Geo Travel Finance and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the year ended March 31, 2016

Registered office:
1, Boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg

As of July 14, 2016 the Board of Directors formally prepared and approved these Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Deloitte.

Deloitte Audit
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To the Shareholders of
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.
1, Boulevard de la Foire
L-1528 Luxembourg

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Geo Travel Finance S.C.A., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. as at March 31, 2016, the related consolidated income statement and the consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union, and for such internal control the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Société à responsabilité limitée au capital de 35.000 €
RCS Luxembourg B 67.895
VAT LU25101535
Autorisation d'établissement : 10022179

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé's* judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. as of March 31, 2016 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union.

For Deloitte Audit, *Cabinet de révision agréé*

Marco Crosetto, *Réviseur d'entreprises agréé*
Partner

July 14, 2016

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Revenue	6	485,770	466,363
Supplies		(21,395)	(29,770)
Revenue Margin	7	**464,375**	**436,593**
Personnel expenses	8	(69,786)	(69,503)
Depreciation and amortization	9	(17,628)	(19,992)
Impairment loss	9	(729)	(179,533)
Gain or loss arising from assets disposals		(11)	(2)
Other operating income / (expenses)	10	(307,031)	(291,213)
Operating profit/(loss)		**69,190**	**(123,650)**
Financial and similar income and expenses			
Interest expense on debt	11	(41,439)	(59,455)
Other financial income / (expenses)	11	(4,322)	(6,528)
Profit/(loss) before taxes		**23,429**	**(189,633)**
Income tax	12	(8,765)	(3,674)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**14,664**	**(193,307)**
Profit for the year from discontinued operations net of taxes (net)		-	-
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year		**14,664**	**(193,307)**
Non controlling interest - Result		-	0
Profit and loss attributable to the parent company		**14,664**	**(193,307)**

The notes on pages 8 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Thousand of euros)

	March 2016	March 2015
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year (from the income statement)	**14,664**	**(193,307)**
Income and expenses recorded directly in equity		
Exchange differences	792	(3,809)
For actuarial gains and losses (pensions)	58	-
Other income and expenses recorded directly in equity	-	-
Tax effect	(34)	-
	816	**(3,809)**
Total recognized income and expenses	**15,480**	**(197,116)**
a) Attributable to the parent company	15,480	(197,116)
b) Attributable to minority interest	-	-

The notes on pages 8 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Thousand of euros)

ASSETS	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	13	728,377	727,820
Other intangible assets	14	294,616	282,581
Tangible assets	15	7,642	5,980
Non-current financial assets	17	11,492	10,747
Deferred tax assets	12	2,298	1,559
Other non-current assets	18	3,599	3,506
		1,048,024	**1,032,193**
Current assets			
Inventory	19	800	-
Trade and other receivables	20	71,805	82,633
Current tax assets	12	11,198	9,693
Financial assets		520	289
Cash and cash equivalent	21	132,024	121,590
		216,347	**214,205**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,264,371**	**1,246,398**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Shareholder's Equity			
Share Capital		311,404	311,404
Share Premium		260,207	260,207
Other Reserves		(197,009)	(7,258)
Profit and Loss for the period		14,664	(193,307)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(738)	(1,530)
		388,528	**369,516**
Non controlling interest		-	-
	22	**388,528**	**369,516**
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current financial liabilities	24	446,463	442,851
Non current provisions	25	6,659	5,612
Deferred revenue	28	26,206	31,750
Deferred tax liabilities	12	43,518	39,114
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-
		522,846	**519,327**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	27	314,637	323,356
Current provisions	25	9,861	10,208
Current taxes payables	12	12,074	9,311
Current financial liabilities	24	16,425	14,680
		352,997	**357,555**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,264,371**	**1,246,398**

The notes on pages 8 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Thousand of euros)

	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss for the period	Other equity instrum.	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total Equity
Closing balance at March 31, 2014	**236,638**	**235,207**	**(119,910)**	**(7,524)**	**26,012**	**2,279**	**372,702**
Total recognized income / (expenses)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(193,307)**	**-**	**(3,809)**	**(197,116)**
Capital Increases / (Decreases) (Note 22)	74,766	25,000	-	-	-	-	99,766
Other operations with members or owners	-	-	119,114	-	(26,012)	-	93,102
Operations with members or owners	**74,766**	**25,000**	**119,114**	**-**	**(26,012)**	**-**	**192,868**
Payments based on equity instruments	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
Transfer between equity items	-	-	(7,524)	7,524	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(38)
Other changes in equity	**-**	**-**	**(6,462)**	**7,524**	**-**	**-**	**1,062**
Closing balance at March 31, 2015	**311,404**	**260,207**	**(7,258)**	**(193,307)**	**-**	**(1,530)**	**369,516**
Total recognized income / (expenses)	**-**	**-**	**24**	**14,664**	**-**	**792**	**15,480**
Operations with members or owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Payments based on equity instruments	-	-	3,528	-	-	-	3,528
Transfer between equity items	-	-	(193,307)	193,307	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Other changes in equity	**-**	**-**	**(189,775)**	**193,307**	**-**	**-**	**3,532**
Closing balance at March 31, 2016	**311,404**	**260,207**	**(197,009)**	**14,664**	**-**	**(738)**	**388,528**

The notes on pages 8 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Thousand of euros)

	Notes	March 2016	March 2015
Net Profit / (Loss)		**14,664**	**(193,307)**
Depreciation and amortization	9	17,628	19,992
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets (net)	13 14 16	729	179,533
Other provisions		540	497
Income tax	12	8,765	3,674
Gain or loss on disposal of assets		11	2
Finance (Income) / Loss	11	45,762	65,983
Expenses related to share based payments	23	3,528	(3,788)
Changes in working capital		(3,850)	(6,240)
Income tax paid		(4,717)	(5,904)
Net cash from operating activities		**83,060**	**60,442**
Acquisitions of intangible and tangible assets		(31,138)	(35,420)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible and intangible assets	14	1,705	1
Acquisitions of financial assets	17	(1,042)	(462)
Payments/ Proceeds from disposals of financial assets	17	3	650
Net cash flow from / (used) in investing activities		**(30,472)**	**(35,231)**
Proceeds of issues of shares	22.1	-	99,765
Reimbursement of borrowings	24.1	(446)	(46,328)
Loans with Parent Company		(861)	(5,669)
Interest and other financial expenses paid		(40,820)	(92,177)
Interest received		161	182
Early repayment fees		-	(3,579)
Fees paid on debt	11	-	(877)
Dividends paid		-	-
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities		**(41,966)**	**(48,683)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		**10,622**	**(23,472)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		121,518	145,316
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		(155)	(327)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**131,985**	**121,517**
Cash at the closing:			
Cash	21	132,024	121,590
Bank facilities&overdrafts	24.1	(39)	(73)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**131,985**	**121,517**

The notes on pages 8 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. is a partnership limited by shares (société en commandite par actions) formed under the laws of Luxembourg on February 15th, 2011 with its registered office located at 1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg ("Geo Travel Finance" or the "Company"). Its main holding company is eDreams ODIGEO (formerly LuxGEO Parent S.à r.l. which changed its name to eDreams ODIGEO on January 16, 2014), a listed company since April 8, 2014 (see Note 2). The minority shareholder is LuxGEO GP S.àr.l. ("LuxGEO GP").

Geo Travel Finance and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (the "Group") headed by Geo Travel Finance, as detailed in Note 34, is a leading pan-European online travel agency that uses innovative technology and builds on relationships with suppliers, product know-how and marketing expertise to attract and enable customers to research, plan and book a broad range of travel products and services.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

2.1 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2016

2.1.1 Covenant ratio increase consent from lenders

On June 2015, the Company obtained consent from lenders under the €130 million Super Senior Revolving Credit Facility (SSRCF) to increase the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA from 5.50:1 to 6.00:1 for the Relevant Period ending on 31 December 2015 only.

The purpose of this amendment was to allow the Company to support its strategy with potential acquisitions, which can be funded from internal cash, but without eating into covenant headroom during the seasonally low point of December.

2.1.2 Change in Barcelona offices

On July 2015, the Group moved its Barcelona offices from "World Trade Center" to new offices located in Carrer Bailen and Zona Franca (both located also in Barcelona). The cost of new furniture and general installations related to the refurbishment has amounted €2.3 million.

2.2 Significant events during the year ended March 31, 2015

2.2.1 Initial public offering ("IPO") of eDreams ODIGEO

On April 8, 2014, the parent company eDreams ODIGEO completed its IPO on the Spanish Stock Market.

The highlights of the offering were:

- 4,878,049 new shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, raising gross proceeds of approximately €50 million.

- 31,829,264 existing shares sold by certain of eDreams ODIGEO's shareholders, including Luxgoal 3 S.à r.l., and Luxgoal 2 S.à r.l., investment vehicles controlled by the Permira funds; certain funds managed by Ardian France S.A. and its affiliates ("Ardian"); certain Ardian co-investors (the foregoing, the "Principal Selling Shareholders"); as well as certain senior and other management of eDreams ODIGEO (together, the "Selling Shareholders"); the Selling Shareholders have each sold only a portion of their shares in the Company, and eDreams

- eDreams ODIGEO did not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the Selling Shareholders.

2.2.2 Partial redemption

Pursuant to the successful completion of the IPO, the parent company eDreams ODIGEO has contributed the €50 million gross proceeds from the IPO to Geo Travel Finance to allow the redemption of a portion (€46 million) of the 2019 Senior Secured Notes.

Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014.The redemption price equals to 107.781% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest on the redemption date.

2.2.3 Long Term Incentive Plan

In September 2014 a new Long Term Incentive plan was granted to certain employees (see Note 23.1).

2.2.4 Debt reallocation between eDreams ODIGEO Group

With the aim of improving the tax efficiency of certain intra-group financing arrangement, the Group decided to amend the capital and debt structure of some Group companies which have been effected by the end of March 2015.

A consent letter was delivered on February 24, 2015 to the Bank Agent of the Revolving Credit Facility as well as to the Trustee of the bondholders of the 2018 Notes and the 2019 Notes (the "Lenders"), The Proposed Amendments and the Waiver became effective at March 5, 2015. A consent fee of €877.000 (equal to €2.00 per €1,000 principal amount of the Senior Notes) was paid to the bondholders (See Note 11).

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and the figures are expressed in thousands of euros.

3.2 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has not applied any standard or interpretations whose application is not yet compulsory at March 31, 2016.

As detailed below, during the year ended on March 31, 2016 new accounting standards and interpretations (IAS/IFRS and IFRIC, respectively) have come into force and have been applied.

Furthermore, on the date of drawing up these consolidated financial statements, new accounting standards and interpretations have been published, which are expected to come into effect for accounting periods starting on or after March 31, 2016.

Compulsory standards, amendments and interpretations adopted in the European Union for all accounting periods starting on or after April 1, 2015:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	1 February 2015	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	1 January 2015	Retrospective application
IFRIC 21 Levies	17 June 2014	Retrospective application

All the standards, amendments and interpretations applicable to the Group's financial statements have been taken into account with effect from April 1, 2015, with no significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that may be adopted early in accounting periods starting on or after April 1, 2015, issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union, for which the Group has not considered early adoption:

Title	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)	Application
Amendments to IAS 27- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 1- Disclosures Initiative	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Clarification of Accountable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IFRS 11- Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations	1 January 2016	Retrospective application
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41- Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016	Retrospective application

As indicated above, the Group has not considered an early application of the standards and interpretations detailed above.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgments

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

These estimates and assumptions mainly concern the measurement of intangible assets other than goodwill, the measurement of the useful life of fixed assets, capitalization of development costs and measurement of internally-generated assets, purchase price allocation and allocation of goodwill, impairment testing of the recoverable amount, accounting for income tax, analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets, and accounting for provisions and contingent liabilities.

3.4 Changes in consolidation perimeter

3.4.1 eDreams GmbH

This subsidiary had no business activity during both periods. On September 2014 its sole shareholder Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U. approved and initiated the liquidation process of this subsidiary which was finalized as at January 29, 2016.

3.4.2 eDreams S.a.r.l

The French subsidiary eDreams Sarl has been merged with the absorbing entity GoVoyages SAS as of April 1, 2015.

3.5 Comparative information

The Directors present together with the figures for the year ended March 31, 2016, the previous years' figures for each of the items on the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and the quantitative information required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

3.6 Working capital

The Group had negative working capital as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, which is a common circumstance in the business in which the Group operates, and in its financial structure, and it does not present any impediment to its normal business.

The Group had a Revolving Credit Facility to fund its working capital needs and IATA Guarantees (see Note 24.2).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalue amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis, scope and methods of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of eDreams ODIGEO and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) up to March 31st each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full in consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

All entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Company have been consolidated by the full consolidation method.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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 over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments within the first 12 months are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is not amortized but carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition (see above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to each country, level at which the business is managed, the operating decisions are made and the operating performance is evaluated.

The carrying value of the assets allocated to countries is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of these assets is less than their carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement and is not subsequently reversed.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

The requirements of IAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the Group’s investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Revenue recognition

See below some definitions of terms (specific in the sector) in order to better understand the Group Revenue recognition accounting criteria:

Terms	**Definition**
Number of bookings	Number of individual transactions intermediated by the Group, providing travel products and services.
Gross bookings	Total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of all transactions made by the Group, although their accounting treatment differs depending on the business model: agency or principal, see below.
Revenue	Revenue represents the incomes of the Group relating to the services provided according to IFRS, as follows: - When the Group acts as principal, revenue comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT. - When the Group acts as a disclosed agent, revenue is recognized on a "net" basis, with revenue representing the margin earned.
Revenue Margin	Net revenue received, regardless of Group acting as principal or disclosed agent: - When the Group acts as principal, revenue margin comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT, less direct costs associated with the supply of travel services. - When the Group acts as a disclosed agent, revenue margin is equal to revenue.

The Group makes travel services available to customer/travelers, either directly or through other agents. The Group generates its travel revenue from the mediation services regarding the supply of (i) flight services including air passenger transport by regular airlines and LCC flights as well as travel insurance in connection with, (ii) non-flight services, including non air passenger transport, hotel accommodation, Dynamic Packages (including revenue from the flight component thereof) and travel insurance for non-flight services. The Group is also engaged in the supply of travel packages and charter flights. Our revenue is earned through service fees, commissions and. in specific cases, mark-ups, as well as commissions and incentive payments received from suppliers. The Group also receives incentives from its Global Distribution System (GDS) service providers based on the volume of supplies mediated by the Group through the GDS systems.

In addition to the travel revenue generated under the agency and principal models, the Group also generates revenue from non-travel related services, such as fees for the supply of advertising services on our websites, incentives received from credit card companies and charges on toll call and services.
The Group recognizes revenue when (i) there is evidence of a contractual relationship in respect of services provided, (ii) such services have been supplied and (iii) the revenue is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Group has evidence of a contractual relationship when the customer has acknowledged and accepted the Group´s terms and conditions that describe the service rendered as well as the related payment terms. The Group considers revenue to be determinable when the product or service has been delivered or rendered in accordance with the said agreement.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business net of VAT and similar taxes. The Group provides customers the ability to book air travel, hotels, car rentals and other travel products and services through its websites.

When the Group acts as principal and purchases travel services for onwards supply or is the primary obligor in the arrangement, revenue is recognized on a “gross” basis. The revenue comprises the gross value of the service supplied to the customer, net of VAT, with any related expenditure charged as cost of sales. Such revenue comprises sales in respect of charter flights, certain travel packages as well as conferences and events. At the time of booking the travel service revenue is recorded as deferred income. For these products, revenue and supplies are recognized on the date of departure.

In other transactions where the Group acts as a disclosed agent (*i.e.*, bears no inventory risk and is not the primary obligor in the arrangement), revenue is recognized on a “net” basis, with revenue representing the margin earned. Such revenue comprises the supply of mediation services sales in respect of scheduled air passengers, hotels, car rentals and most of our packaged travel products. For Direct Connects, the Group usually passes reservations booked by customers to the travel supplier and revenue represents the service fee charged to the customer. The Group has limited, if any, ability to determine or change the services supplied and the customer is responsible for the selection of the service supplier. Booking is then secured when no further obligation is supported by the Group.

Where the Group acts as a disclosed agent, additional income (over-commissions) may accrue based on the achievement of certain sales target during a certain agreed period. The Group therefore accrues for such income where it is considered probable that the sales targets will be met and the amount to be received is quantifiable. Where it is probable that the sales target will be met, revenue is recognized based on the percentage of total agreed over-commissions achieved at reporting date.

The table below summarizes the revenue recognition basis for the Group’s income streams.

Income stream	**Basis of revenue recognition**
Charter flight revenue	Date of departure
Scheduled flight mediation services	Date of booking
Airline incentives	Accrued based on meting sales targets
GDS incentives	Date of booking
Direct Connect	Date of booking
Hotel mediation revenue	Date of booking
Car mediation revenue	Date of booking
Dynamic Packages mediation revenue (including the flight portion thereof)	Date of booking
Vacation package revenue	Date of departure
Advertisement services revenue	Date of display
Metasearch	Date of click or date of purchase
Insurance mediation revenue	Date of booking

For flight mediation services, net revenue is generally recognized upon booking as the Group does not assume any further performance obligation to its customers after the flight tickets has been issued by the airline (even though the Group supports fraud risks). Conversely, in cases where (i) the Group pre-purchases and assumes inventory risk or (ii) the Group bears any financial risk with respect to the booking, for instance, in the event of cancellation, gross revenue is recognized at time of departure as the Group is considered to be the primary obligor to the traveler. In these cases, revenue is recognized on a gross basis, comprising the gross value of the service supplied to the customer (net of VAT and cancellations).

In the event of the cancellation of a booking, commissions and service fees earned are reversed. For flight services whereby the Group acts as a principal, cancellations do not impact revenue recognition since revenue is recognized upon the departure date, when the service is actually supplied.

In case of mediation services regarding hotel accommodation, Dynamic packages, car rental and packaged products, net revenue is recognized at the date of booking. However, a provision is recognized to cover the risk of cancellation of the bookings made with departures after closing date. This provision has been calculated in accordance with the historical average cancellation rate by markets (See Note 20.1).

For the supply of other non-flight services, the Group takes the following position: revenue relating to the supply of vacation products is determinable upon a) the departure date for vacation packages, b) the date of publication over the delivery period for advertising revenue and, c) depending on the particular agreement, date of click or date of purchase in respect of metasearch services. In the event of cancellation, the Group's revenue recognition is not impacted since revenue is recognized, in each case, when the service has actually been rendered.

The Group generally does not take on credit risk with customers; however the Group is subject to charge-backs and fraud risk which the Group closely monitors.

The Group uses Global Distribution System (GDS) services to process the booking of travel services for its customers. Under GDS service agreements, the Group earns revenue in the form of an incentive payment for each segment that is processed through a GDS service provider. This revenue is recognized at the time the booking is processed.

The Group recognizes revenue for the supply of mediation services regarding the supply of travel insurance to customers at the time of completion of the booking.

The Group generates other revenue, which primarily comprise revenue from advertising and metasearch activities. Such revenue is derived primarily from the delivery of advertisements on the various websites the Group operates and is recognized at the time of display or over the advertising delivery period, depending on the terms of the advertising contract, as well as for searches, clicks and purchases generated by our metasearch activities.

Reporting revenue on a “gross” versus “net” basis is a matter of significant judgment that depends on relevant facts and circumstances. This analysis is performed using various criteria such as, but not limited to, whether the Group is the primary obligor in the arrangement, the Group has inventory risk, has latitude in establishing price, has discretion in supplier selection or has credit risk.

However, if the judgments regarding revenue are inaccurate, actual revenue could differ from the amount the Group recognizes, directly impacting our reported revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales primarily concerns of direct costs associated with the supply of travel services as principal with the aim to generate revenue, for example relating to the supply of charters. The cost of sales are generally variable in nature and are primarily driven by transaction volumes.

Current operating profit

Current operating profit consists of revenue margin, after deducting personnel expenses, other operating income/ expenses, depreciation and amortization and charges net of reversals to provisions.

Finance result

Finance result consists in income and expense relating to the Group's net financial debt during the accounting period, including gains and losses on the corresponding interest rate and foreign exchange rate hedges.

Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lesser is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency of the Euro (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into Euros using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized and accumulated in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Exchange differences arising are recognized in equity.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Retirement benefits costs

<u>Defined contribution plans</u>

Based on the provisions of the Collective Agreement applicable to different Group companies, the Group has a defined contribution plan with employees. A defined contribution plan is a plan whereby the Group makes fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to make additional contributions if the separate entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments undertaken. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no additional payment obligations.

Contributions are recognized as employee benefits when they accrue. Benefits paid in advance are recognized as an asset to the extent that there are a cash refund or a reduction in future payments.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans establish the amount of the benefit the employee will receive on retirement, normally based on one or more factors such as age, years of service and remuneration.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet is the present value of the obligation in respect of defined benefits on the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets, and adjustments for unrecognized past service costs. The obligation in respect of defined benefits is measured by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using the interest rates on high quality business bonds denominated in the same currency as will be used to pay the benefits, with maturity periods similar to those of the corresponding obligations. In countries where there is no market for such bonds, the market rates of government bonds are used. Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments based on experience and changes in the actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in the result, unless they arise as a result of changes in the pension plan and they are subject to the continuity of employees in service during a specific time (vesting period). In this case, past service costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

Share-based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the value of the equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

The impact of the revision of the original estimates in cash-settled share-based payments, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differs from the profit reported in the consolidated income statement due to income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are exempt or (permanently) non-deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated by using the tax rates in the relevant countries that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets generated by tax loss are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that these tax losses will be offset against taxable profits during the testing period taking into account local limitations regarding the capitalization of the tax losses. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be offset. No deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts recognized and the Group Company intends to settle the net figure, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful life (Years)
Brands	Indefinite
Licenses	2-5
Trademarks and domains	10
Software	3-5
Software of the group common platform	7
Other intangible assets	2-5

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the Group's development of its website operating platform and related back office systems is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- an asset is created that can be identified (such as software and new processes)
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, and
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably

The revenue associated with the capitalization of internally-generated intangible assets is classified in the profit and loss statement according to the nature of the development cost of the asset.

Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

With regard to trademarks, the royalty-based approach has been adopted: this involves estimating the value of the trademark by reference to the levels of royalties demanded for the use of similar trademarks, based on revenue forecasts drawn up by the Group.

This approach is based on a qualitative analysis of the trademark in order to ensure that the assumptions selected are relevant. The discount rate used is based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the target acquired.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

	Useful life (Years)
General Installations/Technical Facilities	5-8
Furniture	5-10
Computer Hardware	3-10
Transport equipment	3-8
Other items of property, plant and equipment	3-8

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of tangible assets

Tangible assets are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a tangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, 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 (See methodology used in Note 17). If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

When it is only possible that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, the contingency is disclosed in the note for Contingencies.

<u>Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination</u>

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognized less cumulative Amortization recognized in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'.

All the Group's financial assets are classified as "loan and receivables", reflecting the nature and purpose of the financial assets, determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash deposits are in respect of cash guarantees given by the Company and its principal subsidiaries to IATA and a number of local governmental agencies to ensure compliance with the accreditation terms for each organization. The restricted cash deposits are stated at cost which approximates to their fair value and are classified as “Other non-current assets”.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible notes/preferred shares) issued by the Company or its direct subsidiaries are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to share premium. Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible note, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to retained profits. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortized over the lives of the convertible notes using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Current/Non-current classification

Current assets are considered to be those related to the normal cycle of operations (which is usually considered to be one year); assets which are expected to expire, be disposed of or realised in the short term as from year-end; financial assets held for trading (except for financial derivatives to be settled later than one year); and cash and other equivalent liquid assets. Assets that do not meet these requirements are qualified as non-current.

Likewise, current liabilities are those related to the ordinary cycle of operations, financial liabilities held for trading, with the exception of financial derivatives to be settled later than one year, and in general all obligations that will expire or terminate in the short term. If this is not the case, they are classified as non-current.

Related party transactions

The Group performs all its transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Also, the transfer prices are adequately supported and, therefore, the Group Directors consider that there are no material risks in this connection that might give rise to significant liabilities in the future.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial Risks

- ***Credit risk:*** Our cash and cash equivalents are held with financial entities with strong credit ratings. Certain transactions of the Group are channeled through Catalunya Banc S.A., (recently acquired by BBVA which has a Moody's long term rating of Ba2). These transactions amount to an average of €2.87 million on a daily basis. We usually transfer these amounts on a daily basis to other financial institutions in order to mitigate this risk.

  Our credit risk is mainly attributable to business-to-business customer advertising receivables and, to a lesser extent, customer receivables on corporate travel and business-to-business customers, and advertising receivables. These amounts are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position net of provision for doubtful receivables, which is estimated by our management on a case-by-case basis. There are no meaningful credit risks since none of our customers' transactions represent a proportion equal or higher than 10% of the revenue margin.

- ***Interest rate risk:*** Most of our financial debt is exposed to fixed interest rates. Of our debt, only the Revolving Credit Facility bears interest at a variable rate, although to date we have only drawn loans under the Revolving Credit Facility for intra-month working capital purposes. Therefore, we have no material exposure to interest rate risk.

- ***Liquidity risk:*** In order to meet our liquidity requirements, our principal sources of liquidity are: cash and cash equivalents from the statement of financial position, cash flow generated from operations and the revolving credit facilities under our Revolving Credit Facility Agreement to fund intra-month cash swings and supplier guarantees.

- ***Exchange rate risk:*** The exchange rate risk arising from our activities has basically two sources: the risk arising in respect of commercial transactions carried out in currencies other than the functional currency of each company of the eDreams ODIGEO Group and the risk arising on the consolidation of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the euro.

  In relation to commercial transactions, we are principally exposed to exchange rate risk as the Group operates with the Pound Sterling as well as the Swedish krona and other Nordic currencies (Norwegian Krone and Danish Krone). The exchange rate risk arises on future commercial transactions and on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

  However, the volume of our sales and purchases in foreign currency (other than the local currency of each of the subsidiaries) is of little relevance compared to our total operations.

5.2 Travel Industry Risks

- General economic conditions. The revenue is directly related to the overall level of travel activity, which is, in turn, largely dependent on discretionary spending levels. Discretionary spending generally declines during recessions and other periods in which disposable income is adversely affected.

- The occurrence of events affecting travel safety, such as natural disasters, incidents of actual or threatened terrorism, potential outbreaks of epidemics or pandemics, airplane crashes and political and social instability.

- Deterioration in the financial condition or restructuring of operations of one or more of the major suppliers. As the Group is an intermediary in the travel industry, a substantial portion of the revenue is affected by the fares and tariffs charged by our suppliers, including airlines, GDSs, hotels and rental car suppliers, and the volume of products offered by the suppliers.

- Changes in current laws, rules and regulations and other legal uncertainties. The Group operates in a highly regulated industry. The business and financial performance could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in, or interpretations of, existing laws, rules and regulations, or the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations applicable to us and our businesses.

- Conditions required for obtaining and maintaining certain licenses or accreditations, especially IATA. Regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend the Group from carrying on some or all activities or otherwise penalize if the practices are found not to comply with the then-current regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation.

- Dependence on the level of Internet penetration. A slowing in the growth of Internet penetration, or a fall, could adversely affect the growth prospects and the business, financial condition and results of operations.

5.3 Business Risks

- Competitive landscape of the travel industry, such as other online travel agents, travel suppliers, metasearch companies, online portals and search engines and traditional travel agencies and tour operators.

- Rapidly changing market, evolving customer demand, and low barriers to entry.

- Innovation and ability to keep up with rapid technological changes, and success of execution of changes. The success depends on continued innovation and the ability to provide features that make the websites and mobile apps user-friendly for travelers. The competitors are constantly developing innovations in online travel-related products and features.

- Failures in technology systems: system interruption or cyberattack, and effectiveness of response plans, relaying on own and suppliers' computer systems to attract customers to websites and apps and to facilitate and process transactions.

- Dependence on significant third party supplier relationships for; content, commissions, incentive payments, advertising and metasearch revenue, and fees.

- Reliance on the value and strength of the brands, any failure to maintain or enhance customer awareness of the brands could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the costs of maintaining and enhancing the brand awareness are increasing and the strength of the brands is directly related to the cost of customer acquisition.

- Changes in search engine algorithms and search engine relationships. Utilization of significant and increasing extent Internet search engines, principally through the purchase of travel-related keywords and inclusion in metasearch results, to generate traffic. Search engines, frequently update and change the logic that determines the placement and display of results of a consumer's search, such that the purchased or algorithmic placement of links to the websites can be affected.

- Exposure to risks associated with booking and payment fraud. Liability for accepting fraudulent credit or debit cards or checks and subject to other payment disputes with our customers for such sales.

- Human capital retention of highly skilled personnel and ability to attract and retain executives and other qualified employees is crucial to the results of operations and future growth.

- Processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data and potential liabilities arising as a result of governmental and/or industry regulation.

- Adverse tax events. The estimated net result is based on tax rates which are currently applicable, as well as current legislation, jurisprudence, regulations and interpretations by local tax authorities.

5.4 Financial Profile Risks

- Impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets. The statement of financial position includes very significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets. The impairment of a significant portion of these assets would negatively affect the reported results of operations and financial position.

- Intellectual property. Success of the Group to protect effectively from copying and use by others, including current or potential competitors.

5.5 Capital risk management

The Group's objective in capital risk management is to safeguard its capacity to continue managing its recurring activities and the capacity to continue to grow through new projects, by optimising the debt-to-equity ratio to create shareholder value.

The Group's growth is financed mainly through internal cash flows generated by the Group's recurring businesses.

The Group's optimal leverage level is not determined on the basis of its overall debt-to-equity ratio but with the goal of maintaining moderate levels of debt. With the IPO completion, the Group used the proceeds from the issuance of new shares to reduce debt.

The Group does not consider the debt-to-equity ratio a suitable indicator for defining its equity policy as its consolidated equity may be affected by a range of factors which are not necessarily indicative of its capacity to satisfy its future financial obligations, including:

- The effect of fluctuations in functional currencies other than the euro through currency translation differences.

- The impairment losses on assets that will not recur and which do not involve a cash outflow when recognised.

The Group's capital policy does not set short-term quantitative targets for its indebtedness in relation to its net equity, but is adjusted to allow the Group to manage its recurring operations and take advantages of opportunities for growth while maintaining indebtedness at appropriate levels in the light of its expected future generation of cash flows and in compliance with any quantitative restrictions contained in its main debt contracts.

None of the Group's main debt contracts contain specific clauses restricting its debt-to-equity ratio.

The Revolving Credit Facility due 2018 includes a covenant requiring the Geo Travel Finance consolidation perimeter to maintain a net debt to EBITDA ratio for the rolling twelve months at each quarter end.

At March 31, 2016 the Group complied with all the restrictions imposed by its main debt contracts, and as its businesses may reasonably be expected to continue operating, the Group does not foresee any non-compliance in the future.

6. REVENUE

Gross bookings is an operating and statistical metric that captures the total amount paid by customers for travel products and services booked through or with us, including taxes, service fees and other charges and excluding VAT. Gross Bookings include the gross value of transactions booked under both agency and principal models as well as transactions made under white label arrangements and transactions where we just act as "pure" intermediary whereby we serve as a click-through and pass the reservations made by the customer to the relevant travel supplier.

	March 2016	March 2015
Total Gross bookings	**4,508,446**	**4,260,885**
Total Number of bookings	**10,674,911**	**9,723,900**

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and revenue margin for the year:

	Revenue		Revenue Margin	
	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015
From customers	333,712	326,150	312,317	296,380
From suppliers	119,309	116,440	119,309	116,440
From advertising and meta clicks-out	31,629	23,142	31,629	23,142
From transactions with eDreams ODIGEO	1,120	631	1,120	631
Total	**485,770**	**466,363**	**464,375**	**436,593**

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group has four reportable geographical segments based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) manages the business, makes operating decisions and evaluates operating performance. Reportable segments offer different products and services and are managed separately because the nature of products and methods used to distribute the services are different. For each reportable segment, the Group's Leadership Team comprising of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, reviews internal management reports. Accordingly, the Leadership Team is construed to be the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

As it is stated in the IFRS 8, paragraph 23 an entity shall report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. As this information is not regularly provided, information regarding assets and liabilities by segments have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

The Group operates in 4 principal areas:

	March 2016							
	France	Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	**Core**	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	**Expansion**	**Transactions with eDreams ODIGEO**	**TOTAL**
Gross Bookings	**1,453,837**	**754,049**	**2,207,886**	**674,569**	**1,625,991**	**2,300,560**		**4,508,446**
Revenue	**177,365**	**93,303**	**270,668**	**59,029**	**154,953**	**213,982**	**1,120**	**485,770**
Revenue Margin	**164,185**	**90,917**	**255,102**	**59,029**	**149,124**	**208,153**	**1,120**	**464,375**
Variable costs	(93,615)	(60,082)	(153,697)	(30,942)	(112,859)	(143,801)		(297,498)
Marginal Profit	**70,570**	**30,835**	**101,405**	**28,087**	**36,266**	**64,353**		**166,878**
Fixed costs								(69,027)
Depreciation and amortization								(17,628)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets								(740)
Others								(10,293)
Operating profit/(loss)								**69,190**
Financial result								(45,761)
Profit before tax								**23,429**

	March 2015							
	France	Southern Europe (Spain + Italy)	**Core**	Germany + Austria	UK + Nordics + Other	**Expansion**	**Transactions with eDreams ODIGEO**	**TOTAL**
Gross Bookings	**1,603,812**	**710,456**	**2,314,268**	**646,134**	**1,300,483**	**1,946,617**		**4,260,885**
Revenue	**192,078**	**88,193**	**280,271**	**54,777**	**130,684**	**185,461**	**631**	**466,363**
Revenue Margin	**167,698**	**88,180**	**255,878**	**54,776**	**125,308**	**180,084**	**631**	**436,593**
Variable costs	(103,880)	(64,301)	(168,181)	(29,264)	(91,142)	(120,406)		(288,587)
Marginal Profit	**63,818**	**23,879**	**87,697**	**25,512**	**34,166**	**59,678**		**148,006**
Impairment of Goodwill and Brand	(71,112)	(31,138)	(102,250)	(10,339)	(36,411)	(46,750)		(149,000)
Operating profit/(loss) before Fixed costs and other unallocatable costs	**(7,294)**	**(7,259)**	**(14,553)**	**15,173**	**(2,245)**	**12,928**		**(994)**
Fixed costs								(56,005)
Depreciation and amortization								(19,992)
Impairment and results on disposal of non-current assets								(30,535)
Others								(16,124)
Operating profit/(loss)	**63,818**	**23,879**	**87,697**	**25,512**	**34,166**	**59,678**		**(123,650)**
Financial result								(65,983)
Profit before tax								**(189,633)**

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group’s revenue at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

8. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

8.1 Personnel expenses

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Wages and salaries	46,999	41,467
Social security costs	14,437	15,137
Pensions costs (or employees welfare expenses)	1,229	1,528
Share-based compensation	3,528	1,100
Other personnel expenses	3,593	10,271
Total personnel expenses	**69,786**	**69,503**

Other personnel expenses include the accrued expenses related to the restructuring in France amounting to € 8.2 million in March 2015 and € 2.5 million in March 2016.

8.2 Number of employees

The average number of employees (including Executive Directors) by category of the Group during the year is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Management	17	19
Administrative Staff	955	874
Operational Staff	685	667
Total average headcount	**1,657**	**1,560**

9. DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Depreciation of tangible assets *(see Note 15)*	2,404	2,371
Amortization of intangible assets *(see Note 14)*	15,224	17,621
Total Depreciation and amortization	**17,628**	**19,992**
Impairment of tangible assets *(see Note 15)*	579	-
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill *(see Notes 13 and 14)*	150	179,533
Impairment	**729**	**179,533**

Amortization of intangible assets primarily related to the capitalized IT projects as well as the intangible assets identified through the purchase price allocation.

As detailed in the Note 13, 14 and 16, the impairment of other intangible assets recognized in March 2015 mainly corresponded to the goodwill amounting to €149,000 thousand euros (see Note 13) and to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand amounting to €29,000 thousand euros (see Note 14).

10. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES)

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Marketing and other operating expenses	281,524	271,054
Professional fees	8,216	6,731
IT expenses	6,737	5,007
Rent charges	3,872	3,959
Taxes	2,374	631
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	1,136	(924)
Non-recurring expenses	3,172	4,755
Total other operating income and expenses	**307,031**	**291,213**

Other operating expenses primarily consist in marketing expenses, credit card processing costs (incurred only under the merchant model), chargebacks on fraudulent transactions, IT costs relating to the development and maintenance of our technology, GDS search costs and fees paid to our outsourcing service providers, such as call centers or IT services.

The marketing expenses comprise customer's acquisition costs (such as paid search costs, metasearch costs and other promotional campaigns) and commissions due to agents and white label partners.

A large portion of the other operating expenses are variable costs, either because they are directly related to the number of transactions processed through us or because they result from discretionary decisions from our management.

11. FINANCIAL AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSE

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Interest expense on 2019 Notes	(13,383)	(14,167)
Interest expense on 2018 Notes	(24,375)	(24,378)
Interest expense on Convertible bonds	-	(14,748)
Interest expense on Revolving Credit Facilities	(383)	(339)
Effective interest rate impact on debt	(3,298)	(5,823)
Interest expense on debt	**(41,439)**	**(59,455)**
Foreign exchange differences	(995)	572
Other financial expense	(3,650)	(7,563)
Other financial income	323	463
Other financial income / expense	**(4,322)**	**(6,528)**
TOTAL FINANCIAL RESULT	**(45,761)**	**(65,983)**

As detailed in the Note 2.2, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of its €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes Due 2019 on May 30, 2014. Consequently, one-off redemption expenses were registered amounting to €3.5 million classified in “Other financial expenses”. Moreover the caption “Effective interest rate on debt” included €2.2 million of capitalized interest recognized directly into expenses in connection with the above mentioned redemption.

Moreover, as it is also detailed in the Note 2.2 during the period ended March 2015, a Waiver of consent was requested to the 2018 Notes and 2019 Notes holders. Consequently, one-off consent fee expenses were registered amounting to €877 thousands classified in “Other financial expenses”.

As detailed in the Note 2.2.4, as a consequence of the change in the capital and debt structure of the Group, the parent company eDreams Odigeo transferred the principal amount of the Convertible Bond directly to Go Voyages S.A.S. at March 2015. Then, becoming intercompany balances within the scope of consolidation, all relationships related to these Convertible Bonds have been eliminated in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

12. INCOME TAX

At March 31, 2016, the Group has encompassed consolidated tax groups for income tax in four countries:

1) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for Spanish tax purposes
2) The eDreams Inc. consolidated tax group for US tax purposes
3) The Go Voyages SAS consolidated tax group for French tax purposes
4) The eDreams Odigeo consolidated tax group for Luxembourg tax purposes

The Spanish tax group headed by eDreams Inc. is formed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) and the following Spanish subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.
- Opodo, S.L.
- eDreams Business Travel. S.L.
- Geo Travel Ventures S.A.

The US tax group which is headed by eDreams Inc. (controlling company) includes the following subsidiaries:

- Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U.
- eDreams International Network, S.L.
- Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA
- eDreams S.r.L.
- eDreams L.L.C. (until October 2015)

The French tax group which is headed by Go Voyages S.A.S. (controlling entity) includes the following French subsidiaries:

- Go Voyages Trade S.A.S.
- Liligo Metasearch Technologies S.A.

Moreover, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. is part of the Luxembourg tax group which is headed by the parent company eDreams ODIGEO (controlling entity) and includes the following subsidiaries:

- Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.
- LuxGeo S.a.r.l.
- Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.

Being part of a tax group means that the individual income tax credits and debits are integrated at the level of the controlling company and therefore the companies have to settle their income tax with the controlling company.

The subsidiaries that are not included in a tax group pay income tax on a stand alone basis to the relevant tax authorities.

The Group companies may be subject to an audit by the tax authorities in respect of the taxes applicable to them for the years that are not statute-barred.

As a result of different interpretations of ruling tax legislation, additional liabilities may arise as a result of a tax audit by tax authorities. However, the Group considers that any such liabilities (if any) would not materially affect the consolidated financial statements (see also Note 31).

12.1 Income tax recognized in profit or loss

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Deferred Tax	(3,688)	(226)
Current Tax	(5,077)	(3,447)
Income tax (expense)/income	**(8,765)**	**(3,673)**

12.2 Income tax recognized directly in other comprehensive income

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Other deferred tax	(34)	-
Total Income tax recognised directly in OCI	**(34)**	**-**

12.3 Analysis of tax charge

The income tax charge may be analyzed as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations after tax	14,664	(193,307)
Income Tax - Expense / Income	(8,765)	(3,674)
Profit / (loss) before tax	**23,429**	**(189,633)**
Permanent differences:		
Dividends distributed between subsidiaries	950	693
Capital allowances	(7,856)	(9,634)
Disallowed expenses and others	13,277	171,901
Tax basis profit / (loss)	**29,800**	**(26,673)**
% Income rate Present Year	29.22%	29.22%
Expected tax charge income / (expense)	**(8,708)**	**7,794**
Corrections of tax expense:		
Impact of tax rate differences with Parent tax rate	1,640	3,637
Derecognition of tax losses carried forward	(5)	(5,156)
Utilisation of tax losses not recognised	81	408
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	(3,598)	(10,618)
Recognition of tax losses carried forward	-	669
Change in deferred tax due to rate change	1,342	(196)
Others	481	(212)
Group tax charge income / (expense)	**(8,767)**	**(3,674)**

"Disallowed expenses" in the period ended on March 31, 2016 is primarily relating to the effect of non-deductible interest expenses due to specific applicable legislation in certain countries such as France. In the period ended on March 31, 2015, in addition to the effect of the non-deductible interest expenses, there is also the effect of non-deductibility of the impairment on the Goodwill (see Note 16).

12.4 Current tax assets and liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Income tax receivable	5,091	2,255
Other tax receivables (other than income tax)	6,107	7,438
Current tax assets	**11,198**	**9,693**
Income tax payable	6,258	3,606
Other tax payable (Other than Income Tax)	5,816	5,705
Current tax liabilities	**12,074**	**9,311**

12.5 Deferred tax balances

This item breaks down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Deferred tax assets	2,298	1,559
Deferred tax liabilities	(43,518)	(39,114)
Net	**(41,220)**	**(37,555)**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. Other deferred tax mainly includes the deferred tax liabilities related to the fair value adjustments of intangible assets made as a consequence of the business combination:

	Balance at March 2015	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss Statement	Amounts recorded in Equity	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2016
Tax losses carried forward	25,580	(724)	-	-	(658)	7	**24,205**
Other deferred tax	(63,135)	(4,159)	-	(34)	1,922	(19)	**(65,425)**
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(37,555)**	**(4,883)**	**-**	**(34)**	**1,264**	**(12)**	**(41,220)**

	Balance at March 2014	Amounts recorded in Profit and Loss Statement	Amounts recorded in Equity	Amounts recorded in OCI	Change in tax rate & others	Translation differences	Balance at March 2015
Tax losses carried forward	34,798	(9,180)	-	-	-	(38)	**25,580**
Financial instruments	(10,186)	10	10,176	-	-	-	**-**
Other deferred tax	(72,158)	8,944	-	-	-	79	**(63,135)**
Total Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**(47,546)**	**(226)**	**10,176**	**-**	**-**	**41**	**(37,555)**

The tax losses carried forward of the group which are specified in the below table can be offset against future taxable profits during an indefinite period of time except for the US tax losses for which the period is set in 20 years :

March 2016	Unused Tax Losses present Year				
	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX)	27,146	29.22%	7,932	-	7,932
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	61	29.22%	18	-	18
Go Voyages SAS (FR)	109,966	34.43%	37,861	-	37,861
Geo Travel Ventures (ES)	182	30%-25%	54	-	54
Geo Travel Pacific (AU)	32	30%	10	10	0
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,328	27.49%	915	-	915
Opodo Limited (UK)	105,312	19%-18%	20,009	20,009	-
Travellink AB (SWE)	12,017	22.00%	2,644	667	1,977
eDreams LTD (UK)	1,497	19%-18%	299	-	299
eDreams INC (USA)	10,062	35.00%	3,522	3,522	-
Total	**269,603**		**73,264**	**24,208**	**49,056**

March 2015	Unused Tax Losses last Year				
	Amount Tax Loss	Income tax rate (%)	Total DTA in Tax Losses	DTA recognised in the balance sheet	DTA non recognised in the balance sheet
Lux Geo S.A.R.L. (LUX)	27,216	29.22%	7,953	-	7,953
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.(LUX)	61	29.22%	18	-	18
Go Voyages SAS (FR)	104,590	34.43%	36,010	-	36,010
Opodo Italia SRL (IT)	3,593	27.50%	988	-	988
Opodo Limited (UK)	124,590	21%-20%	24,918	24,918	-
Travellink AB (SWE)	15,554	22.00%	3,422	662	2,760
eDreams LTD (UK)	1,604	20.00%	321	-	321
eDreams GMBH (GER)	76	33.30%	25	-	25
eDreams LLC (USA)	80	35.00%	28	-	28
Total	**277,364**		**73,683**	**25,580**	**48,103**

In addition, at the balance sheet date Opodo Limited has unrecognized deferred tax assets of €6.5 million (€8.8 million at March 31, 2015) in respect of accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences arising in the United Kingdom that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits. LuxGeo has a recapture obligation under Luxembourg rules which approximates the amount of its tax losses carried forward.

13. GOODWILL

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2016 is set out below:

	March 2015	Exchange rate Diferences	Impairment	March 2016
Markets				
France	326,522	-	-	326,522
Spain	49,073	-	-	49,073
UK	39,033	-	-	39,033
Italy	44,087	-	-	44,087
Germany	155,718	-	-	155,718
Nordics	50,069	557	-	50,626
Metasearch	8,608	-	-	8,608
Other	54,710	-	-	54,710
	727,820	**557**	**-**	**728,377**

As at March 31, 2016, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has increased by €0.6 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

A detail of the goodwill movement by markets for the year ended March 31, 2015 is set out below:

	March 2014	Impairment	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2015
Markets				
France	397,634	(71,112)	-	326,522
Spain	49,073	-	-	49,073
UK	53,545	(14,512)	-	39,033
Italy	75,225	(31,138)	-	44,087
Germany	166,057	(10,339)	-	155,718
Nordics	74,967	(21,899)	(2,999)	50,069
Metasearch	8,608	-	-	8,608
Other	54,710	-	-	54,710
	879,819	**(149,000)**	**(2,999)**	**727,820**

As at March 31, 2015, the amount of the goodwill corresponding to the Nordic markets has decreased by €3 million due to the evolution of the euro compared to the functional currency of these countries, with a balancing entry under “Cumulative translation adjustment”.

During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2015 the goodwill was impaired by €149 million. The details of the assumptions used in the recoverability analysis are disclosed in the Note 16.

14. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2016 break down as follows:

	March 2015	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2016
Licenses	10,102	1,027	(3,060)	64	12	**8,145**
Brands	288,130	-	-	-	87	**288,217**
Trademarks and domains	267	13	-	-	-	**280**
Software	113,780	72	(1,738)	27,834	79	**140,027**
Software internally developed in progress	18,422	24,785	-	(24,398)	13	**18,822**
Other intangible assets	19,311	3	-	(3,081)	-	**16,233**
Other intangible assets in progres	1,395	3,106	-	(419)	4	**4,086**
Total gross value	**451,407**	**29,006**	**(4,798)**	**-**	**195**	**475,810**
Licenses	(4,531)	(1,765)	1,360	(34)	(10)	**(4,980)**
Trademarks and domains	(253)	(1)	-	-	3	**(251)**
Software	(80,037)	(13,289)	1,459	34	(45)	**(91,878)**
Other intangible assets	(13,703)	(169)	-	-	-	**(13,872)**
Total accumulated amortization	**(98,524)**	**(15,224)**	**2,819**	**-**	**(52)**	**(110,981)**
Brands	(61,740)	-	-	-	-	**(61,740)**
Software	(6,562)	(150)	239	-	-	**(6,473)**
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	**(2,000)**
Total accumulated Impairment	**(70,302)**	**(150)**	**239**	**-**	**-**	**(70,213)**
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**282,581**	**13,632**	**(1,740)**	**-**	**143**	**294,616**

The disposals in Licenses correspond to the Last Minute license. The Group collected €1,7 million on the transaction, with no impact in the profit and loss.

The brand breakdown is as follows at March 31, 2016:

	March 2015	Impairment	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2016
Go Voyages	33,690	-	-	33,690
eDreams	80,800	-	-	80,800
Opodo	100,000	-	-	100,000
Travellink	7,868	-	87	7,955
Liligo	4,032	-	-	4,032
Total	**226,390**	**-**	**87**	**226,477**

Certain brands mentioned above have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

Software includes an intangible asset relating to the technology used by the Group in its operations which, due to its functional benefits, contributes towards attracting new customers and retaining existing ones.

The other intangible assets at March 31, 2015 break down as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2015
Licenses	6,079	3,097	-	970	(44)	**10,102**
Brands	288,475	-	-	-	(345)	**288,130**
Trademarks and domains	268	-	-	-	(1)	**267**
Software	105,020	141	(2,861)	11,647	(167)	**113,780**
Software internally developed in progress	6,547	24,654	(100)	(12,659)	(20)	**18,422**
Other intangible assets	19,326	4	(19)	-	-	**19,311**
Other intangible assets in progres	-	1,395	-	-	-	**1,395**
Total gross value	**425,715**	**29,291**	**(2,980)**	**(42)**	**(577)**	**451,407**
Licenses	(1,739)	(1,997)	-	(828)	33	**(4,531)**
Trademarks and domains	(253)	(1)	-	-	1	**(253)**
Software	(68,179)	(14,152)	1,347	870	77	**(80,037)**
Other intangible assets	(12,232)	(1,471)	-	-	-	**(13,703)**
Total accumulated amortization	**(82,403)**	**(17,621)**	**1,347**	**42**	**111**	**(98,524)**
Brands	(32,740)	(29,000)	-	-	-	**(61,740)**
Software	(6,662)	(1,533)	1,633	-	-	**(6,562)**
Other intangible assets	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	**(2,000)**
Total accumulated Impairment	**(41,402)**	**(30,533)**	**1,633**	**-**	**-**	**(70,302)**
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**301,910**	**(18,863)**	**-**	**-**	**(466)**	**282,581**

The increase in depreciation of brands, trademarks and domains corresponded mainly to the impairment of the Go Voyages brand, amounting to €29 million (see Note 16.3). Consequently, the brand breakdown was as follows at March 31, 2015:

	March 2014	Impairment	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2015
Go Voyages	62,690	(29,000)	-	33,690
eDreams	80,800	-	-	80,800
Opodo	100,000	-	-	100,000
Travellink	8,213	-	(345)	7,868
Liligo	4,032	-	-	4,032
Total	**255,735**	**(29,000)**	**(345)**	**226,390**

15. TANGIBLE ASSETS

The tangible assets break down for the current year is as follows:

	March 2015	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2016
General installations/Technical facilities	1,354	592	(690)	1,050	(2)	**2,304**
Furniture	2,124	544	(664)	272	2	**2,278**
Transports	6	0	(5)	-	-	**1**
Computer hardware	14,139	2,186	(319)	-	6	**16,012**
Other tangible assets	45	0	(9)	-	-	**36**
Fixed assets under construction	0	1,322	-	(1,322)	-	**-**
Total gross value	**17,668**	**4,644**	**(1,687)**	**-**	**6**	**20,631**
General installations/Technical facilities	(639)	(269)	374	-	1	**(533)**
Furniture	(1,333)	(173)	386	-	(3)	**(1,123)**
Transports equipment	(7)	-	7	-	-	**-**
Computer hardware	(9,670)	(1,957)	333	-	(3)	**(11,297)**
Other tangible assets	(39)	(5)	8	-	-	**(36)**
Total accumulated amortization	**(11,688)**	**(2,404)**	**1,108**	**-**	**(5)**	**(12,989)**
Total accumulated Impairment	**-**	**(579)**	**579**	**-**	**-**	**0**
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	**5,980**	**1,661**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**7,642**

The tangible assets break down for the previous year is as follows:

	March 2014	Acquisitions / Amortization	Disposals / Reversals	Reclassification	Exchange rate Diferences	March 2015
General installations/Technical facilities	1,330	144	(121)	-	1	**1,354**
Furniture	2,207	189	(257)	-	(15)	**2,124**
Transports	6	-	-	-	-	**6**
Computer hardware	12,317	2,398	(541)	-	(35)	**14,139**
Other tangible assets	73	1	(29)	-	-	**45**
Total gross value	**15,934**	**2,732**	**(948)**	**-**	**(49)**	**17,668**
General installations/Technical facilities	(513)	(247)	122	-	(1)	**(639)**
Furniture	(1,426)	(174)	256	-	11	**(1,333)**
Transports equipment	(7)	-	-	-	-	**(7)**
Computer hardware	(8,292)	(1,949)	541	-	30	**(9,670)**
Other tangible assets	(67)	(1)	29	-	-	**(39)**
Total accumulated amortization	**(10,305)**	**(2,371)**	**948**	**-**	**40**	**(11,688)**
TOTAL TANGIBLE ASSETS	**5,629**	**361**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**5,980**

16. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

16.1 Measuring methodology

The assets are tested at the country level, which is used by management to make decisions about operating matters and is based on segment information.

The Group has implemented an annual procedure in order to identify the possible existence of unrecorded impairment losses. The procedure for carrying out the impairment test is as follows:

a) A business plan is drawn up for each country for the next 5 years in which the main components are the projected financial statements and the projected investments and working capital. These projections include Management's best estimates, which are consistent with external information, past experience and future expectations.

b) A valuation analysis is carried out, which consists in applying the discounted free cash flow method, carrying out all the procedures necessary to determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country. This calculation establishes a valuation range which varies mainly according to the discount rate for each of the countries.

This analysis is used by Group Management to analyze both the recoverability of the goodwill and other intangible assets belonging to each of the countries.

16.2 Main assumptions used in the financial projections

For each country, the discount rate after taxes has been defined on the basis of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

In calculating the discount rate, a specific risk premium has also been considered in certain cases in line with the specific characteristics of each country and the inherent risk profile of the projected flows of each of the countries.

In calculating the value of the assets in each different country, the following parameters have been considered:

- In the first year, Adjusted EBITDA was projected using the 2016/2017 budget assumptions approved by the Board of Directors. Adjusted EBITDA is a non GAAP measure and means profit/(loss) attributable to the Group before financial and similar income and expenses, income tax, depreciation and amortization and profit/loss on disposals of non-current assets, certain share-based compensation, expenses related to restructuring projects and other income and expense items which are considered by management to not be reflective of our ongoing operations.

- In the four following years, a scenario of profitability and needs for investment in intangible assets and working capital that is consistent and sustainable in the long term for each country.

- The perpetual growth rate has been estimated at 1.5% for all countries.

- Capital expenditure level in line with the fact that the business model is not capex intensive. The future level takes into account the end of on-going implementation of the middle-back office and the development of our platform.

The main assumptions used by the Group to measure present cash flows, which determine the recoverable value of the assets in each country where impairment of assets has been estimated, are as follows (average of 5 projected years):

Growth/Value in %	March 2016	March 2015
Revenue Margin	8.0%	8.2%
EBITDA	8.1%	7.9%
Perpetuity Growth rate	1.5%	1.5%

WACC by market %	March 2016	March 2015
France	8.8%	9.5%
Germany	8.3%	9.2%
Spain	10.5%	11.2%
Italy	10.3%	10.9%
UK	9.8%	11.0%
Nordics	9.3%	10.1%
Other	10.0%	10.7%
Metasearch	8.8%	9.5%

The main assumptions have been prepared based on both expected volume and revenue margin per booking growths for the different market considering the historical trends and the budgeted assumptions for 2016 / 2017.

16.3 Conclusions on the analysis

As a result of the testing performed by the Group using the methodology and the assumptions described in the Notes 16.1 and 16.2 above the carrying amount of the operating assets has not to be impaired.

The table below shows the net value of operating assets for every cash generating units (net of impairment) as well as the amounts to be impaired:

	March 2016		March 2015	
	Net value of operating assets	Impairment	Net value of operating assets	Impairment
Markets				
France	331,814	-	287,917	(71,112)
Spain	47,979	-	48,232	-
UK	33,910	-	46,055	(14,512)
Italy	54,142	-	56,151	(31,138)
Germany	160,675	-	158,714	(10,339)
Nordics	41,910	-	41,403	(21,899)
Metasearch	12,736	-	17,337	-
Other	31,847	-	46,041	-
	715,015	**-**	**701,850**	**(149,000)**

As it is stated in the IAS 36 paragraph 104, the impairment as of March 2015 was fully allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the goodwill. Additionally an amount of €29 million was allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the Go Voyage brand (see Note 14).

The impairment resulted from revised assumptions on our future projections taking into account the recent past trends on our core markets.

16.4 Sensitivity analysis on key assumptions

The table below shows, for each cash generating unit the discount rate after taxes and, separately, the perpetual growth rate used to calculate the terminal value which, had they been applied, would have resulted in the value in use equaling the carrying amount of its net operating assets:

	Increase in WACC	Decrease in Perpetual Growth
Markets		
France	1.3%	-1.7%
Spain	6.4%	-10.6%
UK	9.9%	-18.5%
Italy	2.3%	-3.1%
Germany	1.5%	-1.9%
Nordics	3.8%	-5.4%
Metasearch	49.4%	(**)
Other	19.5%	-70.5%

(*) No impairment is possible as a consequence of any variation of the Perpetual Growth Rate

17. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current financial assets break down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Investments	13	13
Non-current loans and receivables	1,690	2,307
Non-current loans with related parties (see note 30.1)	6,530	5,669
Non-current deposits and guarantees	3,259	2,758
Non-current financial assets	**11,492**	**10,747**

During the periods ended at March 31, 2016 and 2015 there have been proceeds from disposal of financial assets for an amount of €3 thousand and €650 thousand due mainly to the cancellation of deposits and guarantees.

During the period ended at March 31, 2016 there have been acquisitions of financial assets for an amount of €1.042 thousand mainly due to the deposit given on the new buildings for the Barcelona Headquarter and Call Center.

18. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The other non-current assets basically includes an amount of €3.6 million (€3.5 million at March 2015) that is expected to be collected from Amadeus as a result of the adjustment of the acquisition price of Opodo Limited shares done in 2012 (see Note 25).

19. INVENTORY

The Group has inventory corresponding to the charter flights that have been agreed and contracted with a supplier, but that have not been sold yet to the customers for an amount of € 800 thousand at March 31, 2016.

The Group modified its accounting policy for charters from its 2016 consolidated financial statements. The amount of inventories on March 31, 2015 was €1.1 million, and the corresponding counterpart was trade payables also for €1.1 million, with no impact in the Profit and Loss Statement of the period ended on March 31, 2015. The accounting figures for March 31, 2015 have not been restated as the amounts are considered as not material.

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

20.1 Trade and other receivables

The trade receivables break down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Trade receivables	42,323	42,248
Impairment loss on trade receivables *(see note 20.2)*	(4,883)	(2,269)
Accrued income	29,303	34,076
Provision for booking cancellation	(721)	(552)
Trade related deferred expenses	565	1,435
Advances given - trade related	1,804	3,370
Other receivables	1,181	1,495
Prepaid expenses / Prepayments	2,233	2,830
Trade and other receivables	**71,805**	**82,633**

The Group assess whether there is objective evidence that impairment exists for a trade receivable on a case by case basis.

The main indicators that a trade receivable may be impaired include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Payment defaults;
- Renegotiation of the terms of an asset due to financial difficulty of the debtor;
- Significant restructuring due to financial difficulty or expected bankruptcy; and
- Aged balance.

Our main receivables result from transactions with travel agencies and are impaired according to actual evidence of impairment. Such principle is also applied to airlines incentives receivables as well as any other type of incentive.

20.2 Valuation allowance

Movements in the valuation allowance are as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Valuation allowance opening balance	(2,269)	(3,279)
Increase / Decrease in impairment losses	(3,424)	846
Amount written off as uncollectible	810	164
Valuation allowance closing balance	**(4,883)**	**(2,269)**

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Shown below is a breakdown of cash and cash equivalent:

	March 2016	March 2015
Marketable securities	8	8
Cash and other cash equivalent	132,016	121,582
Cash and cash equivalent	**132,024**	**121,590**

The majority of the bank accounts and marketable securities have been pledged to secure the obligations in respect of the Group financial indebtedness.

22. EQUITY

A breakdown at March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Share capital	311,404	311,404
Share premium	260,207	260,207
Equity-settled share based payments	4,628	1,100
Retained earnings & others	(201,637)	(8,358)
Profit & Loss atributable to the parent company	14,664	(193,307)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(738)	(1,530)
Equity	**388,528**	**369,516**

22.1 Share capital

Geo Travel Finance is a partnership limited by shares (société en commandite par actions) formed under the laws of Luxembourg on February 2011. At this date the share capital totaled €31 thousand and consisted of 3,099,999 ordinary shares and 1 unlimited share, all fully subscribed and paid-up with a par value of €0.01 each.

As at March 31, 2015 and 2016 the Company had an issued and fully paid share capital of EUR 311,403,386 represented by 31,140,386,314 shares divided into 31,140,386,313 ordinary shares and 1 unlimited share, of EUR 0.01 each. The share premium is set at EUR 260,206,843.

The shareholders of Geo Travel Finance at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are the following:

Number of shares	March 2016	March 2015
eDreams ODIGEO	31,140,386,313	31,140,386,313
LuxGeo GP	1	1

The ordinary shares issued and to be issued by the Company are all pledged as first ranking security in favour of a credit institution, acting as security agent for the secured parties, which subscribed to the Senior Notes.

22.2 Share premium

The share premium account may be used to provide for the payment of any shares, which the Company may repurchase from its shareholders, to offset any net realised losses, to make distributions to the shareholders in the form of a dividend or to allocate funds to the legal reserve.

22.3 Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve correspond to the net amount of the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of eDreams LLC, eDreams Ltd., Liligo Hungary Kft, Findworks Technologies Bt and Travellink since they are expressed in currencies other than the euro.

22.4 Equity-settled share-based payments

The amount recognized under “Equity-settled share-based payments” in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2016 and 2015 arose as a result of the Long Term Incentive plan given to the employees during the current year (see Note 23.1).

22.5 Own shares

Neither at March 31, 2016 nor at March 31, 2015 did any of the Group companies hold any shares of the Company.

23. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

23.1 Share purchase plans

A Long Term Incentive Plan ("Incentive Plan") in which certain employees of the Company or any subsidiaries (the "Participants") may participate was granted on September 26, 2014. The purpose of this Incentive Plan was to enable the Participants to participate in the possible increase in value of the Company.

The total maximum number of shares that could be acquired by the Participants under the Incentive Plan represents 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

The Incentive Plan basically concerns the granting of the right to acquire a certain number of shares in the Company (called Incentive Shares) to the Participants for a price equal to the local nominal value of the Incentive Shares (€0.10 per share), provided that certain conditions are met:

- Service condition: the Participants must be employed by the Company or any subsidiary during a certain period of time i.e. he must hold an active employment or services relationship until a certain future date.
- Market–performance condition: the target increase in value of the Company's shares must be reached.

The Incentive Plan refers to the ordinary shares issued by eDreams ODIGEO, S.A. The Incentive Plan is divided in two "cycles", each having with two testing periods. The **first** cycle refers to 50% of the total Incentive Shares and has a specific share revaluation target for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

1) First Cycle - First Tranche (2 years period): 40% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase of the quoted price of the eDreams ODIGEO shares during a period of two years. This 2 year period starts on the First Cycle Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2016.

2) First Cycle - Second Tranche (3 years period): 10% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase of the quoted price of the shares during a period of three years. This 3 year period starts the First Cycle Initial Date (i.e. the IPO date being April 8, 2014) and finishes on April 9, 2017.

The second cycle refers to the remaining 50% of the Incentive Shares and has also specific share valuation targets for a period of two, respectively three years as detailed below:

- Second Cycle - First Tranche (2 years period): 30% of the Incentive Shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 2 years period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) and finishes on April 9, 2017. If there is a partial achievement of the target share price increase, the Participant receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.

- Second Cycle - Second Tranche (3 years period): 20% of the Incentive shares will be granted to the Participants, provided that there is a certain level of increase in the quoted price of the shares in the 3 years period starting one year after the start of the Incentive Plan (April 9, 2015) finishes on April 9, 2018. If there is a partial achievement of the target share price increase, the Participant employee receives a pro-rata part of the total shares re this Cycle/tranche.

As at March 31, 2015, 2,266,827 Incentive Shares were granted under the Incentive Plan.

The Fair value of the Incentive Plan was calculated, using the Black - Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	First Cycle Tranche 1	First Cycle Tranche 2	Second Cycle Tranche 1	Second Cycle Tranche 2
Spot price	3.04	3.04	2.90	2.90
Exercise price	2.85	2.85	3.94	4.25
Expected volatility	55.60%	55.60%	44.08%	44.08%
Interest rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.23%	0.30%
Maturity	09/04/2016	09/04/2017	09/04/2017	09/04/2018
Contractual purchase price	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Expected volatility was estimated based on an average of eDreams ODIGEO volatility together with the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

During the second semester of the fiscal year ended at March 31, 2016, additional rights were granted under the same Plan, and as at March 31, 2016 4,525,591 Incentives Shares are granted under the Incentive Plan. The fair value of the Incentive Plan for the additional shares was calculated, using the Black - Scholes pricing model and based on the following assumptions:

	First Cycle Tranche 1	First Cycle Tranche 2	Second Cycle Tranche 1	Second Cycle Tranche 2
Spot price	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Exercise price	2.85	2.85	4.14	4.19
Expected volatility	50.99%	50.99%	50.99%	50.99%
Interest rate	0.06%	0.11%	0.11%	0.19%
Maturity	09/04/2016	09/04/2017	09/04/2017	09/04/2018
Contractual purchase price	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Expected volatility was estimated based on an average of eDreams ODIGEO volatility together with the historical volatility of companies operating in the same industry.

The cost regarding this new plan has been recorded in the Income Statement (Personnel expenses) (see Note 8) and against Equity (see Note 22), amounting € 3.5M and € 1.1M in March 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

23.2 Summary of the accounting effects of the Share purchase plans

The share purchase plans referred to herein are incentive plans granted to certain employees of the Group. During the periods ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, the plans had the following impacts:

	March 31, 2014	Additions	Plan termination	March 31, 2015	Additions	March 31, 2016
Plan 1 & 2	10,743	-	(10,743)	-	-	-
Plan 3	1,360	-	(1,360)	-	-	-
Plan 4	2,161	-	(2,161)	-	-	-
New Plan	-	1,100	-	1,100	3,528	4,628
Total amounts recognised in equity	**14,264**	**1,100**	**(14,264)**	**1,100**	**3,528**	**4,628**
Payments		(4,888)			-	
Total adjustment included in the Cash Flow Statement		**(3,788)**			**3,528**	

The amounts recognised in equity have been or will be settled with shares, having no cash impact. However, for Plan 1&2, there was a payment to settle the financial cost of each employee, that was born by the Group.

24. BORROWING AND DEBT

24.1 Debt by type

The Group borrowings and debts at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	March 2016			March 2015		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Principal						
2019 Notes	-	124,733	**124,733**	-	123,616	**123,616**
2018 Notes	-	320,799	**320,799**	-	319,234	**319,234**
Total Principal	**-**	**445,532**	**445,532**	**-**	**442,850**	**442,850**
Accrued interest - 2019 Notes	5,575	-	**5,575**	5,578	-	**5,578**
Accrued interest - 2018 Notes	4,063	-	**4,063**	4,063	-	**4,063**
Total Interests	**9,638**	**-**	**9,638**	**9,641**	**-**	**9,641**
Total Borrowing	**9,638**	**445,532**	**455,170**	**9,641**	**442,850**	**452,491**
Other Financial Liabilities						
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	39	-	**39**	73	-	**73**
Finance Lease Liabilities	623	931	**1,554**	50	1	**51**
Other Financial Liabilities	6,125	-	**6,125**	4,916	-	**4,916**
Total other Financial liabilities	**6,787**	**931**	**7,718**	**5,039**	**1**	**5,040**
Total financial liabilities	**16,425**	**446,463**	**462,888**	**14,680**	**442,851**	**457,531**

Senior Notes – 2019 Notes

On April 21, 2011 Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. issued €175 million 10.375% Senior Notes with maturity date of May 5, 2019 ("the 2019 Notes"). Interest on the 2019 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each May 1st and November 1st. As it is explained in Note 2.2.2, Geo Travel Finance redeemed €46 million of 2019 Senior Notes on May 30, 2014.

Senior notes – 2018 Notes

On January 31, 2013 Geo Debt Finance S.C.A. issued €325 million aggregate principal amount of 7.5% Senior Secured Notes with maturity date of August 1st, 2018 ("the 2018 Notes"). Interest on the 2018 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears each February 1st and August 1st.

On April 14th 2016, the Group has repurchased 30M€ of the 2018 Notes (see Note 33.1).

24.2 Credit lines

At March 31, 2016, the Group had a €130 million 4 year Revolving Credit Facility to provide for working capital requirements and IATA Guarantees divided into a €105 million tranche that can be used to finance working capital or guarantees, and a €25 million tranche that can be used only for guarantees. At the end of March 2016 and March 2015, the Group had not drawn any significant credit line.

24.3 Debt by maturity date

The maturity date of the debt at March 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

March 31, 2016	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	-	124,733	-	124,733
2018 Notes	-	320,799	-	320,799
Total Principal	-	445,532	-	**445,532**
Accrued interest - 2019 Notes	5,575	-	-	5,575
Accrued interest - 2018 Notes	4,063	-	-	4,063
Total Interests	**9,638**	**-**	**-**	**9,638**
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	39	-	-	39
Finance Lease Liabilities	623	931	-	1,554
Other financial liabilities	6,125	-	-	6,125
Total Other Financial Liabilities	**6,787**	**931**	**-**	**7,718**
Total financial liabilities	**16,425**	**446,463**	**-**	**462,888**

March 31, 2015	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Principal				
2019 Notes	-	123,616	-	123,616
2018 Notes	-	319,234	-	319,234
Total Principal	-	442,850	**-**	**442,850**
Accrued interest - 2019 Notes	5,578	-	-	5,578
Accrued interest - 2018 Notes	4,063	-	-	4,063
Total Interests	**9,641**	**-**	**-**	**9,641**
Other financial liabilities				
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	73	-	-	73
Finance Lease Liabilities	50	1	-	51
Other financial liabilities	4,916	-	-	4,916
Total Other Financial Liabilities	**5,039**	**1**	**-**	**5,040**
Total financial liabilities	**14,680**	**442,851**	**-**	**457,531**

24.4 Fair value measurement of borrowings and debt

March 2016	Total net book value of the class	Level 1 : Quoted prices and cash	Level 2 : Internal model using observable factors	Level 3 : Internal model using non-observable factors	Fair value
Balance Sheet headings and classes of instruments					
Cash and cash equivalents	**132,024**	**x**			**132,024**
Senior Notes Due 2019	**130,308**		**x**		**134,460**
Principal and Interest	134,575		x		138,727
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	(11,909)		x		(11,909)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2019	7,642		x		7,642
Senior Notes Due 2018	**324,862**		**x**		**331,074**
Principal and Interest	329,064		x		335,276
Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	(8,722)		x		(8,722)
Amortization of Financing costs capitalized on Senior Notes due 2018	4,520		x		4,520
Bank facilities and bank overdrafts	**39**	**x**			**39**

The book value of current loans and receivables, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables is approximately their fair value.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).

- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

The market value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position shown in the table above has been ranked based on the three hierarchy levels defined by IFRS 13:

- level 1: quoted price in active markets;
- level 2: inputs observable directly or indirectly;
- level 3: inputs not based on observable market data.

24.5 Covenants

Pursuant to the Senior Facility Agreement, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. has to respect its Consolidated Total Net Debt Cover ratio every quarter. The requested covenant is calculated as follows:

Total Net Debt Cover ratio = Total Net Debt / Last Twelve Month recurrent Adjusted EBITDA.
For the year ended March 31, 2016, the covenant is accomplished.

24.6 Capital lease

The detail of financial leases at the closing of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 is as follows:

March 2016 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non - Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment	1,561	3,525	72	**3,597**	51	623	931	7
	1,561	**3,525**	**72**	**3,597**	**51**	**623**	**931**	**7**

March 2015 Leased Element	Element Net Book Value	Acquisition Cost (includes residual value)	Financial Charges (as of the original leasing contract)	TOTAL	Unexpired Financial Charges	Current Debt (unexpired)	Non - Current Debt (unexpired)	Option to purchase the asset
IT Equipment	14	1,620	(3)	**1,617**	-	50	1	-
	14	**1,620**	**(3)**	**1,617**	**-**	**50**	**1**	**-**

The gross obligation in respect of financial lease (minimum lease payments) is as detailed below:

Detail of minimum Finance lease payments

March 2016	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment	(674)	(654)	(277)	-	-	-	(1,605)
	(674)	**(654)**	**(277)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,605)**

Detail of minimum Finance lease payments

March 2015	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
IT equipment	(50)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(51)
	(50)	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(51)**

The reconciliation between total future minimum lease payments and their present value is as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Present value of the leasing	(1,554)	(51)
Unexpired Financial Charges	(51)	-
Option to purchase the asset	(7)	-
Total minimum lease payments at the end of the period	**(1,612)**	**(51)**

25. PROVISIONS

The amounts of provisions break down as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Non-current provisions		
Provisions for tax risks	5,349	4,163
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	1,310	1,449
Total Non-current provisions	**6,659**	**5,612**
Current provisions		
Provisions for litigation risks	3,515	704
Provision for pensions and other post employment benefits	78	66
Provision for other employee benefits	3,161	8,087
Provisions for operating risks and others	3,107	1,351
Total Current provisions	**9,861**	**10,208**

As at March 31, 2016 and 2015, the caption Provisions for other employee benefits mainly includes the provision for the restructuring in France and related litigation (see note 31.7).

The provision for tax contingencies concerns mainly an indirect tax contingency which is relating to a transaction between two of the Group´s subsidiary companies prior to their acquisition by the Group for which the Group has obtained a full indemnity from the seller (see note 18).

26. RETIREMENT PLANS

A breakdown of “Provisions for pensions” by company at March 31, 2016 compared to March 31, 2015 is set out below:

	March 2016	March 2015
Net liability (asset)		
ODIGEO France	323	670
Travellink Norway	30	26
Opodo Italy TFR	67	72
eDreams Italy TFR	944	739
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy TFR	24	8
	1,388	**1,515**

Note that the Net Liability (Asset) – long term and short term of retirement plans are included in the caption “Provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits” (Note 25).

26.1 Provisions for pensions

The Group has pension commitments, both for defined benefit and defined contribution plans, with the employees of the different companies that make up the Group.

Defined contribution plan

Opodo Limited has a commitment with the employees for contribution plan. Therefore contributions are recognized in the income statement when they accrue.

Defined benefit commitments

A breakdown of the different defined benefit commitments at March, 31 2016, which have not changed significantly compared to the previous year, with the exception of Odigeo France, which has restructured its staff, is set out below:

At March 31st 2016	Zone	Participants and beneficiaries	Plan Financing	Plan Description
ODIGEO France	Eurozone	132	Not externally funded	Retirement award due to legal obligation (IFC)
Travellink Norway	Norway	8	Externally funded	Retirement pension
Opodo Italy TFR	Eurozone	9	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
eDreams Italy TFR	Eurozone	85	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
eDreams Corporate Travel Italy TFR	Eurozone	3	Not externally funded	Redundancy award due to a legal obligation (TFR)
		237		

ODIGEO France includes the results for 3 companies in France: Go Voyages, which represents most of the liabilities, Go Voyages Trade and Liligo Metasearch Technologies SAS.

Actuarial assumptions and methodology used

The main actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	France		Norway		Italy	
	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015	March 2016	March 2015
Discount rate	1.75%	3.25%	2.50%	3.75%	1.75%	3.25%
Rate of salary increase	2.00%	3.00%	2.50%	3.50%	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of price inflation	1.50%	2.00%			1.50%	2.00%
Rate of pension increases	N/A	N/A	0.00%	0.20%	N/A	N/A
Mortality Tables	Women TF04/06 Men TH04/06	Women TF04/06 Men TH04/06	K2013	K2013	RG48	RG48
Disability Tables	N/A	N/A	KU	KU	INPS rates	INPS rates
Turnover Tables	Table based on age: 8% to 40 years on average	Table based on age: 8% to 40 years on average	Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.	Table based on age: 4% to 30 years old, 3% to 35, 2% to 40, 1% to 45 and 0,5% to 50.	30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)	30% for all ages (Edreams=5%)

The only plan assets of the group are from the Travellink Norway defined benefit plan, and they are fully invested in assets held by an insurance company.

None of the assets are invested in the Company's own financial instruments.

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet, income statement and in equity are detailed below:

Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:	March 2016	March 2015
Defined benefit obligation	1,826	1,959
Fair value of plan assets	(438)	(444)
Funded status	**1,388**	**1,515**
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	-	-
Net liability (asset)	**1,388**	**1,515**

The movement in the obligation for defined benefits is as follows:

Components of defined benefit cost	March 2016	March 2015
Service cost		
Current service cost	233	242
Past service cost	(143)	-
Total service cost	90	242
Net interest cost		
Interest expense on defined benefit cost	60	53
Interest (income) on plan assets	(16)	(16)
Total net interest cost	44	37
Defined benefit cost included in the P&L account	**134**	**279**

Amounts recognized in statement of other comprehensive income	March 2016	March 2015
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	268	-
Effect of experience adjustments	(306)	-
(Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(20)	-
Total remeasurements included in OCI	**(58)**	**-**

The movement in the obligation for defined benefits is as follows:

Change in benefit obligation	March 2016	March 2015
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,959	1,734
Current service cost	233	242
Past service cost	(143)	-
Interest cost	60	53
Benefits paid from plan/company	(191)	(66)
Taxes paid	(3)	(4)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	268	-
Effect of experience adjustments	(306)	-
Exchange rate changes	(51)	-
Benefit obligation at end of year	**1,826**	**1,959**

The movement in the fair value of the plan assets is as follows:

Change in plan assets	March 2016	March 2015
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	444	418
Interest income	16	16
Cash flows		
a. Total employer contributions		
(i) Employer contributions	24	31
(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	176	49
c. Benefit payments from plan	(15)	(17)
d. Benefit payments from employer	(176)	(49)
g. Taxes paid from plan assets	(3)	(4)
a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	20	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(48)	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	**438**	**444**

The breakdown of Defined benefit obligation by participant status is as follows:

Defined benefit obligation	March 2016	March 2015
Defined benefit obligation by participant status		
a. Actives	1,513	1,601
b. Vested deferreds	-	-
c. Retirees	313	357
Total	**1,826**	**1,958**

The expected cash flows for the following year are as follows:

Expected cash flows for following year	March 2016
Expected employer contributions	87
Year 1	78
Year 2	71
Year 3	67
Year 4	86
Year 5	59
Next 5 years	421

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in assumptions is set out below.
The effects of a change in an assumption are weighted proportionately to the total obligations to determine the total impact for each assumption presented.

Sensitivity analysis: increase/(decrease) of DBO	March 2016
Discount rate	
a. Discount rate - 25 basis points	4%
b. Discount rate + 25 basis points	-4%
Salary increase rate	
a. Salary increase rate - 25 basis points	-1%
b. Salary increase rate + 25 basis points	1%
Pension increase rate	
a. Pension increase rate - 25 basis points	-1%
b. Pension increase rate + 25 basis points	1%

27. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Below is a breakdown of trade and other payables:

	March 2016	March 2015
Trade payables	300,348	309,049
Deferred Income *(see Note 28)*	6,535	10,236
Employee-related payables	7,508	3,764
Other payables	247	307
Total Trade and other payables	**314,638**	**323,356**

28. DEFERRED INCOME

Below is a breakdown of deferred income:

	March 2016	March 2015
GDS agreement	26,206	31,750
Others	-	-
Total Deferred income - non current	**26,206**	**31,750**
Deferred revenue related to revenue recognition	2,092	6,031
GDS agreement	4,372	3,992
Others	71	213
TOTAL Deferred income - current	**6,535**	**10,236**

As mentioned in Note 4, the revenue recognition for the mediation regarding the supply of certain travel services such as certain packaged products or charter flights, net revenue is recognized when the customer uses the reservation (on the date of departure). Until such time, deferred revenue related to revenue recognition is booked in the balance sheet.

The deferred income on the GDS agreement relates to the signing bonus with Amadeus received on June 30, 2011.

Note that the total of deferred income – current is included in the caption “Trade and other payables” (Note 27).

29. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

29.1 Operating lease commitments

The Group leases mainly buildings under non-cancellable operating lease contracts. These contracts have a long term, most of them being renewable upon expiry at market conditions. The minimum total future payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Operating Lease commitments- detail of future minimum lease payments (under non cancellable

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2016	**2,901**	**6,460**	**5,221**	**14,582**

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
Minimum lease payments at March 2015	**2,747**	**4,449**	**-**	**7,196**

The consolidated income statement for March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 includes operating lease expenses totaling €3,9 and €4,0 million respectively.

29.2 Other off-balance sheet commitments

	March 2016	March 2015
Guarantees To IATA	42,415	45,057
Guarantees To Package Travel	6,352	16,150
Guarantees Linked To Public Entities	1,863	1,845
Guarantees linked to Private Entities	224	1,413
Others	-	196
Total	**50,854**	**64,661**

Additionally, the Company is a party to an intercreditor agreement entered into between, amongst others, the Company as Investor Creditor and several credit institutions, which provided financing to the Company's affiliated undertakings in the context of the refinancing of LuxGEO, Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.' subsidiary which has been completed on January 31, 2013.

All the shares held by the Company in Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. are pledged in favor of the holders of certain of the Notes issued by Geo Travel Finance.

30. RELATED PARTIES

30.1 Transactions and balances with related parties

- **Transactions and balances with eDreams ODIGEO**

At the closing of March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group had the following position with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO:

Balances with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO	March 2016	March 2015
LuxGEO loan	3,008	3,029
Geo Travel Finance Loan	3,522	2,640
Non current loans and receivables	**6,530**	**5,669**
Trade and other receivables	5,580	4,461
Interest on LuxGEO loan	278	171
Interest on Geo Travel Finance Loan	168	44
Current taxes receivable due to tax consolidation	1,154	1,550
	7,179	**6,226**
Trade and other payables	0	(482)
Current liabilities	**0**	**(482)**
Net position with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO	**13,710**	**11,414**

Both the LuxGeo loan and the Geo Travel Finance loan carry a yield of EURIBOR 1 month + 400 bps per annum.

During the years ended at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 the Group had the following transactions with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO:

Transactions with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO	March 2016	March 2015
Management fees - Revenue	1,120	644
Interest expense on Convertible bonds	-	(14,748)
Interest on LuxGEO loan	107	171
Interest on Geo Travel Finance Loan	124	44
Net transactions with the parent company eDreams ODIGEO	**1,351**	**(13,889)**

30.2 Directors and key management compensation

- **Key management**

The compensation accrued by the key management of the Group and during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to €5.4 million and €3.8 million, respectively. Moreover there were one-off supplementary retribution amounting to €0.4 million in the year ended March 2016 and €1.3 million in the year ended March 2015 for severance indemnities.

The key management has been also granted with 2,613,225 rights at March 31, 2016 (2,033,938 rights at March 31, 2015) to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of this rights amounted €3.7 million of which €2.7 million have been accrued at March 31, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€0.3 million during the period ended at March 31, 2015) (See Note 23.1).

As of March 2016, the key management owns a total of 1,213,421 shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO, which represents a 1.16% of the total share capital of the Group.

- **Board of Directors**

The members of the Board of Directors of Geo Travel Finance S.C.A. have not received any remuneration for their mandate in the period ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

Some members of the Board are also members of the management of the Group and, therefore, they have received remuneration for management services during the year ending March 2016 and March 2015 amounting to €0.3 and €0.3 million respectively.

Some Directors have been also granted with 6,970 rights to acquire a certain number of shares of the parent company eDreams ODIGEO at its nominal value. The valuation of these rights amounted €12 thousand of which €8 thousand have been accrued at March 31, 2016 since the beginning of the plan (€2 thousand during the period ended at March 31, 2015).

No other significant transactions have been carried out with any member of senior management or as shareholder with a significant influence on the Group.

31. CONTINGENCIES

31.1 Insurance premium tax

The Group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment of insurance premium tax in certain jurisdictions where the Group renders mediation services to its customers regarding the supply of travel insurance by insurers. This risk is relating to the possible view of local tax authorities that part of the remuneration received by the Group for the mediation of the travel insurance to its customers in certain countries should be considered basis for the levy of insurance premium tax. This risk is estimated at €2.1 million. The Group takes the view that it has sufficient grounds to successfully defend its position in case of a reassessment by local tax authorities. As the risk is considered unlikely to result in a cash outflow, no liability has been recognized in the balance sheet.

31.2 Contingency with French tax authorities

Following a tax audit with the French entities, the Group received notice from the French tax authorities to pay a fine, amounting to €26 million, as a result of the failure to have submitted a specific declaration as part of its annual income tax returns during two consecutive financial years. This declaration concerned the disclosure of the movement of so-called ´mali-technique´ (tax exempt merger gain) in respect of a French merger which took place in the past.

This contingency no longer exists as the special committee which is responsible for taking a final decision in hardship cases has accepted our arguments and reduced the penalty to a nominal amount of €200 thousand which has been paid by the French entity in January 2016.

31.3 Dispute with UK tax authorities

The Group has been assessed by the UK tax authorities for an amount of €0.4 million. This concerns a dispute re the qualification for VAT purposes of the contractual relationship between the UK entity and a UK bed bank. The Group disputes the UK tax authorities´ view that the UK entity should have paid

UK VAT on the margin which it has generated in respect of this contractual relationship relating to hotel accommodation which is located outside the UK. The Group has appealed against the assessment with the UK First tier Tribunal, where it is currently pending, and takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to successfully defend its case. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

31.4 Contingency with German tax authorities

The Group´s UK entity has changed the VAT treatment of its mediation services to German customers, following the change of the VAT rules regarding the supply of so-called ´electronic services´ in combination with the interpretation of the scope of ´electronic services´ as from 1 January 2015. The UK entity has informed the German tax authorities about this change. Since the German tax authorities in the past have expressly accepted the previous VAT treatment, whereas the new VAT treatment is based on the German tax authorities´ own interpretation of ´electronic services´, the group considers that a contingency no longer exists.

31.5 License fees

The group considers that there is a possible risk of reassessment by tax authorities in respect of license fees charged between entities of the Group for the use of certain self-developed software. Tax authorities may take the view that there was an undercharge of license fees to the users. This risk is estimated at a maximum amount of €2.4 million. The group takes the view that it has sufficient arguments to defend its position in case of an assessment by tax authorities. As the risk is considered only possible, no liability has been recognised in the balance sheet.

31.6 Spanish Data Protection Agency

The Spanish Data Protection Agency has contacted us to investigate nine separate breaches where individual customers of Vacaciones eDreams have opted out from marketing, but still received marketing information. This was due to a technical problem with our customer systems, which did not recognize certain customers and rejected the ability to opt out. This has now been corrected. We originally estimated that these should be non-serious infringements with a maximum fine of €30,000 each. We consider this to be an unexpected decision as any fine should be proportional to the damage that the breach caused and the damage was limited to one marketing email a week.

At March 2016, all cases have been settled with a total fine of 145.000€, and no liability related to this remains on the balance sheet.

31.7 Litigation resulting from the Social Plan in France

The restructuring plan project of Go Voyages France was approved on March 20th 2015 by the French Labor Authorities. 66 employees made redundant in accordance with the social plan implemented have challenged their dismissal for economic reason before Paris Labor Court.

The total amount claimed by the 66 employees is equal to €2.7 million. As of March 2016, the Group has booked a provision related to this for €2.0 million at March 31, 2016.

31.8 Litigation with Ryanair

In December, 2015, Ryanair launched a legal action before the Irish High Court related to the Search Engine Marketing activities performed by Vacaciones eDreams via the Google Adwords service. While travel agencies are entitled to use the trademarks and logos of the airlines offered for sale on their websites, such use must not create confusion between the official activities of the airlines and the distribution activity of the OTAs. This action could result in damages granted to Ryanair by Vacaciones eDreams and/or Google Ireland or Google Inc. A provision for this has been booked in the balance sheet for €700 thousand.

32. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The fees paid to the Group's auditors are as follows:

	March 2016	March 2015
Audit Services	738	805
Others	57	121
	795	**926**

33. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

33.1 Repurchase of 2018 Notes

The Group, through its subsidiary Geo Debt Finance S.C.A., has repurchased €30 million of the 2018 Notes on April 14, 2016 at a clearing price of 97% (€29.1 million). All the repurchased Notes have been cancelled.

The tender offer was made as part of the Group's liability management, to decrease its overall level of debt and was financed out of the company's cash flows.

33.2 Approval of New Long Term Incentive Plan

On May 10, 2016, the Group has approved a new Long Term Incentive Plan for Managers, that will be offered to currently employed managers as an alternative to the existing plan. The new scheme will be based on operational performance, measured with stringent financial and strategic objectives. It will have the benefit of generating long-term company value, being simple to administer and align management and shareholder interest.

The settlement of the Performance Stock Rights ("PSRs") would represent 4.4% of the total issued share capital of the company on a fully diluted basis. The vesting of the rights is pushed out in time a maximum of one year vs currently scheduled vestings. The estimated accounting value of the new plan is €13.1 million, €6.8 million more than before the change. As of March 31, 2016 €4.6 million have been registered (see note 23) and the remaining €8.5 million will be accrued in the following 2 years.

The new LTIP will last for 2 years and is designed to vest around financial results publications between November 2016 and November 2017.

34. CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

As at March 31, 2016 and 2015, the companies included in the consolidation are as follows:

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U	Passeig de la Zona Franca, 191-205, 08038 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams LLC	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	Carrer Bailén, 67-69, 08009 (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Liligo Metasearch Technologies	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2016

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%

Consolidated entities at March 31, 2015

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
Geo Travel Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt Finance S.C.A.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Geo Debt GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
LuxGEO GP S.à r.l.	1, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 (Luxembourg)	Holding company	100%	100%
Opodo Limited	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo GmbH	Büschstraße 12 20354 (Hamburg)	Marketing services	100%	100%
Travellink AB	Hemvärnsgatan 9,171 54 Solna (Stockholm)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo Italia SRL	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Opodo SL	Calle Vilanueva 29 28001 (Madrid)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Online Travel Portal Ltd	Waterfront Hammersmith embankment, Chancellors Road, w6 9RU (London)	Dormant	100%	100%
eDreams Inc.	1209 Orange Street, city of Wilmington, County of New Castle, 19801 (State of Delaware)	Holding company	100%	100%
Vacaciones eDreams, S.L.U	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams International Network, S.L.U	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
eDreams, S.r.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Viagens eDreams Portugal LDA	Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo, 7 (Lisbon)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams France, SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams do Brasil Viagens e Turismo	Rua James Watt, 84, 9th floor, Room 2, Brooklin Novo, 04576-050 (São Paulo)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams, Ltd.	Mortimer Street 73-75 (London)	Administration services	100%	100%
eDreams LLC	160 Greentree Drive Suite 101 (City of Dover)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Corporate Travel, S.R.L	Via Boscovich 14, 20124 (Milan)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
eDreams Business Travel, S.L.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Ventures S.A.	World Trade Center 601 N (Barcelona)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Geo Travel Pacific Pty Ltd	Level 5, Plaza Building, Australia Square, 95 Pitt Street, NSW 2000 (Sidney)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages SAS	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
Go Voyages Trade	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%
ODIGEO Paris Meta SA	9, Rue Rougemont, 75009 (Paris)	Metasearch	100%	100%
ODIGEO Hungary Kft	Weiner Leó utca 16. 6. em, 1066 (Budapest)	Admin and IT consulting services	100%	100%
Findworks Technologies Bt	Sashegyi út 9, 1124 (Budapest)	On-line Travel agency	100%	100%

Affiliates at March 31, 2015

Name	Location / Registered Office	Line of business	% interest	% control
IIPIR Software Development S.L.	Calle Catalina 11, 3.º B Majadahonda (Madrid)	Development software applicati	25%	25%