regulation No. 1606/2002 of July 19th, 2002, the consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31st, 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the applicable international accounting standards, as endorsed by the European Union as at December 31st, 2015. The international standards comprise the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the International Accounting Standards (IAS), the interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

Accounting policies applied by the Group comply with those standards and interpretations, which can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_en.htm

As of December 31st, 2015 the accounting standards and interpretations endorsed by the European Union are similar to the compulsory standards and interpretations published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Consequently, the Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS standards and interpretations, as published by the IASB.

The new standards, interpretations or amendments whose application was mandatory for the Group effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1st, 2015 had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements:

- The retrospective application of IFRIC 21 "Levies", which describes the criteria for recognizing a liability for levies other than income tax, had no material impact on the Group's consolidated profit for the Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. The impact of IFRIC 21 on the Group Equity as of January 1st 2014 and January 1, 2015 has not been restated;
- Defined Benefits Plans : Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19);
- Annual improvement to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle;
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011–2013 cycle.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards published in 2015 are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1st, 2015 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Worldline Group has not early applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated statements.

New or amended standards	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on consolidated financial statements
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective foe annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Worldline Group is expecting a limited impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9 given the nature of its activities.
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with customers	IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programs. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Worldline Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15.

The following other new or amended standards issued in 2015 are not expected to have a significant impact on Worldline Group's consolidated financial statements and potentially applicable to the group consolidated financial statements:

- Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11);
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38);
- Investment Entities : Applying the Consolidated Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28);
- Disclosure Initiative (Amendment to IAS 1);
- Annual improvement to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle. .

These consolidated financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Group's functional currency. All figures are presented in € millions with one decimal.

The policies set out below have been applied in consistency with all years presented.

Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense in the financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the closing date. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that may result in significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are essentially related to:

Goodwill impairment tests

The Group tests at least annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policies stated below. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units are determined based on value-in-use calculations or on their fair value reduced by the costs of sales. These calculations require the use of estimates as described in Note 10 "Goodwill".

Revenue recognition and associated costs on long-term contracts

Revenue recognition and associated costs, including forecast losses on completion are measured according to policies stated below. Total projected contract costs are based on various operational assumptions such as forecast volume or variance in the delivery costs that have a direct influence on the level of revenue and possible forecast losses on completion that are recognized.

Capitalization of development costs

The Group recognizes development costs corresponding to technical solutions developed for its own use, for some customers or made available to a group of customers. The criteria to recognize such assets requires some judgment and a global overview of the amount of costs that can be capitalized. Such capitalized development costs are amortized over their estimated average life (Cf. Note on accounting rules "Intangible assets other than goodwill" & Note 11 "Intangible assets").

Consolidation methods

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled directly or indirectly by the Group. Control is defined by the ability to govern the financial and operating policies generally, but not systematically, consolidated with a shareholding of more than 50 percent of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, the power to appoint the majority of the members of the governing bodies and the existence of veto rights are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from the consolidation from the date on which control ceases.

Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally, but not systematically, accompanying a shareholding of between 20 and 50 percent of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method.

Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

The balance sheets of companies based outside the euro zone are translated at closing exchange rates. Income statement items are translated based on average exchange rate for the period. Balance sheet and income statement translation adjustments arising from a change in exchange rates are recognized as a separate component of equity under "Translation adjustments".

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of that foreign entity and translated into euro at the closing date.

The Group does not consolidate any entity operating in a hyperinflationary economy.

Translation of transactions denominated in foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement under the heading "Other financial income and expenses", except where hedging accounting is applied.

Revenue recognition

Services

Services constitute the major part of the revenue of the Group.

Revenues arising from transactional activities, particularly in the area of payments are recognized over the period during which the treatment has been completed.

The proceeds from subscriptions are recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the contract.

Revenues for development projects and/or migration of platform with customers are recognized as and when the service is performed, based on the stage of completion when the outcome can be determined reliably. The percentage of completion is determined by comparing the cumulative costs incurred, on a given date, with the expected total costs of the contract. Benefits from these contracts are recorded in the balance sheet under "Trade accounts and notes receivables" for the share of proceeds to be received and under "Other current liabilities" for the portion of deferred revenue. When the outcome of a fixed price contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred probably recoverable.

Income relating to other services performed on behalf of clients is recognized at the completion of the service.

The Group may sign in some cases service contracts with multiple elements, which may include a combination of different services:

- Revenue is recognized separately for each of the elements when they are separately identifiable.
- A set of contracts is combined and treated as a single contract when the group of contracts is negotiated as a single package, the contracts are so closely interrelated that they are, in fact, part of a single project with an overall margin and that the contracts are performed concurrently or following one another without interruption.

The Group performs regularly and in special circumstances, profitability studies on service contracts to determine whether the latest estimates of revenue, costs and percentage of completion need to be revised. If these estimates indicate that the contract will be unprofitable, a provision for loss is recorded immediately covering the loss in its entirety.

Payment terminals

Revenues from the sale of payment terminals installed by the technical staff of the company are recognized at the time of installation. In the event that payment terminals are only delivered to a wholesaler, the income from their sale is recognized at the time of delivery of goods in accordance with the Incoterm agreed.

Income from the rental of terminals merchants is recognized over the term of the contract. A similar recognition of revenues from maintenance contracts is applied, that is to say, spread over the contract period.

Agent

When the Group acts as an agent between the client and the supplier, revenue is accounted for net of suppliers' billings. Factors generally considered to determine whether or not the Group acts as an agent include contractual liability towards the client, the responsibility for credit risk and the risk level of service and added value to services or products provided by the supplier.

The "Merchant Services & Terminals" external revenue is presented net of interchange bank commissions received on behalf credit card companies.

Operating margin and Operating Margin before Depreciation and Amortization (OMDA)

The underlying operating performance on the Group ongoing business is presented within operating margin, while unusual operating income/expenses are separately itemised and presented below the operating margin, in line with the ANC (Autorité des Normes Comptables) recommendation n°2013- 03 (issued on November 7th, 2013) regarding the financial statements presentation.

The Operating Margin before Depreciation and Amortization is based on Operating margin minus items without impact on the cash flows from operations and excluding amortization and depreciation.

Other operating income and expenses

"Other operating income and expenses" covers income or expense items that are unusual, and infrequent. They are presented below the operating margin.

Classification of charges to (or release from) restructuring and rationalization and associated costs provisions in the income statement depends on the nature of the plan:

- Plans directly in relation with operations are classified within the "Operating margin";
- Plans related to business combinations or qualified as unusual and infrequent are classified in the "Other operating expenses";
- If a restructuring plan qualifies for "Other operating expenses", the related real estate rationalization & associated costs expenses regarding premises and buildings is also presented in "Other operating expenses".

"Other operating income and expenses" also include major litigations, and capital gains and losses on the disposal of tangible and intangible assets, significant impairment losses on assets other than financial assets, the amortization of the Customer Relationships, or any other item that is infrequent and unusual.

Current and deferred taxes

The income tax charge includes current and deferred tax expenses. Deferred tax is calculated wherever temporary differences occur between the tax base and the consolidated base of assets and liabilities, using the liability method. The deferred tax is valued using the enacted tax rate at the closing date that will be in force when the temporary differences reverse.

In case of change in tax rate, the deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted counterpart the income statement except if those change related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off at the taxable entity, when there is a legal right to offset. Deferred tax assets corresponding to temporary differences and tax losses carried over forward are recognized when they are considered to be recoverable during their validity period, based on historical and forecast information.

Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences relating to goodwill are recognized, to the extent they do not arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are tested for impairment at least annually at the closing date, based on December actuals, business plans and impairment test data.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income (attributable to owners of the parent), by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Treasury shares are not taken into account in the calculation in the basic or diluted earnings per share.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income (attributable to owners of the parent), adjusted for the financial cost (net of tax) of dilutive debt instruments, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, plus the average number of shares which, according to the share buyback method, would have been outstanding had all the issued dilutive instruments been converted.

Presentation rules of current assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities classified as current are expected to be realized, used or settled during the normal cycle of operations, which can extend beyond 12 months following period-end. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. Current assets and liabilities, excluding the current portion of borrowings, financial receivables and provisions represent the Group’s working capital requirement.

Business combination and goodwill

A business combination may involve the purchase of another entity, the purchase of all the net assets of another entity or the purchase of some of the net assets of another entity that together form one or more businesses.

Major services contracts involving staff and asset transfers that enable the Group to develop or significantly improve its competitive position within a business or a geographical sector are accounted for as business combinations.

Valuation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed of newly acquired subsidiaries

Business combinations are accounted for according to the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in exchange for control of the acquired entity is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Direct transaction costs related to a business combination are charged in the income statement when incurred.

During the first consolidation, all the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary acquired are measured at their fair value.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, of the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and of the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Goodwill is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGU) for the purpose of impairment testing. Goodwill is allocated to those CGU that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Group at which management monitors goodwill.
A CGU is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. CGUs correspond to Global Business Lines defined by IFRS 8.

The recoverable value of a CGU is based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use determined using the discounted cash-flows method. When this value is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the operating income.

Goodwill is subject to an impairment test performed at least annually by comparing its carrying amount to its recoverable amount at the closing date based on December actuals and latest 3 year plan, or more often whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount could not be recoverable.

Such events and circumstances include but are not limited to:

- Significant deviance of economic performance of the asset when compared with budget;
- Significant worsening of the asset's economic environment;
- Loss of a major client;
- Significant increase in interest rates.

Intangible assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets other than goodwill consist primarily of software and user rights acquired directly by the Group, software and customer relationships acquired in relation with a business combination as well as internally developed IT solutions.

No intangible asset arising from research (or from the research phase of an internal project) shall be recognized. Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) shall be recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) shall be recognized if, and only if, an entity can demonstrate all of the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- Its intention to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it,
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset,
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits,
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and,
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development expenses correspond to assets developed for the own use of the group, to specific implementation projects for some customers or innovative technical solutions made available to a group of customers. These projects are subject to a case-by-case analysis to ensure they meet the appropriate criteria for capitalization. Are capitalized as development costs only those directly attributable to create produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Development expenses that are capitalized are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over a useful life between 3 and 12 years, of which two categories can be identified:

- For internal software development with fast technology serving activities with shorter business cycle and contract duration, the period of amortization will be between 3 and 7 years, the standard scenario being set at 5 years in line with the standard contract duration;
- For internal software development with slow technology obsolescence serving activities with long business cycle and contract duration, the period of amortization will be between 5 and 12 years with a standard scenario at 7 years. It is typically the case for large mutualized payment platforms.

The customer relationships recognised as a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3, are valued as per the multi-period excess earning method that consists in summing future operating margins attributable to contracts, after tax and capital employed.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life in operating margin. Customer relationships and patents acquired in a business combination, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life, generally not exceeding 10 years; their related depreciation are recorded as other operating expenses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the following expected useful lives:

- Buildings 20 years
- Fixtures and fittings 5 to 10 years
- Computer hardware 3 to 5 years
- Vehicles 4 years
- Office furniture and equipment 5 to 10 years

Leases

Asset leases where the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the assets' useful life and the lease term.

The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statements of financial position as a liability arising from a lease financing. Payments under the leases are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the debt arising from the lease so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized directly in profit or loss unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the general method used by the Group for accounting for borrowing costs.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are expensed linearly throughout the duration of the lease.

Terminals leases are treated as an operating lease and their revenue is recognized according to the accounting rules described in this note.

Impairment of assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period of the financial information, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If it is not possible to assess the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If a reasonable and consistent method of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to cash-generating units individually; otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation method can be determined.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the estimated recoverable amount (or cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Financial assets non current and current assets

Financial assets non current and current assets are accounted for at trade date.

Assets securitization programs, in which the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred assets, do not qualify for de-recognition. A financial liability for the consideration received is recognized. The transferred assets and the financial liability are valued at their amortized costs.

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity investments in non-consolidated entities. They are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. When an available-for-sale financial asset is sold or impaired; the cumulative fair value adjustment recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the income statement. For securities listed on an active market, fair value is considered to equal market value. If no active market exists, fair value is generally determined based on appropriate financial criteria for the specific security. If the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset cannot be reliably measured, it is recognized at cost.

Loans are part of non-current financial assets. Loans are recorded initially at their fair value and subsequently at their amortized value.

Currents assets and current Liabilities

Presentation rules

Assets and liabilities classified as current are expected to be realized, used or settled during the normal cycle of operations, which can extend beyond 12 months following period-end. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. Current assets and liabilities, excluding the current portion of borrowings, financial receivables and provisions represent the Group's working capital requirement.

Trade accounts and notes receivable

Trade accounts and notes receivable are recorded initially at their fair value and subsequently at their amortized value. The nominal value represents usually the initial fair value for trade accounts and notes receivable. In case of deferred payment over one year, where the effect is significant on fair value, trade accounts and notes receivables are discounted. Where appropriate, a provision is raised on an individual basis to take likely recovery problems into account.

Inventory

Inventory recognised under "Other current assets", which mainly consists in payment terminals, are assessed at the lower cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less estimated costs deemed necessary to sell. Inventory cost is determined according to the weighted average method and include the acquisition costs and incidental expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include cash at bank and financial instruments such as money market funds. Such financial instruments are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and have a short maturity, in general three months or less from the date of acquisition. Some instruments, such as term deposits, that have at inception a longer maturity but provide for early withdrawal and a capital guarantee may also be classified as cash equivalents under certain circumstances. Money market funds are recognized at their fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement under "Other financial income and expenses".

For entities having subscribed to the Group cash pooling agreement, the cash/debt balance sheet position which are linked to this agreement are mutualized and only the net position is presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of debt issuance costs. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized costs. The calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account interest payments and the amortization of the debt issuance costs.

Debt issuance costs are amortized in financial expenses over the life of the loan. The residual value of issuance costs for loans repaid in advance is expensed in the year of repayment.

Bank overdrafts are recorded in the current portion of borrowings.

Pensions and similar benefits

Employee benefits are granted by the Group through defined contribution and defined benefit plans. Costs relating to defined contribution costs are recognized in the income statement based on contributions paid or due in respect of the accounting period when the related services have been accomplished by beneficiaries.
The valuation of Group defined benefit obligation is based on a single actuarial method known as the "projected unit credit method". This method includes the formulation of specific assumptions, detailed in Note 18 "Pensions and similar benefits", which are periodically updated, in close liaison with external actuaries of the Group.

Plan assets usually held in separate legal entities are measured at their fair value, determined at closing.

The fair value of plan assets is determined based on valuations provided by the external custodians of pension funds and following complementary investigations carried-out when appropriate.

From one accounting period to the other, any difference between the projected and actual pension plan obligation and their related assets is actuarial differences. These actuarial differences may result either from changes in actuarial assumptions used, or from experience adjustments generated by actual developments differing, in the accounting period, from assumptions determined at the end of the previous accounting period. All actuarial gains and losses generated on post-employment benefit plans on the period are recognized in "other comprehensive income".

Benefit plans costs are recognized in the Group's "Operating Margin", except for interest costs on net obligations which are recognized in "other financial income and expenses".

Equity-based compensation

Stocks options are granted to management and certain employees at regular intervals. These equity-based compensations are measured at fair value at the grant date using the binomial option-pricing model. Changes in the fair value of options - taking into account assumptions such as personnel turnover and fulfilment of performance conditions - after the grant date have no impact on the initial valuation. The fair value of share options is recognized in "Personnel expenses" on a straight-line basis over the period during which those rights vest, using the straight-line method, with the offsetting credit recognized directly in equity.

Employee Share Purchase Plans offer employees the opportunity to invest in Group's shares at a discounted price. Shares are subject to a lock-up period restriction. Fair values of such plans are measured taking into account:

- The exercise price based on the average opening share prices quoted over the 20 trading days preceding the date of grant;
- The percent discount granted to employees;
- The number of free shares granted linked to the individual subscriptions
- The consideration of a lock-up restriction to the extent it affects the price that a knowledgeable, willing market participant would pay for that share; and
  The grant date: date on which the plan and its term and conditions, including the exercise price, is announced to employees.

Cf. Note 3 "Personnel expenses"

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Group has a present legal, regulatory, contractual or constructive obligation as a result of past events,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and
- The amount has been reliably quantified.

7. Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1 Significant event of the year

The Worldline Group announced on November 3 2015 an agreement with the Equens Group in order to join forces to reinforce the Worldline's leadership in payment services in Europe. Equens is a major player in payment services in Europe, based in Utrecht, with estimated 2015 revenues of 305 million euros[1]. This transaction will provide the enlarged Worldline Group with an extensive pan-European reach, with leading positions and a strong commercial presence in key countries (France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Nordics).

This transaction is structured in two steps:

- A share transaction for the Financial Processing activites, through a merger of the respective activities of the two Groups in Europe to create "Equens Worldline Company", which will be 63,6 % controlled by Worldline and 36,4 % by the current shareholders of Equens ;
- A cash transaction on the Commercial Acquiring activity, whereby Worldline will buy 100% of Paysquare from Equens for 72 million euros.

The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter of 2016 and is therefore not reflected in the 2015 financial statements of Worldline.

Note 2 Segment information by Global Business Line

According to IFRS 8, reported operating segments profits are based on internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, and is reconciled to Group profit or loss. The chief operating decision maker assesses segments profit or loss using a measure of operating profit. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the company CEO who makes strategic decisions.

The internal management reporting is designed on Global Business Lines (Merchant Services & Terminals, Financial Processing & Software Licensing and Mobility & e-Transactional Services). Global Business Lines have been determined by the Group as key indicators by the Chief operating decision maker. As a result and for IFRS 8 requirements, the Group discloses Global Business Lines (GBL) as operating segments. Each GBL is managed by a dedicated member of the Executive Committee.

The P&L indicators as well as the assets have been allocated according to these GBL segments. On OMDA, a part of the cost related to Global Structures has not been allocated by GBL. Regarding Group Assets, the shared assets not allocated by GBL primarily relate to shared infrastructure delivering mutualized services to those three GBL.

[1] *Net of interchange fees and also taking account the contractual terms of the renewed contracts with the Equens main shareholders.*

The geographical scope and the activities covered by each operating segment is the following:

Operating segments	Business divisions	Geographical areas
Merchant Services & Terminals	Commercial Acquiring , Private Label cards & Loyality Services, Online Services, Payment Terminals	Belgium, France, Germany, India, Luxembourg, Spain, The Netherlands and United Kingdom.
Financial Processing & Software Licensing	Issuing Processing, Acquiring Processing, Online Banking Services, Payment Software Licensing	Belgium, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Spain, Taiwan and The Netherlands.
Mobility & e-Transactional Services	e-Government Collection, e-Ticketing, e-Consumer & Mobility	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, France, Germany, Spain, and United Kingdom

Inter-segment transfers or transactions are entered into under normal commercial terms and conditions that would also be available to unrelated third parties.

No external customer generates more than 10% of total Group sales.

The operating segment information for the period was the following:

(In € million)	Merchant Services & Terminals	Financial processing & Software Licensing	Mobility & e-transactional services	**Total Group**
12 months ended 31 December 2015				
External revenue by Global Business Lines	**401.9**	**413.8**	**411.3**	**1,227.0**
% of Group revenue	32.8%	33.7%	33.5%	100.0%
12 months ended 31 December 2014				
External revenue by Global Business Lines	**373.8**	**396.1**	**379.4**	**1,149.3**
% of Group revenue	32.5%	34.5%	33.0%	100.0%

The "Merchant Services & Terminals" external revenue is presented net of interchange bank commissions received on behalf credit card companies.

(In € million)	Merchant Services & Terminals	Financial processing & Software Licensing	Mobility & e-transactional services	Global structures	**Total Group**
12 months ended 31 December 2015					
Operating Margin before Depreciation and Amortization (OMDA)	**77.8**	**107.7**	**68.3**	**(18.5)**	**235.3**
% revenue	19.4%	26.0%	16.6%	-1.5%	19.2%
12 months ended 31 December 2014					
Operating Margin before Depreciation and Amortization (OMDA)	**80.8**	**99.6**	**51.9**	**(17.2)**	**215.1**
% revenue	21.6%	25.2%	13.7%	-1.5%	18.7%

Operating margin before depreciation and amortization (OMDA) represents the underlying operational performance of the current business and is determined as follows:

(In € million)	**12 months ended 31 December 2015**	**12 months ended 31 December 2014**
Operating margin	**174,9**	**170,3**
+ Depreciation of fixed assets	50,8	43,6
+ Net book value of assets sold/written off	0,7	1,2
+ Charge for equity-based compensation	3,0	1,3
+/- Net charge/(release) of pension provisions	5,2	2,0
+/- Net charge/(release) of provisions	0,6	(3,3)
OMDA	**235,3**	**215,1**

The assets detailed above by Global Business Lines are reconciled to total assets as follows:

(In € million)	Merchant Services & Terminals	Financial processing & Software Licensing	Mobility & e-transactional services	Shared (Not allocated) *	**Total Group**
12 months ended 31 December 2015					
Total fixed assets by Global Business Lines	**292.1**	**159.9**	**51.7**	**66.3**	**570.0**
Goodwill	**221.0**	**132.1**	**27.0**	**-**	**380.1**
% of Group goodwill	58.1%	34.8%	7.1%	-	100.0%
Other intangible assets	**59.6**	**26.1**	**19.6**	**18.4**	**123.7**
Tangible assets	**11.5**	**1.7**	**5.1**	**47.9**	**66.2**

(*) Part of intangible and tangible assets are not directly attributable to one single Global Business Line as they are mutualized assets usable and shared between the three GBL.

(In € million)	Merchant Services & Terminals	Financial processing & Software Licensing	Mobility & e-transactional services	Shared (Not allocated *)	**Total Group**
12 months ended 31 December 2014					
Total fixed assets by Global Business Lines	**278.0**	**147.7**	**51.8**	**74.9**	**552.4**
Goodwill	**219.3**	**129.3**	**26.2**	**-**	**374.8**
% of Group goodwill	58.5%	34.5%	7.0%	-	100.0%
Other intangible assets	**50.6**	**17.8**	**15.0**	**21.6**	**105.0**
Tangible assets	**8.1**	**0.6**	**10.6**	**53.3**	**72.6**

(*) Part of intangible and tangible assets are not directly attributable to one single Global Business Line as they are mutualized assets usable and shared between the three GBL.

The geographical segment information for the period was the following:

(In € million)	France	Benelux	Germany & CEE	UK	Latam & Iberia	Asia	**Total Group**
12 months ended 31 December 2015							
External revenue by geographical area	**427.3**	**356.5**	**128.8**	**161.4**	**82.7**	**70.3**	**1,227.0**
% of Group revenue	34.8%	29.1%	10.5%	13.2%	6.7%	5.7%	100.0%
12 months ended 31 December 2014							
External revenue by geographical area	**415.0**	**331.0**	**122.1**	**151.3**	**72.3**	**57.7**	**1,149.3**
% of Group revenue	36.1%	28.8%	10.6%	13.2%	6.3%	5.0%	100.0%

The non-current assets are mainly comprised of goodwill and capitalized development expenses which are non attributable by geographical area because they are allocated to several areas. The rest is composed of tangible assets which are not significant. Therefore, it is not relevant to present the non-current assets by geographical area.

Note 3 Personnel expenses

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	% Revenue	12 months ended 31 December 2014	% Revenue
Wages, salaries & social security charges	(491.2)	40.0%	(464.0)	40.4%
Tax, training, profit-sharing	(4.5)	0.4%	(7.7)	0.7%
Equity-based compensation	(3.0)	0.2%	(1.3)	0.1%
Net (charge)/release to provisions for staff expenses	(0.1)	0.0%	0.3	-
Net (charge)/release to provisions for pensions and similar benefits	(5.2)	0.4%	(2.0)	0.2%
Total	**(504.1)**	**41.1%**	**(474.7)**	**41.3%**

The increase in net charge to provisions for pensions and similar benefits is mainly linked to tranfer of staff from Atos which occurred in the course of 2015 and generated an adjustement of the provision of € 1.4 million.

Equity-based compensation

The € 3.0 million expense recorded within operating margin for equity based compensation (€ 1.3 million in 2014) is related to the 2015 and 2014 stock option plans and previous Atos free share plans.

(In EUR million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Stock option plan 2014	2.0	0.6
Stock option plan 2015	0.6	-
Free share plans Atos	0.4	0.5
Total	**3.0**	**1.1**

New Stock option plan – 1 September 2015

On 1 September 2015, the Group has granted stock options for a total of 1,558,500 options (of which 560,500 options regarding a foreign plan). The share price at grant date was at € 21.38. The exercise price is at €22.87.

	1 September 2015
Share price at grant date (€)	21.38
Strike price (€)	22.87
Expected volatility	21%
Expected maturity of the plan	5 years
Risk free interest rate	0.352%
Expected dividend yield	1.10%
Fair value of options granted (€)	**2.94**
Expense recognized in 2015 (in € million)	**0.6**

Stock option plans

The Group recognized a total expense of € 2.6 million on stock options detailed as follows:

Date of Grant	2015 Expense (in € million)	Number of shares initially granted
3 September 2014	2.0	1 527 220
1 september 2015	0.6	1 558 500
Total	**2.6**	**3 085 720**

Note 4 Non personnel operating expenses

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	% Revenue	12 months ended 31 December 2014	% Revenue
Subcontracting costs direct	(249.3)	20.3%	(222.8)	19.4%
Hardware and software purchase	(44.3)	3.6%	(38.9)	3.4%
Maintenance costs	(30.7)	2.5%	(28.5)	2.5%
Rent & Lease expenses	(40.5)	3.3%	(36.4)	3.2%
Telecom costs	(36.8)	3.0%	(50.3)	4.4%
Travelling expenses	(11.2)	0.9%	(10.5)	0.9%
Company cars	(8.3)	0.7%	(9.6)	0.8%
Professional fees	(36.4)	3.0%	(28.3)	2.5%
Taxes & Similar expenses	(11.3)	0.9%	(13.0)	1.1%
Scheme fees	(13.4)	1.1%	(13.7)	1.2%
Others expenses	(52.7)	4.3%	(52.2)	4.5%
Subtotal expenses	**(534.9)**	**43.6%**	**(504.2)**	**43.9%**
Depreciation of assets	(50.8)	4.1%	(43.6)	3.8%
Net (charge)/release to provisions	(0.5)	0.0%	3.1	-0.3%
Gains/(Losses) on disposal of assets	(0.6)	0.0%	(1.1)	0.1%
Trade Receivables write-off	(4.3)	0.4%	(4.8)	0.4%
Capitalized Production	43.1	-3.5%	46.3	-4.0%
Subtotal other expenses	**(13.1)**	**1.1%**	**(0.1)**	**0.0%**
Total	**(548.0)**	**44.7%**	**(504.3)**	**43.9%**

Note 5 Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses relate to income and expenses that are unusual and infrequent.

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Staff reorganization	(6,6)	(3,4)
Rationalization and associated costs	(6,2)	(8,7)
Integration and acquisition costs	(7,2)	(0,5)
Customer relationships and patents amortization	(3,5)	(3,5)
Other items	(3,3)	(3,6)
Total	**(26,8)**	**(19,7)**

Staff reorganization expenses of € 6.6 million corresponded to the restructuring costs induced by the implementation of the new organization by GBL.

The € 6.2 million rationalization and associated costs resulted mainly from external costs linked to the continuation of the TEAM program launched last year, to the reorganization of office premises in France, the United Kingdom and Belgium and the reorganization of the sales network in Belgium.

Integration and acquisition costs reached € 7.2 million and corresponded mainly to the costs related to the Equens and Paysquare acquisition.

The 2015 Customer Relationships and patents amortization expense of € 3.5 million corresponded to the portion of the acquisition price allocated to the value of the customer relationships and backlog brought by Banksys and Siemens IT Solutions & Services.

The € 3.3 million of other items mainly consisted of the participation in Atos' Group transformation projects and other non recurring costs.

Note 6 Net Financial Result

Net financial expense amounted to € 5.9 million for the period (compared to € 7.4 million in 2014) and was composed of:

- A net cost of financial debt of € 1.4 million (€ 2.2 million in 2014) ; and
- A non-operational financial costs of € 4.5 million.

Net cost of financial debt of € 1.4 million in 2015 is made of:

- € 2.8 million of cost of gross debt of the Group's subsidiaries representing an average interest rate of 1.0%; and
- € 1.6 million of remuneration of gross cash of the Group's subsidiaries representing an average interest rate of 0.24%.

Other financial income and expenses

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Foreign exchange income/(expenses)	(2.2)	(2.3)
Other income/(expenses)	(2.3)	(2.9)
Other financial income and expenses	**(4.5)**	**(5.2)**

The other financial income / expenses were mainly composed of foreign exchange losses for € 2.2 million (including € 1.9 million in Argentina related to the peso devaluation in December 2015) and pension financial costs for € 1.9 million. The pension financial costs represent the difference between interest costs on defined benefit obligations and the interest income on plan assets for plans which are funded (Cf. Note 18 "Pensions and similar benefits").

Note 7 Income tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Current taxes	(32.7)	(40.0)
Deferred taxes	(6.2)	(1.0)
Total	**(38.8)**	**(41.0)**

Effective tax rate

The difference between the French standard tax rate and the Group Effective tax rate is explained as follows:

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Profit before tax	142.2	143.2
French standard tax rate	38.0%	38.0%
Theoretical tax charge at French standard rate	**(54.0)**	**(54.4)**
Impact of permanent differences	8.2	7.9
Differences in foreign tax rates	12.2	7.9
Movement on recognition of deferred tax assets	2.7	(0.6)
Equity-based compensation	(1.0)	-
Change in deferred tax rates	(2.3)	(0.2)
Withholding taxes	(1.0)	(0.6)
CVAE net of tax	(2.4)	(2.9)
French Tax credit	1.8	1.7
Other	(3.0)	0.2
Group tax expense	**(38.8)**	**(41.0)**
Effective tax rate	**27.3%**	**28.6%**

The 2015 Worldline effective tax rate was 27.3%, which included the French CVAE for an amount of € 2.4 million.

Note 8 Deferred taxes

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Deferred tax assets	45.0	57.1
Deferred tax liabilities	7.2	9.8
Net deferred tax	**37.8**	**47.3**

Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by nature

(In € million)	Tax losses carry forward	Customer relation-ships	Fixed assets	Pensions	Other	Total
At December 31st, 2013	**14.5**	**(4.0)**	**18.7**	**14.8**	**(0.7)**	**43.3**
Charge to profit or loss for the year	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	(5.0)	(1.0)
Charge to equity	-	-	-	4.3	(0.2)	4.1
Reclassification	(0.2)	(0.1)	(5.8)	(0.1)	6.4	0.2
Exchange differences	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	0.7
At December 31st, 2014	**15.3**	**(3.0)**	**14.3**	**20.0**	**0.7**	**47.3**
Charge to profit or loss for the year	(3.7)	0.8	(6.7)	(0.4)	3.8	(6.1)
Charge to equity	-	-	-	(4.1)	(0.2)	(4.3)
Reclassification	-	-	-	2.0	(2.0)	(0.0)
Exchange differences	-	-	1.8	0.1	(1.0)	0.9
At December 31st, 2015	**11.7**	**(2.2)**	**9.5**	**17.5**	**1.3**	**37.8**

Tax losses carry forward schedule (basis)

(In € million)	**12 months ended 31 December 2015**			**12 months ended 31 December 2014**		
	Recog-nized	**Unrecog-nized**	**Total**	**Recog-nized**	**Unrecog-nized**	**Total**
Tax losses available for carry forward for 5 years and more	8.7	14.9	23.5	5.1	18.7	23.8
Ordinary tax losses carry forward	**8.7**	**14.9**	**23.5**	**5.1**	**18.7**	**23.8**
Evergreen tax losses carry forward	**30.6**	**1.0**	**31.6**	**50.2**	**1.7**	**51.9**
Total tax losses carry forward	**39.3**	**15.9**	**55.1**	**55.3**	**20.4**	**75.7**

Countries with the largest tax losses available for carry forward were Germany (€ 20.5 million), Spain (€ 19.8 million), France (€ 8.7 million) and India (€ 3.2 million).

Deferred tax assets not recognized by the Group

(In € million)	**12 months 31 December 2015**	**12 months 31 December 2014**
Tax losses carry forward	4.4	6.0
Temporary differences	-	1.1
Total	**4.4**	**7.1**

Note 9 Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are reconciled in the table below. Potential dilutive instruments comprise stock options, which do not generate any restatement of net income used for the diluted EPS calculation. The average number of stock options not exercised in 2015 amounted to 1.913.387 shares. As of end of December 2015, potential dilutive instruments comprised stock subscription (equivalent to 119.468 options).

(In € million and shares)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Net income - Attributable to owners of the parent [a]	**103.4**	**100.4**
Impact of dilutive instruments	-	-
Net income restated of dilutive instruments - Attributable to owners of the parent [b]	**103.4**	**100.4**
Average number of shares outstanding [c]	131 926 588	92 032 482
Impact of dilutive instruments [d]	119 468	-
Diluted average number of shares [e]=[c]+[d]	132 046 056	92 032 482
Earnings per share in EUR [a]/[c]	**0.78**	**1.09**
Diluted earnings per share in EUR [b]/[e]	0.78	1.09

Note 10 Goodwill

(In € million)	31 December 2014	Disposals Deprecia-tions	Impact of business combi-nation	Exchange rate fluctuations	31 December 2015
Gross value	375.4	-	-	5.3	**380.7**
Impairment loss	(0.6)	-	-	-	**(0.6)**
Carrying amount	**374.8**	**-**	**-**	**5.3**	**380.1**

(In € million)	31 December 2013	Disposals Deprecia-tions	Impact of business combi-nation	Exchange rate fluctuations	31 December 2014
Gross value	369.5	-	-	5.9	**375.4**
Impairment loss	(0.6)	-	-	-	**(0.6)**
Carrying amount	**368.9**	**-**	**-**	**5.9**	**374.8**

Goodwill mainly correspond to the Banksys acquisition, for an amount of € 243.3 million.

Goodwill is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs) which correspond to the three operating segments disclosed in note 2 “Segment information by Global Business Line”.

A summary of the carrying values of goodwill by CGUs is presented in the table hereafter:

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Merchant Services & Terminals	221.0	219.3
Financial processing & Software Licensing	132.1	129.3
Mobility & e-transactional services	27.0	26.2
Total	**380.1**	**374.8**

The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on the following assumptions:

- Terminal value is calculated after the three-year period, using an estimated perpetuity growth rate of 2.5%. This rate reflects specific perspectives of the payment sector, and;
- Discount rates are applied by CGU based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital and adjusted to take into account specific tax rates. The Group considers that the weighted average cost of capital should be determined based on an historical equity risk premium of 6.21%, in order to reflect the long-term assumptions factored in the impairment tests.

The discount rate of 8.5% is used for all the CGUs (Merchant Services & Terminals, Financial processing & Software Licensing and Mobility & e-transactional services).

On the basis of impairment tests carried at year end, no loss of value has been identified on the last three financial years.

A varying plus or minus 50 basis points of the key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and perpetual growth rate) did not reveal the existence of any risk on the Group's CGUs.

Note 11 Intangible assets

(In € million)	Software & Licenses	Customer Relation-ships/ Patent	Other assets	Total
Gross value				
At January 1st, 2015	**162.9**	**31.4**	**25.9**	**220.2**
Additions	2.6	-	0.2	2.8
R&D capitalized	43.1	-	-	43.1
Exchange differences	0.7	(0.2)	1.1	1.6
Other	0.5	-	-	0.5
At December 31st, 2015	**209.8**	**31.2**	**27.2**	**268.2**
Accumulated depreciation				
At January 1st, 2015	**(73.6)**	**(22.2)**	**(19.4)**	**(115.2)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(22.3)	(3.5)	(2.5)	(28.3)
Exchange differences	(0.1)	0.5	(1.1)	(0.7)
Other	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
At December 31st, 2015	**(96.3)**	**(25.2)**	**(23.0)**	**(144.5)**
Net value				
At January 1st, 2015	**89.3**	**9.2**	**6.5**	**105.0**
At December 31st, 2015	**113.5**	**6.0**	**4.2**	**123.7**

(In € million)	Software & Licenses	Customer Relation-ships/ Patent	Other assets	Total
Gross value				
At January 1st, 2014	**114.0**	**31.5**	**24.3**	**169.8**
Additions	2.2	-	-	2.2
R&D capitalized	46.3	-	-	46.3
Disposals	-	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
Exchange differences	0.1	(0.1)	1.2	1.2
Other	0.3	-	0.8	1.1
At December 31st, 2014	**162.9**	**31.4**	**25.9**	**220.2**
Accumulated depreciation				
At January 1st, 2014	**(59.0)**	**(18.7)**	**(15.5)**	**(93.2)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(14.2)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(21.2)
Disposals/reversals	-	-	0.2	0.2
Exchange differences	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	(0.7)
Other	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
At December 31st,2014	**(73.6)**	**(22.2)**	**(19.4)**	**(115.2)**
Net value				
At January 1st, 2014	**55.0**	**12.8**	**8.8**	**76.6**
At December 31st,2014	**89.3**	**9.2**	**6.5**	**105.0**

Development capitalized cost is related to the modernization of proprietary technological platforms for € 43.1 million.

Note 12 Tangible assets

(In € million)	Land and buildings	IT equipments	Other assets	Total
Gross value				
At January 1st, 2015	**63.0**	**213.5**	**29.7**	**306.2**
Additions	3.2	17.0	2.6	22.7
Disposals	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.7)	(6.5)
Exchange differences	0.1	1.6	(1.7)	(0.1)
Other	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.4)
At December 31st, 2015	**66.2**	**225.5**	**29.3**	**321.0**
Accumulated depreciation				
At January 1st, 2015	**(34.6)**	**(183.0)**	**(16.0)**	**(233.6)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(5.3)	(18.2)	(2.5)	(26.0)
Disposals/Reversals	0.0	5.2	0.6	5.8
Exchange differences	(0.1)	(1.3)	0.5	(0.9)
Other	0.0	0.6	(0.6)	0.0
At December 31st, 2015	**(40.0)**	**(196.8)**	**(18.0)**	**(254.8)**
Net value				
At January 1st, 2015	**28.4**	**30.5**	**13.7**	**72.6**
At December 31st, 2015	**26.2**	**28.7**	**11.3**	**66.2**

(In € million)	Land and buildings	IT equipments	Other assets	Total
Gross value				
At January 1st, 2014	**61.3**	**184.4**	**35.4**	**281.1**
Additions	2.9	17.3	3.8	24.0
Disposals	(1.4)	(3.1)	(0.7)	(5.2)
Exchange differences	0.1	1.8	(0.2)	1.7
Other	0.1	13.1	(8.6)	4.6
At December 31st, 2014	**63.0**	**213.5**	**29.7**	**306.2**
Accumulated depreciation				
At January 1st, 2014	**(30.2)**	**(154.8)**	**(18.8)**	**(203.8)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(5.3)	(19.6)	(1.8)	(26.7)
Disposals/Reversals	1.0	3.1	0.7	4.8
Exchange differences	(0.1)	(1.4)	(0.3)	(1.8)
Impairment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	-	(10.3)	4.2	(6.1)
At December 31st,2014	**(34.6)**	**(183.0)**	**(16.0)**	**(233.6)**
Net value				
At January 1st, 2014	**31.1**	**29.6**	**16.6**	**77.3**
At December 31st,2014	**28.4**	**30.5**	**13.7**	**72.6**

Tangible capital assets of the Worldline Group mainly include computer equipment used in the production centres, particularly in the processing datacentres, and terminals rented to merchants. Land and buildings are mostly composed of technical infrastructures of datacentres.

Note 13 Non current financial Assets

(In € million)		31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Pension prepayments	Note 18	4.7	3.1
Fair value of non-consolidated investments net of impairment		48.1	2.5
Other (*)		3.6	3.4
Total		**56.4**	**9.0**

(*) "Other" include loans, deposits, guarantees and investments accounted for under the equity method.

Visa Inc. announced in November 2015 the acquisition of the shares in Visa Europe Ltd. (representing 100% of the issued and outstanding share capital) from the Visa Members for an upfront cash consideration of € 11.5 billion as well as convertible preferred stock in Visa Inc. for € 5.0 billion.

Worldline Belgium, as a Principal Member of Visa Europe Ltd., is holding one share in Visa Europe Ltd., with a repurchase value of € 44.9 million for this share against a net book value of € 10 in Worldline books.

As this share is a financial asset available for sale, the difference between the net book value and the fair value of the share at the end of December has been recognized in Other Comprehensive Income for € 44.7 million, net of estimated tax impacts.

Note 14 Trade accounts and notes receivable

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Gross value	247.5	268.3
Provision for doubtful debt	(4.9)	(4.5)
Net asset value	**242.6**	**263.8**
Prepayments	(9.0)	(12.5)
Deferred income and upfront payments received	(47.7)	(32.3)
Net accounts receivable	**185.9**	**219.0**
Number of days sales outstanding (DSO)	**38**	**52**

For balances outstanding for more than 60 days, the Group considers the need for depreciation on a case-by-case basis through a quarterly review of its balances.

As a result of the acceleration of the invoicing process and of ongoing efforts to control accounts receivable overdues, the DSO of the Group improved from 52 days in average in 2014 to 38 days in 2015.

Ageing of past due net receivables

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
0-30 days overdues	8.1	10.4
30-60 days overdues	3.4	3.7
Beyond 60 days overdues	7.5	4.2
Total	**19.0**	**18.3**

Note 15 Other current assets

(In € million)		31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Inventories		13.8	12.5
State - VAT receivables		21.5	21.1
Prepaid expenses	Note 21	28.4	11.6
Other receivables & current assets		11.9	9.9
Advance payment		1.4	1.5
Total		**77.0**	**56.6**

Note 16 Cash and cash equivalents

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	98.5	212.8
Current accounts with Atos entities - Assets	0.1	0.3
Money market funds	254.7	2.5
Total cash and cash equivalents	**353.3**	**215.6**
Overdrafts	(19.1)	(3.6)
Current accounts with Atos entities - Liabilities	(9.0)	(6.4)
Total overdrafts and equivalents	**(28.1)**	**(10.0)**
Total net cash and cash equivalents	**325.2**	**205.6**

Note 17 Shareholder equity

Capital transactions

2014

On April 23, 2014, the nominal value of Worldline share changed from € 6.80 to € 0.68 resulting in the issuance of 104,596,245 new shares.

As part of the initial public offering, capital infusion was approved by Worldline board of directors on June 26, 2014. 15,548,780 new shares were issued with a nominal value of € 0.68.
Price per share offered at IPO time was fixed at € 16.40 generating a gross amount of € 255.0 million.
Net positive impact in the shareholder equity was € 249.6 million taking into € 8.8 million of transaction fees and a deductible tax saving of € 3.3 million.

On December 29, 2014, 159,758 shares were created to cover the Boost Employee Shares Purchase Plan.

2015

There was no capital transaction during 2015. As of December 31, 2015, Worldline SA common stock consisted of 131,926,588 shares with a nominal value of € 0.68 per share.

Dividends paid to owners of the parent

In the first half of 2014, dividends paid by Worldline SA to its parent company, Atos SE, amounted to € 45.1 million. In 2015, the Group did not pay any dividend.

Note 18 Pensions and similar benefits

The total amount recognized in the Worldline balance sheet in respect of pension plans and associated benefits was € 74.8 million at December 31st, 2015. It was € 80.5 million at December 31st, 2014.

Worldline's obligations are located predominantly in the United Kingdom (36% of total obligations), Germany (25%), Belgium (23%) and France (15%).

Characteristics of significant plans and associated risks

In the United Kingdom, these obligations are generated by legacy defined benefit plans, which have been closed to new entrants. The plans are final pay plans and are subject to the UK regulatory framework where funding requirements are determined by an independent actuary based on a discount rate reflecting the plan's expected return on investments. The plans are governed by an independent board of trustees with representatives of the employer and beneficiaries. Recovery periods are agreed between the plans' trustees and the sponsoring companies and may run up to 20 years if appropriate securities are provided by sponsors. Since the plan only has active members the current asset allocation across United Kingdom plans is predominantly return seeking, with 81% invested in equity and the rest in government and non-government bonds, property and infrastructure.

In Belgium, the majority of obligations flow from a defined benefit pension plan which is closed to new entrants. The plan is subject to the Belgian regulatory framework where funding requirements are based on a 6% discount rate and prescribed mortality statistics. In case of underfunding, a deficit must be supplemented immediately. The plan is insured with a professional insurance company. The investment strategy is set by the insurance company.

In Germany, the majority of obligations flow from a defined benefit pension plan which is closed to new entrants. The plan is subject to the German regulatory framework, which has no funding requirements, but does include compulsory insolvency insurance (PSV). The plan is partially funded via an insurance company. The investment strategy is set by the insurance company.

Wordline's obligations are also generated, but to a lesser extent, by legal or collectively bargained end of service benefit plans and other long term benefits such as jubilee plans.

These plans do not expose Worldline to any specific risks that are unusual for these types of benefit plans. Typical risks include, increase in inflation, longevity and a decrease in discount rates and adverse investment returns.

Worldline recognized all actuarial gains and losses asset ceiling effects generated in the period in other comprehensive income.

Amounts recognized in the financial statements

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet as at December 31st, 2015 rely on the following components, determined at each benefit plan's level:

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Amounts recognized in financial statements consist of :		
Prepaid pension asset – post employment plans	4.7	3.1
Accrued liability – post employment plans	(78.5)	(82.6)
Accrued liability – other long term benefits	(1.0)	(1.0)
Net amounts recognized – Total	**(74.8)**	**(80.5)**
Components of net periodic cost		
Service cost (net of employees contributions) *	9.1	6.2
Operating expense	**9.1**	**6.2**
Interest cost	4.7	5.0
Interest income	(2.8)	(2.8)
Financial expense	**1.9**	**2.2**
Net periodic pension cost – Total expense/(profit)	**11.0**	**8.4**
Of which, net periodic pension cost – post employment plans	*10.9*	*8.2*
Of which, net periodic pension cost – other long term benefits	*0.1*	*0.2*
Change in defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation –post employment plans at January 1st	178.6	146.8
Defined benefit obligation – other long term benefits at January 1st	1.0	1.1
Total Defined Benefit Obligation at January 1st	**179.6**	**147.9**
Exchange rate impact	4.5	1.5
Service cost (net of employees contributions)	9.1	6.2
Interest cost	4.7	5.0
Employees contributions	0.8	0.7
Business combinations/(disposals)	1.8	-
Benefits paid	(2.9)	(1.8)
Actuarial (gain)/loss - change in financial assumptions	(9.8)	22.4
Actuarial (gain)/loss - change in demographic assumptions	0.7	0.1
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience results	(2.7)	(2.4)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31st	**185.8**	**179.6**

** Including € 1.4 million linked to the tranfer of staff from Atos - Note 3 "Personnel expenses"*

The weighted average duration of the liability is 17.6 years.

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1st	**99.1**	**86.5**
Exchange rate impact	3.6	1.1
Atos contribution *	-	2.4
Actual return on plan assets	4.7	5.9
Employer contributions	2.9	3.3
Employees contributions	0.8	0.7
Benefits paid by the fund	(1.9)	(0.8)
Business combinations/(disposals)	1.8	-
Fair value of plan assets at December 31st	**111.0**	**99.1**
Reconciliation of prepaid/(accrued) Benefit cost (all plans)		
Funded status-post employment plans	(73.8)	(79.5)
Funded status-other long term benefit plans	(1.0)	(1.0)
Prepaid/(accrued) pension cost	**(74.8)**	**(80.5)**
Reconciliation of net amount recognized (all plans)		
Net amount recognized at beginning of year	**(80.5)**	**(61.4)**
Net periodic pension cost	(11.1)	(8.4)
Benefits paid by by the employer	1.1	1.0
Employer contributions	2.9	3.3
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	13.7	(14.6)
Other (exchange rate)	(0.9)	(0.4)
Net amount recognized at end of year	**(74.8)**	**(80.5)**

** Following the transfer of pension obligations and plan assets from Atos UK to Worldline UK in 2014.*

The obligations in respect of benefit plans which are partially or totally funded through external funds (pension or insurance funds) were € 146.3 million at December 31st, 2015 and € 140.6 million at December 31st, 2014, representing more than 78% of Worldline total obligations.

Actuarial assumptions

Worldline obligations are valued by independent actuaries, based on assumptions that are periodically updated. These assumptions are set out in the table below:

	United Kingdom		Eurozone	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Discount rate as at December 31st	3.90%	3.70%	2.05% ~ 2.65%	1.60% ~ 2.20%
Inflation assumption as at December 31st	3.10%	3.00%	1.75%	1.75%

The inflation assumption is used for estimating the impact of indexation of pensions in payment or salary inflation based on the various rules of each plan.

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations of the significant plans to the discount rate and inflation rate assumptions is as follows:

	Discount rate +25bp	Inflation rate +25bp
United Kingdom main pension plan	-5.1%	+5.8%
German main pension plan	-6.0%	-
Belgian main pension plan	-2.6%	-

These sensitivities are based on calculations made by independent actuaries and do not include cross effects of the various assumptions, they do however include effects that the inflation assumption would have on salary increase assumptions for the United Kingdom. The defined benefit obligations of the plans in Belgium and Germany are not sensitive to the inflation assumption.

Plan assets

Plan assets were invested as follows:

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Equity	42%	30%
Bonds	9%	8%
Real Estate	0%	8%
Cash and Cash equivalent	0%	3%
Other (*)	49%	51%

(*) of which 48% of insurance contracts in 2015 and 49% in 2014

Of these assets the equity and bonds are valued on market value. Of the other assets a small proportion relates to illiquid investments where valuations are based on the information provided by the investment managers and the majority relates to insurance contracts.

Summary net impacts on profit and loss and cash

The net impact of defined benefits plans on Worldline financial statements can be summarized as follows:

Profit and loss

(In € million)	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Post-employment	Other LT benefit	**Total**	Post-employment	Other LT benefit	**Total**
Operating margin	(9.0)	(0.1)	**(9.1)**	(6.0)	(0.2)	**(6.2)**
Financial result	(1.9)	-	**(1.9)**	(2.2)	-	**(2.2)**
Total (expense)/profit	(10.9)	(0.1)	**(11.0)**	(8.2)	(0.2)	**(8.4)**

Cash impacts of pensions in 2015 and 2016

The cash impact of pensions in 2015 was mainly composed of cash contributions to pension or insurance funds for € 2.9 million, the remaining part of € 1.1 million being benefit payments directly made by Worldline to the beneficiaries.

Contributions in 2016 are expected to be of the same order of magnitude.

Note 19 Provisions

(In € million)	31 December 2014	Charge	Release used	Release unused	Other (*)	31 December 2015	Current	Non-current
Project commitments	4.2	2.8	(1.7)	(0.7)	-	4.6	3.5	1.1
Litigations and contingencies	5.0	1.3	(0.4)	(2.0)	(0.2)	3.6	1.2	2.4
Reorganization	1.3	1.0	(0.7)	-	-	1.6	0.7	0.9
Rationalization	0.5	-	(0.1)	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Total provisions	**11.0**	**5.0**	**(2.9)**	**(2.8)**	**(0.2)**	**10.1**	**5.4**	**4.7**

(*) Other movements mainly consist of the currency translation adjustments.

(In € million)	31 December 2013	Charge	Release used	Release unused	Other (*)	31 December 2014	Current	Non-current
Project commitments	5.3	2.3	(2.6)	(0.5)	(0.3)	4.2	3.2	1.0
Litigations and contingencies	8.0	1.5	(2.5)	(1.5)	(0.5)	5.0	1.5	3.5
Reorganization	0.9	0.7	(0.3)	-	-	1.3	0.6	0.7
Rationalization	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5
Total provisions	**14.6**	**4.6**	**(5.4)**	**(2.0)**	**(0.8)**	**11.0**	**5.3**	**5.7**

(*) Other movements mainly consist of the currency translation adjustments.

The closing position of contingency provisions of € 3.6 million included a number of long-term litigation issues, such as tax contingencies and social disputes, guarantees given on disposals and other disputes with clients and suppliers. The legal department and the lawyers of the Group closely monitors these situations with a view to minimize the ultimate liability.

Note 20 Borrowings

(In € million)	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Cur-rent	Non-current	Total	Cur-rent	Non-current	Total
Finance leases	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.6	2.0
Overdrafts	19.1	-	19.1	3.6	-	3.6
Current accounts with Atos entities	9.0	-	9.0	6.3	-	6.3
Other borrowings	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Total borrowings	**28.5**	**1.5**	**30.0**	**10.6**	**1.9**	**12.5**

Current accounts with a short-term maturity – less than one month- have no remuneration.

Borrowings in currencies

(In € million)	EUR	Other currencies	Total
31 December 2015	29.7	0.3	**30.0**
31 December 2014	9.8	2.7	**12.5**

Non-current borrowings maturity

(In € million)	2017	2018	2019	2020	>2020	Total
Finance leases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4
Other borrowings	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
As at December 31st, 2015 long-term debt	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.5**

(In € million)	2016	2017	2018	2019	>2019	Total
Finance leases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.6
Other borrowings	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.3
As at December 31st, 2014 long-term debt	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.9**

Assumptions retained regarding the presentation of the maturity of non-current borrowings

The evaluation of financial liabilities has been conducted based on:

- Exchange rates prevailing as at December 31st, 2015, and
- Interest rate presented hereafter.

The effective interest rates in 2015 were as follows:

(In € million)	Carrying value	Fair value	Effective interest rate
Finance leases	1.7	1.7	6.53%
Securitization and other borrowings	0.2	0.2	-
Total borrowings	**1.9**	**1.9**	

Change in net cash/(debt) over the period

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Opening net cash/(debt)	**203.1**	**(99.6)**
New borrowings	-	(0.2)
Repayment of long and medium-term borrowings	0.9	71.1
Variance in net cash and cash equivalents	125.4	206.1
New finance leases	(0.1)	(0.2)
Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on net long and medium-term debt	(5.9)	(3.0)
Other flows related to financing activities	-	28.9
Closing net cash/(debt)	**323.3**	**203.1**

In 2014, the other flows related to financing activities mainly correspond to a net repayment of securitization transactions on a reconsolidated program in the Worldline's IFRS financial statements.

Net Cash/ (debt)

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	353.3	215.6
Borrowings	(1.5)	(1.9)
Current portion of borrowings	(28.5)	(10.6)
Total	**323.3**	**203.1**

Note 21 Trade accounts and notes payable

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Trade payables and notes payable	189.0	187.3
Trade payables and notes payable	**189.0**	**187.3**
Advance payments	(1.4)	(1.5)
Prepaid expenses	(28.4)	(11.6)
Net accounts payable	**159.2**	**174.2**
Number of days payable outstanding (DPO)	**63**	**86**

Trade accounts and notes payable are expected to be paid within one year.

Days payable outstanding (DPO) ratio has decreased by 23 days (€ 15.0 million), as a result of the increase in prepaid expenses.

Note 22 Other current liabilities

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Advances and down payments received on client orders	9.0	12.5
Employee-related liabilities	64.2	61.4
Social security and other employee welfare liabilities	36.0	37.2
VAT payable	41.5	37.6
Deferred income	40.0	27.2
Other operating liabilities	21.3	20.0
Total	**212.0**	**195.9**

Other current liabilities are expected to be settled within one year, except for deferred income that is released over the particular arrangement of the corresponding contract.

Note 23 Off balance sheet commitments

Contractual commitments

The table below illustrates the minimum future payments for firm obligations and commitments over the coming years. Amounts indicated under the finance leases caption are recorded in the Group statement of financial position.

(In € million)	31 December 2015	Maturing			31 December 2014
		Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Finance leases	1.7	0.3	1.4	-	2.0
Recorded on the balance sheet	**1.7**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**-**	**2.0**
Operating leases: land, buildings, fittings	97.3	13.9	46.7	36.7	85.5
Operating leases: IT equipment	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	3.1
Operating leases: other fixed assets	9.4	4.1	5.4	-	8.5
Non-cancellable purchase obligations (> 5 years)	9.9	9.8	0.1	-	15.4
Commitments	**116.9**	**27.9**	**52.2**	**36.7**	**112.5**
Total	**118.6**	**28.2**	**53.6**	**36.7**	**114.5**

Commercial commitments

(In € million)	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Bank guarantees	**15.4**	**25.5**
- Operational - Performance	13.3	21.1
- Operational - Bid	0.1	0.1
- Operational - Advance Payment	2.0	4.3
Parental guarantees	**3.9**	**7.9**
- Operational - Performance	3.9	7.9
Total	**19.3**	**33.4**

For various large long term contracts, the Group provides parental guarantees to its clients. These guarantees amount to € 3.9 million as of December 31st, 2015, compared to € 7.9 million at the end of December 2014.

Note 24 Related parties

The related parties include:

- Worldline's parent company (Atos SE) and its subsidiaries which are not part of the Worldline's consolidation scope;
- The entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by the Group, the entities that are a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group or the entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by a member of the key management personnel of the Group; and
- The key management personnel of the Group, defined as persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activity of the Group, namely members of the Board of Directors as well as the Chief Executive Officer.

Transactions between Worldline and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated in consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

Transactions between the related parties

The main transactions between the related entities are composed of:

- The reinvoicing of the premises;
- The invoicing of delivery services such as personnel costs or use of delivery infrastructure;
- The invoicing of administrative services; and
- The interest expenses related to the financial items.

These transactions are entered into at market conditions.

The related party transactions are detailed as follows:

(In € million)	**12 months ended 31 December 2015**	**12 months ended 31 December 2014**
Revenue	50.6	50.4
Operating income / expenses	(118.4)	(130.8)
Other operating expenses	(1.0)	(1.0)
Net cost of financial debt	(1.1)	(1.9)

In 2014, these transactions also included the indemnification by Atos to neutralize losses incurred on the RedSpottedHanky service that were originated before the carve-out for a total amount of € 8.4 million.

En 2015, Atos made a payment of € 9.9 to Worldline in order to recover an unpaid invoice linked to the Transport for Greater Manchester (TFGM) contract settlement in accordance with the contractual commitments taken by Atos on this project.

The receivables and liabilities included in the statement of financial position linked to the related parties are detailed as follows:

(In € million)	**12 months ended 31 December 2015**	**12 months ended 31 December 2014**
Trade accounts and notes receivables	23.0	29.5
Other current assets	19.7	5.6
Current accounts & cash agreement - Assets	0.1	0.3
Trade accounts and notes payables	26.1	39.0
Other current liabilities	7.1	-
Current accounts & cash agreement with Atos entities - Liabilities	9.0	6.3

The off balance sheet commitments regarding the related parties are detailed as follows:

(In € million)	31 December 2015	Up to 1 year	Maturing 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2014
Operating leases: land, buildings, fittings	31.7	6.1	20.2	5.4	40.8
Operating leases: IT equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Non-cancellable purchase obligations (> 5 years)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Commitments	**32.3**	**6.2**	**20.5**	**5.5**	**41.6**
Total	**32.3**	**6.2**	**20.5**	**5.5**	**41.6**

Cost of Key management personnel of the Group

In 2015, the expenses related to key management personnel included:

- Those related to the Worldline CEO in accordance with the regulated agreement entered into with Atos in relation to his dedication and remuneration;
- The expenses related to the General Manager;
- The cost of the members of the Board (Director's fees expensed in 2015).

No cost was recorded in relation to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The distribution of the expense recorded in the consolidated financial statements for key management of the Group is as follows:

(In € million)	12 months ended 31 December 2015	12 months ended 31 December 2014
Short-term benefits (*)	1.5	0.9
Employer contributions	0.6	0.5
Free share plans & stock options (**)	0.5	0.1
Total	**2.6**	**1.6**

(*) In 2014, the remuneration of the Worldline CEO was on a 8 months period since 30 april 2014, date of his appointment.
(**) Worldline stock options granted to key management personnel of Worldline as of September 01, 2015 & September 03, 2014.

Short-term benefits include salaries, bonuses and fringe benefits. The employer contributions and other taxes include the cost of social charges on the stock options granted in 2015. On performance shares and stock option, the cost includes the IFRS 2 charge on the prorata temporis since the grant date.

Bonuses correspond to the total charge reflected in the income statement including the bonuses effectively paid during the year, the accruals related to current year and the release of accruals relating to previous year. No post-employment compensation has been paid to the key management personnel during the year.

Note 25 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

Majority of the Group's revenues, expenses and obligations are denominated in euro. In 2015, 77.1% of the Group's revenues were generated in euro-zone countries whereas 22.9% were generated in non-euro zone countries, including 13.2% in pounds sterling. Since the Group's financial statements are denominated in euros, its revenues are affected by the relative value of the euro versus the currency of the non-euro zone countries in which it generates revenues (currency translation exposure). In terms of currency transaction exposure (i.e., a mismatch between the currencies in which revenues are generated and costs are incurred), the Group considers its exposure to be limited as its costs in the euro zone are generally incurred in euros and its revenues are generated in euros and in non-eurozone countries it generally makes its sales and incurs the majority of its operating expenses in the local currency.

The Group maintains a policy for managing its foreign exchange position if and to the extent it enters into commercial or financial transactions denominated in currencies that differ from the relevant local currencies. Pursuant to this policy, any material foreign exchange rate exposure must be hedged as soon as it occurs using various financial instruments, including, principally, forward contracts and foreign currency swaps. As of December 31st, 2015, the Group did not have any material foreign exchange rate exposure and did not have any such hedging instruments in place.

Interest rate risk

All of the Group's borrowings, the vast majority of which are with Atos group as lender, and deposits bear interest at floating interest rates mainly based on Euribor or EONIA plus or minus a margin. The Group considers that its exposure to interest rate fluctuations is not material considering it does not bear any net debt. Net cash (Borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) of the Group as of December 31st, 2015 was € 323.3 million.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Worldline's policy is to cover fully its expected liquidity requirements by a long-term committed line of credit. Terms and conditions of the loans include maturity and covenants leaving sufficient flexibility for the Group to finance its operations and expected developments.

In line with this policy, Worldline SA as Borrower signed on 26 June 2014, a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) with Atos SE as Lender for an amount € 300 million revolving credit facility in order to cover the Group's liquidity requirements, including potential temporary fluctuations in its working capital needs. The RCF has a duration extended in 2015 until 26 June 2019 and contains no financial covenants. There is no utilization of the RCF since Worldline is holding a position of net cash.

Credit and/or Counterparty Risk

Credit and/or counterparty risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group believes that it has limited exposure to concentrations of credit risk due to its large and diverse customer base. The Group's greatest credit risk position is borne with respect to its financial institution customers. The Group manages this credit risk by consistently selecting leading financial institutions as clients and by using several banking partners.

The Group is also exposed to some credit risk in connection with its commercial acquiring and checks services businesses:

- *Commercial acquiring*. For each transaction, the Group provides a performance guarantee to the merchant in respect the cardholder's payment. Therefore, the Group is exposed to a credit risk in the event of non-payment by the cardholder. Additionally, the Group offers a guarantee of "service rendered" to the cardholder. Accordingly, in the event a merchant goes bankrupt (or ceases to operate) before delivering the product or rendering the service purchased by a cardholder, the cardholder can require the Group to reimburse it for the amount of the transaction. This credit risk exposure is especially significant where services are purchased through e-Commerce well in advance of the time that they are actually rendered (e.g., ticket purchases through travel agencies). The Group monitors these risks by selecting financially sound

clients, requesting guarantees (collateral build up, delegation of insurance, etc.) and checking daily transaction flows to avoid excessive exposure to these risks.

- *Cheque services*. Under its Cheque Service business, the Group pays its merchant clients indemnities for unpaid Cheques that have been approved by the Group based on a credit scoring system. To the extent that fees received from merchants for this service are less than the average levels of bad Cheques, the activity can become loss-making. The Group manages this risk by analysing bad debt levels for each type of merchant business and adjusts fees charged to merchants accordingly.

Note 26 Operating entities part of scope of consolidation as of December 31st, 2015

	% of Interest	Conso-lidation method	% of Control	Address
FRANCE				
Worldline SA	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Mantis SAS	100	FC	100	24, rue des Jeûneurs - 75002 Paris
Worldline Participation 1	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Santeos	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Worldline Bourgogne	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Arabor	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Similo SAS	100	FC	100	80, quai Voltaire - 95870 Bezons
Buyster	25	EM	25	13-15, rue de Nancy - 75010 Paris
GERMANY				
Atos Worldline GmbH	100	FC	100	Hahnstraße 25 - 60528 Frankfurt - Germany
Atos Worldline Holding GmbH	100	FC	100	Hahnstraße 25 - 60528 Frankfurt - Germany
THE NETHERLANDS				
Atos Worldline B.V.	100	FC	100	Wolweverstraat 18 - 2980 CD Ridderkerk - The Nederlands
OTHER EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA				
Austria				
Atos Worldline Austria GmbH	100	FC	100	Siemensstraße 92 - 1210 Vienna - Austria
Belgium				
Worldline NV/SA	100	FC	100	Chaussée de Haecht 1442 - B-1130 Brussel - Belgium
Worldline Propco SA	100	FC	100	Chaussée de Haecht 1442 - B-1130 Brussel - Belgium
Luxembourg				
Worldline Luxembourg SA	100	FC	100	2, rue Nicolas Bové - L1253 Luxembourg
Spain				
Worldline Iberia SA	100	FC	100	Avda. Diagonal, 210-218 - Barcelona 08018 - Spain
Ute ctda Leon	34	EM	34	Calle Valgrande numero 6 - 28108 Alcobendas - Madrid - Spain
Italy				
Atos Multimedia Italia	100	FC	100	Via Leone XIII, 14 - 2015 Milano - Italy
THE UNITED KINGDOM				
Worldline IT Services UK Limited	100	FC	100	4 Triton Square - Regent's Place - London, NW1 3HG- United Kingdom

	% of Interest	Conso-lidation method	% of Control	Address
ASIA PACIFIC				
China				
Worldline (China) Co Ltd	100	FC	100	Building B, No.7, Zhonghuan South Road WangJing, Chaoyang District Beijing 100102 People Republic of China
Hong Kong				
Worldline International (Hong Kong) Co Limited	100	FC	100	8/F Octa Tower, 8 Lam Chak Street, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong
India				
Worldline India Private Ltd	100	FC	100	Raiaskaran Tech park, 2nd Floor of Tower I,Phase II, Sakinaka, M.V. Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai -400072 India
One to One Marketing Solutions (India) Pte Limited	100	FC	100	701, Interface 11 - Malad (West) - Mumbai 400064 - India
Indonesia				
PT Worldline International Indonesia	100	FC	100	Plaza Sentral - 19th Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No.47 Jakarta 12930 Indonesia
Malaysia				
Worldline International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd	100	FC	100	Suite 19.02, Level 19 Centrepoint South Mid Valley City Lingkaran Syed Putra 59200 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
Singapore				
Worldline IT and Payment Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd	100	FC	100	Blk 988 Toa Payoh North, #07-02/03, Singapore 319002
Taiwan				
Worldline (Taiwan)	100	FC	100	5F, No.100, Sec.3, Min Sheng E. Road - Taipei 105 - Taiwan - R.O.C.
AMERICAS				
Argentina				
Atos IT Solutions and Services SA	100	FC	100	Cnel. Manuel Arias 3751 - piso 18 - C.A.B.A
Chili				
Worldline Chile S.A	100	FC	100	Avenida Providencia 1760 Piso 17, Comuna de Providencia - 8320000 Santiago de Chile - Chile

Note 27 Auditors' Fees

(In € million) and %)	Total				Deloitte				Grant Thornton			
	2015		2014		2015		2014		2015		2014	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Audit												
Statutory & consolidated accounts	976.0	34%	1,192.5	85%	764.0	29%	922.5	82%	212.0	88%	270.0	100%
Parent company (*)	*370.0*	*13%*	*685.0*	*49%*	*248.0*	*9%*	*508.0*	*45%*	*122.0*	*50%*	*177.0*	*66%*
Subsidiaries	*606.0*	*21%*	*507.5*	*36%*	*516.0*	*20%*	*414.5*	*37%*	*90.0*	*37%*	*93.0*	*34%*
Other services directly related to audit	1,857.0	65%	148.7	11%	1,827.0	70%	148.7	13%	30.0	12%	-	-
Parent company	*1,751.0*	*61%*	*63.0*	*4%*	*1,721.0*	*66%*	*63.0*	*6%*	*30.0*	*12%*	-	-
Subsidiaries	*106.0*	*4%*	*85.7*	*6%*	*106.0*	*4%*	*85.7*	*8%*	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Audit	**2,833.0**	**99%**	**1,341.2**	**96%**	**2,591.0**	**99%**	**1,071.2**	**95%**	**242.0**	**100%**	**270.0**	**100%**
Non audit services												
Legal, tax and social	24.0	1%	60.0	4%	24.0	1%	60.0	5%	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Non Audit	**24.0**	**1%**	**60.0**	**4%**	**24.0**	**1%**	**60.0**	**5%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**2,857.0**	**100%**	**1,401.2**	**100%**	**2,615.0**	**100%**	**1,131.2**	**100%**	**242.0**	**100%**	**270.0**	**100%**

(*) Including, in 2014, auditors fees in Fiscal Year endend 2014 related to the IPO on Euronext Paris (44% of these fees were supported by Wordlline, and the remaining amount by Atos SE)

Note 28 Subsequent events

On 5 Februrary 2016, Worldline decided to proceed to a share capital increase as part of the Boost Employee Shares Purchase Plan.

The company issued 163,129 new shares increasing the total number of shares from 131,926,588 to 132,089,717. The common stock was increased from € 89,710,079.84 to € 89,821,007.56.