Financial Report 2015

AT A GLANCE

On the road, at work and at home, millions of people around the world rely on DEKRA's safety expertise. This leading unlisted expert organisation is fulfilling its corporate mission of improving safety with impartiality and independence. With a workforce of almost 37,000 DEKRA is synonymous with innovative services in the safety segment in more than 50 countries across five continents. The vision to be realised by our centenary in 2025 is DEKRA becoming the global partner for a safe world.

The portfolio of the Business Units DEKRA Automotive, DEKRA Industrial und DEKRA Personnel comprises twelve strategic business sectors: Vehicle Inspection, Expertise, Automotive Solutions, Homologation & Type Approvals, Claims Services, Industrial & Construction Inspection, Material Testing & Inspection, Product Testing & Certification, Business Assurance, Insight (Consulting), Training & Education and Temporary Work.

KEY DATA DEKRA SE		2013	2014	2015
Revenue and Income				
Total revenue	in million euros	2,310.9	2,509.8	2,720.3
Share of international revenue	in %	36.2	37.6	39.3
Adjusted EBIT	in million euros	162.7	174.8	201.1
Adjusted EBIT margin	in %	7.0	7.0	7.4
Adjusted EBT	in million euros	139.1	149.2	178.1
Statement of Financial Position				
Total assets	in million euros	1,635.8	1,810.8	1,977.4
Equity	in million euros	401.2	374.9	503.5
Equity ratio	in %	24.5	20.7	25.5
Employees				
Number as of 31.12.		32,591	35,021	36,673

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FOREWORD OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

STEFAN KÖLBL
Chairman of the Management Board
DEKRA e.V. and DEKRA SE

The global markets for technical safety services have developed positively in the 2015 fiscal year. With its excellent market position, DEKRA has grown for the twelfth consecutive year: The group's revenue increased by 8.4% to more than 2.7 billion euros. DEKRA Automotive accounted for over 1.4 billion euros (+6.9%), DEKRA Industrial for nearly 806 million euros (+14.8%) and DEKRA Personnel for around 467 million euros (+2.4%). The operating profit increased to about 201 million euros.

It takes experts to test, inspect and certify. That is why around 1,600 new employees were hired through recruiting and acquisition in the 2015 fiscal year. Nearly 37,000 DEKRA experts ensure safety in the three key areas of life, on the road, at work and at home in over 50 countries worldwide. Over 15,000 new employees have joined DEKRA in the past six years.

Today, DEKRA is the world's fourth largest expert organization in the TIC industry (testing, inspection, certification). We have set ambitious goals for ourselves with our strategic Vision 2025 program: DEKRA wants to be the preferred partner when it comes to technical and organizational safety. This goes for existing testing, inspecting and certification operations as well as for new markets. Strategic acquisitions in the 2015 fiscal year have enabled us to provide functional safety and interference-free communication in fields such as the Internet of Things.

The dynamic development of technical safety markets indicate a continued increase in demand for DEKRA services in future.

Yours sincerely,

STEFAN KÖLBL
Chairman of the Management Board
DEKRA e.V. and DEKRA SE

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Group Business Model

DEKRA ensures technical safety

On the road, at work and at home – these are the three key areas of life in which DEKRA strives to ensure people's safety. Since its foundation in 1925, the Company has been associated with technical inspection of motor vehicles. Today, its portfolio includes many other services for inspecting, testing and certifying products, processes and plant. DEKRA is the world's fourth largest expert organisation in the TIC industry (testing, inspection, certification) and benefits from people's basic need for safety.

The Group is coordinated by DEKRA SE, based in Stuttgart. The operations of DEKRA Automotive, DEKRA Industrial and DEKRA Personnel are divided into seven Service Units and five Service Lines. DEKRA is the global market leader in vehicle inspections, and holds leading positions in other business sectors. Its customers include both companies and end consumers. DEKRA is represented by almost 37,000 employees in more than 50 countries on five continents.

SERVICES PORTFOLIO

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES	INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	PERSONNEL SERVICES
Vehicle Inspection	Industrial & Construction Inspection	Training & Education
Expertise	Material Testing & Inspection	Temporary Work
Automotive Solutions	Product Testing & Certification	
Homologation & Type Approvals	Business Assurance	
Claims Services	Insight	

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT
Corporate Information

DEKRA Automotive

Road safety and the associated safety services are at the heart of DEKRA Automotive's business. In addition to recurring vehicle inspections for private individuals and commercial fleets, the service portfolio includes homologation and type approvals of vehicles, expertises for insurance companies and private vehicle owners, as well as handling of claims adjustment tasks. Moreover, automobile dealerships, vehicle manufacturers, car rental companies and operators of business vehicle fleets benefit from DEKRA's know-how in the Automotive Solutions Service Unit (mainly in the area of used car management). Besides the key markets of Germany and France, markets in other European countries as well as in the regions of North America and Asia Pacific are gaining importance.

DEKRA Industrial

Within a decade, the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial has become a cornerstone of DEKRA. The Company has responded to growing demand from businesses for specialised service packages and consulting skills focusing on process and plant safety. The portfolio covers the areas of environmental and industrial safety, machinery, plant and building inspection, material and product testing, certification and consulting services focusing on process and organisational safety. Customers include SMEs and large corporations.

DEKRA Personnel

The Business Unit DEKRA Personnel is one of the largest private educational institutions and one of the top 10 personnel service providers in Germany. Furthermore, the Business Unit is establishing itself in a growing number of foreign markets, in fields such as training for nursing staff and temporary work. Its customers come from both the public and private sectors.

Goals and Strategies

We will be the global partner for a safe world

The strategy and operational management of DEKRA are guided by the principle of stable and healthy growth. Professional expertise, innovative power and customer proximity are therefore ongoing tasks. Through its strategic Vision 2025 programme launched in the reporting year 2015 and its focus on the three areas of life – on the road, at work and at home –, DEKRA has mapped its course for the coming ten years. In this context, DEKRA has set itself the goal of becoming the global partner for a safe world in its centenary year 2025.

An important step in this direction is the further expansion of the Company's international presence. DEKRA is not only expanding from within in existing markets but also making strategic acquisitions aimed at strengthening existing business sectors at regional level and developing new markets.

System of Management

Compliance management

Society's expectations of responsible corporate governance are high. DEKRA is equipped with systematic compliance management, which is tightly meshed with its risk management system. In the fiscal year 2015, the focus was on company-wide communication relating to the DEKRA Compliance Guidelines, particularly at the newly acquired entities, with the local compliance managers playing a key role. They are tasked with handling the organisation for compliance issues in their respective areas of responsibility.

Internal monitoring system

Internal monitoring makes an important contribution to generating confidence among shareholders, customers, suppliers, employees and all stakeholders in the management and control of the Company. It forms part of DEKRA's corporate governance and provides the Management Board and Supervisory Board with support when it comes to managing the Company's operations and safeguarding its future. The internal monitoring system (IMS) defines the standards according to which the reports of the functional areas and DEKRA companies are specified, assessed and classified. The IMS ensures that the companies comply with statutory requirements and internal policies, and act in accordance with applicable standards on the market. Internal audit and other monitoring functions implemented at the DEKRA Group support management by ensuring objective and unbiased monitoring of the design and functionality of the processes. Audits also serve to safeguard the Company's operating assets. The internal audit system at group level comprises financial audits for auditing and assessing financing and accounting for informative value, reliability and compliance as well as operational audits, which are used to audit and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes. These are complemented by compliance audits geared to ensuring adherence to statutory requirements and internal policies, project audits for performing process analyses and project evaluations, as well as special investigations in cases of financial misconduct. The Management Board is regularly informed about the findings of the IMS reviews.

Quality management

Quality management (QM) reviews and optimises processes and services at DEKRA on an ongoing basis. In addition to annual external inspections by the authorities, all subsidiaries with certified or accredited QM systems ensure the quality of their products and processes by means of regular and planned audits. QM also manages and secures DEKRA's accreditations and official permits. The number of accreditations increased to 306 (prior year: 263) as a result of factors including the acquisition of companies such as the AT4 wireless group, Spain. DEKRA Industrial received several important reaccreditations in Germany and the rest of the world, for example in material testing, and product and systems certifications. In addition, required transitions to new standards (e.g., ISO 17020:2012) and to modified regulatory frameworks were undertaken during the fiscal year.

Research and Development

To further enhance safety, DEKRA invests specifically in accident research. Crash tests and accident analyses support both automobile manufacturers and system suppliers. Furthermore, DEKRA uses its status as an expert organisation to inform the public about relevant technical requirements in workshops and publications.

First DEKRA Safety Day 2015 in Klettwitz

Driver assistance systems for tasks such as distance control, emergency braking, lane keeping and blind-spot monitoring provide drivers with support and, where necessary, compensate for their errors, in order to further reduce the number of deaths and injuries on the road. The DEKRA Safety Day, held at the DEKRA Automobil Test Center (DATC) in Klettwitz, showed the potential offered by these electronic assistance systems – with crash tests, specialist presentations and test drives, which included for instance demonstrating a collision at the end of a traffic jam on the motorway.

Further development of exhaust-gas measurements

In the discussion concerning manipulation of exhaust-gas measurements, DEKRA is backing the refinement of existing measurement techniques for vehicle-emissions testing. Emissions should in future continue to be monitored using a system that combines realistic type approval on the one hand and regular vehicle inspections on the other. This entails bringing regular exhaust-gas measurement into line with the latest technology and should include an obligatory tailpipe measurement. This combination provides a basis for greater environmental and consumer protection.

Spotlight on the man-machine interface

A wide range of assistance systems are now included in modern cars as standard. In the near future, semi-autonomous driving will become a technological reality. DEKRA examines and evaluates developments of this kind and compiles corresponding traffic safety reports in Europe and, for the first time, in the USA. The 2015 report, for example, shows where there is greatest potential for further reducing the number of accident victims in the European Union (EU), from the perspectives of accident research, traffic psychology and vehicle technology. In addition, a study is being prepared on behalf of the United Nations (UN) on the subject of traffic safety in developing countries. One of the challenges in the context of autonomous driving is taking into account not only one's own vehicle but also other drivers and the overall traffic situation, and initiating the right countermeasures in the event of conflict. As a result, the focus is increasingly on the interface between man and machine.

Internet of Things

Through measures such as the acquisition of the AT4 wireless group, Spain, the QuieTek group, Taiwan, and the DEKRA iST Reliability Services group, Taiwan, DEKRA has gained access to business sectors relating to the Internet of Things. This newly acquired expertise will enable us, for example, to test whether vehicles, machinery and everyday devices are communicating with each other securely and reliably via wireless connections.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC POSITION

General Economic and Industry-Specific Conditions

Global economy falls short of growth expectations

At 2.4 %, GDP growth in 2015 (prior year: 2.6 %) failed to meet expectations, according to figures from the World Bank. While the emerging economies achieved the highest growth (4.3 %), they could not match the figures of recent years (prior year: 4.9 %; 2013: 5.3 %). The industrial nations grew by 1.6 % overall, roughly matching the prior-year figure (1.7 %). The growth drivers were the USA, with a rise of 2.5 % (prior year: 2.4 %) and the UK, which was up 2.4 % (prior year: 2.9 %). The euro zone saw growth of 1.5 % (prior year: 0.9 %), and Germany achieved 1.7 %, according to information from the Federal Statistical Office.

According to EUROSTAT, unemployment in the EU countries stood at 9.1 % in December 2015 (prior year: 10.0 %). Overall, around 22 million people were unemployed. In Germany around 1.9 million people were out of work. The average unemployment rate was, therefore, 4.5 % (prior year: 4.9 %). Unemployment was again at its highest in the crisis-ridden countries of Greece, at 24.5 % (prior year: 26.0 %) and Spain, at 21.4 % (prior year: 23.7 %).

According to EUROSTAT, the annual rate of inflation in the euro zone was just 0.2 % in December 2015 (prior year: –0.2 %). Germany had an only slightly higher figure of 0.3 % (prior year: 0.2 %), according to the Federal Statistical Office.

Heterogeneous environment for DEKRA

The development of the automotive industry is of particular importance for DEKRA Automotive, DEKRA's largest Business Unit. According to data provided by the VDA ["Verband der Automobilindustrie": German Association of the Automotive Industry], the number of new passenger car registrations in Europe in 2015 was 9.2 % higher than in the prior year (5.4 %). Of the 14.2 million units (prior year: 12.1 million units), 3.2 million (prior year: 3 million units) were sold in Germany alone, an increase of around 6 % on the prior year. The US market also recorded significant growth, with sales rising by 5.8 % to 17.4 million units (prior year: 16.4 million units). With growth of 9.1 %, sales of new vehicles continued to develop dynamically in China. With 20 million (prior year: 18.4 million) newly registered vehicles, the People's Republic of China continues to be the world's largest passenger car market.

The energy industry as well as the oil and gas industry, two important sectors for DEKRA Industrial, had to contend with a difficult year. In Germany, utilities struggled with the poor general conditions relating to conventional energy generation using coal and gas. Companies in the oil industry, which mostly operate globally, suffered from the collapse of the oil price, which fell from around USD 60 in January to around USD 38 in December 2015.

In addition to the award of public sector contracts, the development of temporary work is of particular significance for DEKRA Personnel. The number of temporary workers in Germany fluctuated between 800,000 and 900,000 persons in 2015. The Germany employers' association for personnel service providers (Bundesarbeitgeberverband für Personaldienstleister) rated the decrease to around 865,000 workers in autumn 2015 not just as a normal seasonal correction, but as an indication of a possible economic downturn.

Business Performance

Group

Need for safety drives growth

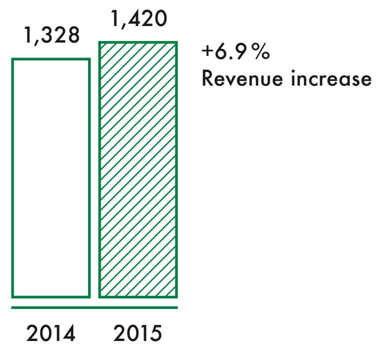
As a result of the increasing need of people worldwide for safety on the road, at work and at home, DEKRA continued to grow in the fiscal year 2015. Revenue increased by 8.4 % to 2.7 billion euros (prior year: 2.5 billion euros). Headcount increased by 1,652 to 36,673 as of year-end (prior year: 35,021) due to organic growth and acquisitions. Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) also improved significantly.

DEKRA Automotive

Continued dynamic development

DEKRA Automotive further enhanced its position as one of the world's most important providers of technical inspection services. Revenue increased by 6.9 % to 1,419.6 million euros. This success is the result of process optimisations, product innovations and the further internationalisation of the business. With growth of 6.8 % to 991.3 million euros in Automotive Services, Germany remains the most important market (prior year: 928.3 million euros). DEKRA Automobil GmbH contributed 1,092.0 million euros to group revenue, around 133 million euros of which was reported in the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial. Despite strong growth in Germany, the share in business achieved abroad increased slightly (30.2 %; prior year: 30.1 %).

REVENUE DEKRA AUTOMOTIVE
worldwide in million euros



The Business Unit's position as market leader in vehicle testing in Germany was consolidated, with a market share of approximately 34 % and more than 11.2 million main inspections annually. With some 26 million vehicle inspections worldwide annually, DEKRA is also the global market leader. Further international expansion was pursued from this strong position in 2015.

In Europe, the test centre network in Sweden grew by twelve stations to its current total of 50 locations. The network in North America was also expanded. In the USA, new centres were added in California and Utah, bringing the total to 49. In Canada, DEKRA opened its first three test centres in the province of Ontario.

Over and above vehicle testing, DEKRA Automotive is expanding in regions including southeast Europe by extending a cross-country network of experts. In New Zealand, the entity VTNZ successfully started conducting driving tests on behalf of the country's ministry of transport.

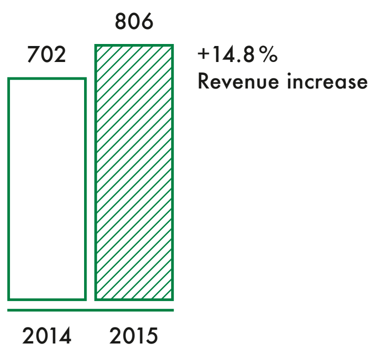
With revenue of 277.9 million euros (prior year: 256.9 million euros), the Expertise Service Line generated the highest revenue in the Company's history in the fiscal year 2015. Optimised processes and the deployment of mobile applications for expertises (MGapp, I2I, SMART, DEKRA Professional, IDEX) contributed to this growth. Likewise, the revenue of the Automotive Solutions Service Unit increased by 19.8 % to 166.6 million euros.

DEKRA Industrial

Significant revenue boost

DEKRA Industrial's strong market position and strategic acquisitions boosted the Business Unit's revenue by 14.8 % to 806.0 million euros. This included around 133 million euros (prior year: 120 million euros) from industry testing services rendered by DEKRA Automobil GmbH via its Germany-wide network of branches. The most important market remains France, with revenue of 231.0 million euros (prior year: 228.4 million euros). In particular, the business in lift inspections saw an increase in the number of inspections of around 28.7 % (prior year: 20.6 %). Winning key accounts was one of the factors in increasing the volume of inspections. Furthermore, the business volume of product testing and certifications grew, both organically and as a result of the acquisition of the QuieTek group and the AT4 wireless group as well as the DEKRA iST Reliability Services group. Overall, DEKRA generated revenue of around 139.0 million euros with this Service Unit in 2015 (prior year: 89.9 million euros).

REVENUE DEKRA INDUSTRIAL
worldwide in million euros



In this context, it is particularly significant that DEKRA has entered very promising business sectors relating to digitisation and the Internet of Things. This enables testing aimed at determining whether machinery and everyday devices communicate securely with each other via wireless connections, for example. In the Netherlands and Spain, DEKRA has developed dedicated competencies for this global business relating to the topic of connectivity. Customers in these countries are being supported by DEKRA experts during the development phase of new products.

In the Material Testing & Inspection Service Unit, DEKRA Industrial has benefited from its excellent position as a partner for comprehensive services extending from components through to end products. Outstanding customer projects were performed at power stations and industrial installations in Germany, Finland, Sweden and South Africa, for example.

DEKRA Industrial Services again strengthened its international consulting business focusing on organisational and process safety. The acquisition of Optimus Seventh Generation Ltd., Scotland, further improved access to the global oil and gas industry. Through this acquired entity, services for technical and organisational safety in high-risk industries can now be offered across the entire production process. As a result, a number of key accounts have been won.

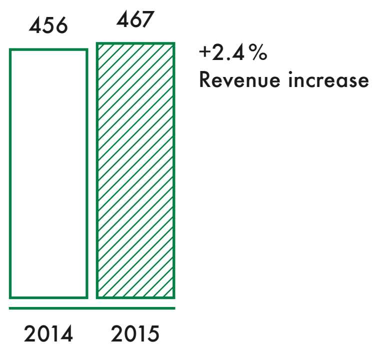
The Business Assurance Service Unit pools all services relating to quality and risks in business processes. In addition to growth in the traditional accredited business of DEKRA Certification, the business of DEKRA Assurance Services was successfully extended to include auditing, assessment, verification and validation. This reflects the continuing increase in demand from trade and industry for independent third- and second-party audits.

DEKRA Personnel

Expert partner for education and temporary work

DEKRA Personnel achieved revenue growth of around 2.4 % to 467.1 million euros. The increase was based on the DEKRA Arbeit Group, which has further improved its position as Germany's seventh-largest temporary work company. DEKRA Akademie GmbH, one of the Germany's largest private education providers, almost matched the high level of the prior year during which there had been above-average benefits due to the expiry in 2014 of the deadline for gaining the professional drivers' qualification.

REVENUE DEKRA PERSONNEL
worldwide in million euros



There is high demand not only for training for professional drivers, but also for seminars relating to occupational health and safety – such as the qualification for fire-protection officers or fire-protection assistants.

End-to-end solutions are one of the strengths of DEKRA Akademie: for example, it has assumed responsibility for all aspects of training management for the 150 sales partners of the Korean automobile manufacturer SsangYong Motor in Germany. At the same time, the significance of DEKRA Safety Web continues to increase in the growth market for online training, for example in the area of digital safety training for company cars users.

The first nursing staff to be trained by DEKRA in eastern Europe for German hospitals and nursing homes were recognised in 2015 by the social organisation "Kommunaler Sozialverband" in Saxony and have now started work. More than 1,500 nursing staff are currently being trained in Hungary, Serbia and Albania.

In the field of brokering temporary workers, DEKRA operated successfully in an environment with low unemployment and a high rate of subsequent hires by customers. Up to 13,000 temporary workers were employed in 2015. Around 84 % of temporary workers are currently satisfied with their current form of employment. This was the finding of an anonymous Germany-wide survey conducted in the fiscal year 2015, in which DEKRA Arbeit Group polled around 1,400 of its temporary workers aged between 18 and 65.

Overall Statement by Management

In the fiscal year 2015, DEKRA further enhanced its service offering and its market position. As a result of organic growth and targeted acquisitions, the growth trajectory was continued for the twelfth consecutive year. The Group's large footprint in terms of expertise and geographies enables it to more easily position itself with regard to economic and regulatory challenges in individual business sectors and markets. As a pioneer and partner of choice in all matters relating to technical, process and organisational safety, DEKRA continues to see significant opportunities for stable and healthy growth.

Environmental Protection and Sustainability

Safety for environmental protection

Safety is one of the most important components for sustainable business success. Whether on the road, at work or at home – the central areas of life for DEKRA –, protecting the environment is part and parcel of the Company's understanding of safety. This is why DEKRA has, for example, long called for compulsory tailpipe measurements, irrespective of the results of the on-board diagnosis (OBD) of emissions-relevant components, in order to ensure compliance with emissions standards as part of regular vehicle inspections. In the field of occupational health and safety, DEKRA is committed to ensuring that the technical environment and organisational processes not only guarantee employees' physical integrity, but also protect the environment. In the domestic environment, DEKRA's certification of consumer products, for example, ensures they are manufactured in accordance with applicable environmental standards.

Occupational health and safety survey reveals potential in health and safety in the workplace

For its 2015/2016 occupational health and safety survey "Arbeitssicherheitsbarometer", DEKRA polled a total of 800 companies on developments in health and safety in the workplace. The study showed that traditional workplace health and safety topics tend to dominate. Of those surveyed, around 80 % place particular importance on workplace design, and approximately 65 % on the safe use of tools, machinery and equipment. Approximately 25 % of respondents see psychological stress as significant. Work safety legislation prescribes routine analyses of workplace hazards due to psychological factors. This is because the rising number of individuals on sick leave due to psychological illnesses.

Personnel Report

Significant increase in headcount for the tenth successive year

As in prior years, the number of DEKRA employees continued to rise worldwide. At the end of 2015, the headcount stood at 36,673 (prior year: 35,021). This is equivalent to an increase of 4.7 % (prior year: +7.5 %). In terms of headcount, the Company was thus able to continue its growth trajectory of the past ten years. In the past six years alone, some 15,000 employees have joined the Company. The increase in headcount of 1,652 in the reporting year 2015 (prior year: +2,430) is the result of positive development in all three Business Units. In comparison to the figure at the end of the prior year, the headcount at DEKRA Automotive grew by around 1.7 % (prior year: +5.7 %), at DEKRA Industrial by around 14.3 % (prior year: +0.2 %) and at DEKRA Personnel by around 3.1 % (prior year: +14.0 %). The notable increase at DEKRA Industrial is attributable not only to organic growth, but also to acquisitions in Europe and Asia in the fields of wireless data transfer and the electronics testing business, which will be important in future. Overall, 55.4 % (prior year: 84.0 %) of the growth in the number of staff within the DEKRA Group can be attributed to organic growth and 44.6 % (prior year: 16.0 %) to acquisitions. From a regional perspective, DEKRA saw an increase in Europe from 30,676 to 31,721 in 2015 (+3.4 %; prior year: +8.5 %) and outside Europe of 4,345 to 4,952 employees (+14.0 %; prior year: +0.5 %). Not taking temporary workers into account, more than half of all employees were based outside Germany (53.4 %; prior year: 51.6 %).

Targets were set for the number of women represented on the most important corporate bodies as well as in first- and second-level management. It is intended to meet these by 30 June 2017. The target for the Supervisory Board of DEKRA SE is 16.7 %. For the Executive Committee and the Management Committee, figures of 10 % and 20 % were defined respectively. The Management Board of DEKRA SE currently comprises men only. Due to the appointment terms of the current members of the Management Board, changes in the Management Board are not planned until June 30, 2017.

Increasingly networked international collaboration on large-scale projects

In the market, DEKRA is engaged as a reliable and expert service provider to handle even complex requirements and challenging timelines. This is thanks to the flexibility and professional competencies of our experts and not least also to the increasingly cross-border nature of our processes. For example, some 175 DEKRA experts from six European countries were deployed during a shutdown at a Finnish customer from the oil and gas industry. The engagement centred on the inspection and non-destructive testing of pressure vessels and pipelines throughout the production plant, as well as health and industrial safety.

As a result of the devastating explosion in the Port of Tianjin, China, in August 2015, customers engaged us to perform measurements of pollutants, laboratory analyses and risk assessments. Around 70 DEKRA experts from various locations in China and Germany tackled these tasks. DEKRA Automotive handled another large-scale contract involving international networking with assignments in Canada, the USA and Sweden: teams assembled at short notice from the German network of branches worked hand in hand with local colleagues to create vehicle expertises.

90 years of DEKRA

DEKRA was founded on June 30, 1925 in Berlin. For 90 years, DEKRA has consistently striven to ensure people's safety, implementing its founding fathers' "safety mission," which is enshrined in the Group's articles of incorporation. The expert organisation has grown over the years and today ensures technical safety in more than 50 countries on five continents – on the road, at work and at home. To mark the 90th anniversary of the Company and as part of the internal communication of Vision 2025 (We will be the global partner for a safe world), a global management meeting was held in Stuttgart on July 3, 2015. More than 400 managers from 50 countries were informed by the Management Board about the Company's direction in the years to come.

Safety as a mission for everyone

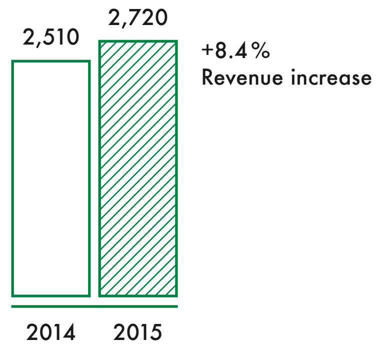
DEKRA will be the global partner for safe world. The Company's employees make a key contribution to making this vision for 2025 reality. They actively set an example when it comes to safety in their personal environment. DEKRA promotes this kind of commitment through the company-wide Safety Challenge, in which several hundred managers, employees and trainees from 14 countries worldwide had taken part by the end of the year. In brief video sequences, managers, employees and even entire teams communicate their contribution for safety-conscious behaviour on the road, at work or at home. During the International Advancement Program (IAP) for managers of the future, with participants from Europe, Asia and South America, the concept for a global DEKRA Safety Day was developed in 2015. In future, safety-relevant topics are to be put into practice at all DEKRA organisations on June 30, the anniversary of the Company's foundation.

Financial Position and Performance

Financial Performance

The DEKRA Group increased its revenue by 210.5 million euros in 2015 (prior year: 198.9 million euros) to 2,720.3 million euros (prior year: 2,509.8 million euros), which is equivalent to a revenue increase of 8.4 % (prior year: 8.6 %). This means that the 2015 target of achieving revenue growth in the high single-digit percentage range was met in full.

GROUP REVENUE
worldwide in million euros



Of this growth, 5.9 % (prior year: 4.0 %) was achieved through organic growth and first-time consolidations while 2.5 % (prior year: 4.6 %) stems from the full consolidation of entities acquired during the prior year and acquisitions in 2015. Changes in exchange rates increased revenue by 0.9 % (prior year: negative effect of 0.4 %).

The increase in revenue in the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive was primarily due to Germany, where the volume in the Service Lines Vehicle Testing and Expertise developed very positively compared to the prior year. In the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial, significant revenue increases were reported in the Service Units Product Testing & Certification, Material Testing & Inspection as well as in the Industrial & Construction Service Line. In the Product Testing & Certification Service Unit, the majority of the increase in revenue results from the AT4 wireless, QuieTek and DEKRA iST Reliability Services groups, which were acquired in the fiscal year. Moreover, Optimus Seventh Generation Ltd., which was acquired in June, as well as the first-time consolidation of an entity acquired in the prior year contributed to the revenue increase in the Insight Service Unit. In the Business Unit DEKRA Personnel, revenue in the Temporary Work Service Line was increased by the further rise in market share and by the continued good economic situation. By contrast, the training and qualification business in Germany saw a decrease in revenue. This was partially compensated for by revenue increases in other countries. Of the revenue, 1,651.2 million euros (prior year: 1,565.9 million euros) relates to Germany, 367.7 million euros (prior year: 354.3 million euros) to France and 701.4 million euros (prior year: 589.6 million euros) to other countries.

The 27.9 % decrease in other operating income to 27.8 million euros (prior year: 38.6 million euros) is mainly attributable to the income from the partial reimbursement of the purchase price for an acquisition included in the prior year.

At 5.6 %, growth in cost of material was slower than the growth in revenue. The ratio of cost of materials to revenue decreased to 10.7 % (prior year: 11.0 %). This is essentially attributable to the increased use of the Company's own employees to render services.

Personnel expenses also increased at a slightly lower rate than revenue by 7.8 % to 1,712.0 million euros (prior year: 1,588.1 million euros). Personnel expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased from 63.3 % to 62.9 % in 2015. This mainly results from the strong growth in business sectors with lower-than-average staffing. In addition, productivity increases and margin improvements were achieved.

Other operating expenses also grew more slowly than revenue by 6.7 %, corresponding to a decrease in the ratio of expenses to revenue of 0.3 percentage points to 18.9 % (prior year: 19.2 %). This was mainly due to disproportionately low expense ratios for IT costs and building costs as well as various other operating expenses. Travel expenses, on the other hand, increased significantly by 9.1 million euros (prior year: 4.3 million euros).

Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs increased by a total of 24.7 % to 75.5 million euros (prior year: 60.6 million euros). This is essentially due to the increase in intangible assets identified during acquisitions as well as the depreciation of IT systems and technical equipment.
Operating profit – calculated as earnings before taxes and the financial result – improved by 9.5 % to a total of 162.3 million euros (prior year: 148.3 million euros). This was fully in line with the expectation for 2015 that the Group's operating profit would again improve in comparison to the prior year. Return on sales, calculated in relation to operating profit, increased by 0.1 percentage points to 6.0 %.

The decrease in financial result by 0.8 million euros to –27.5 million euros is largely due to the measurement of put and call options. This was countered by lower write-downs of non-consolidated subsidiaries, in addition to the decreased net lending from pension obligations. In addition, interest expenses from loans, which were up 1.4 million euros, and the result from measurements in foreign currencies totalling 1.3 million euros (prior year: 2.0 million euros) negatively impacted the financial result.

Earnings before taxes rose 10.9 % to 134.9 million euros (prior year: 121.6 million euros). Return on sales, calculated in relation to income before taxes, increased to 5.0 % (prior year: 4.8 %).

The Group tax rate fell 0.9 percentage points on the prior year to 31.4 % (prior year: 32.3 %). This is largely attributable to the capitalisation of tax loss carryforwards that can be used in future at individual subsidiaries as well as the increased use of local tax groups. This results in a group profit of 92.6 million euros (prior year: 82.4 million euros).

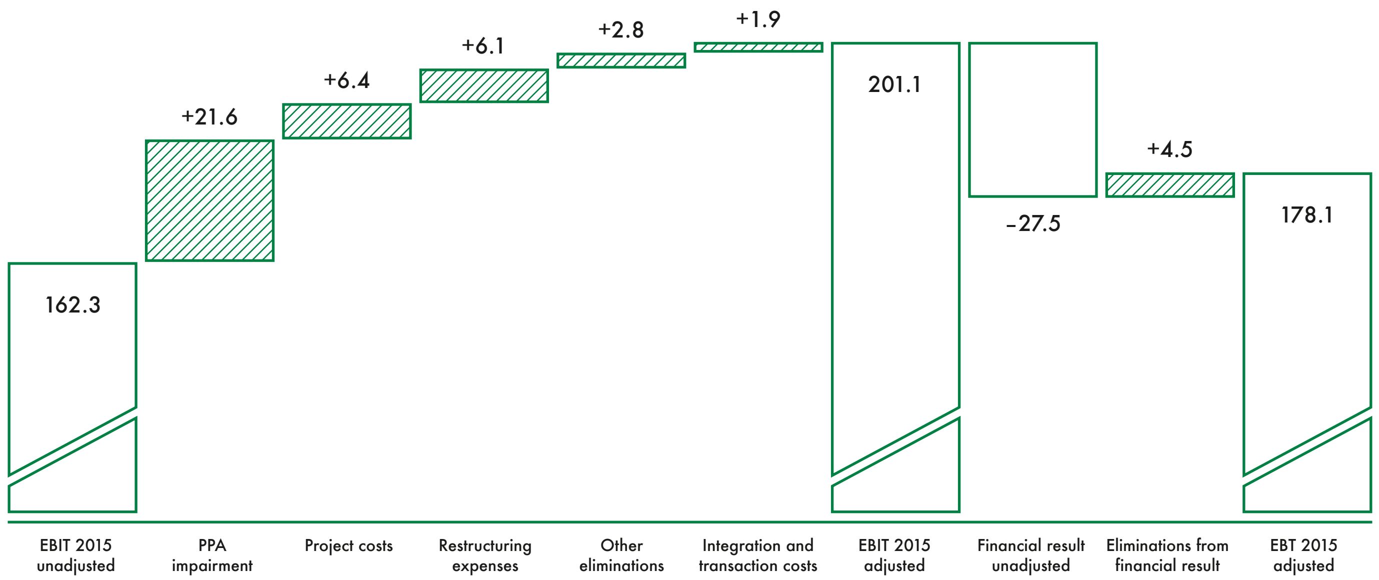
The 2015 consolidated statement of comprehensive income is influenced by changes to the actuarial parameters for pension obligations. The interest rate stood at 2.25 % (prior year: 2.0 %) in the fiscal year. The interest rate adjustment increased other comprehensive income by 27.8 million euros (prior year: decrease 123.0 million euros) despite opposite effects from deferred tax assets. The reserve for currency translation also improved by a total of 1.4 million euros (prior year: 6.6 million euros), which is mainly attributable the subsidiaries in the UK, the USA and Sweden. This was countered by currency translation effects of subsidiaries in Brazil and South Africa. This results in total comprehensive income, taking into account expenses recognised directly in equity, of 123.7 million euros (prior year: –32.5 million euros).

To aid comparison of the operating result, the operating result and earnings before taxes for 2015 and 2014 were adjusted for the following non-operating (special) effects:

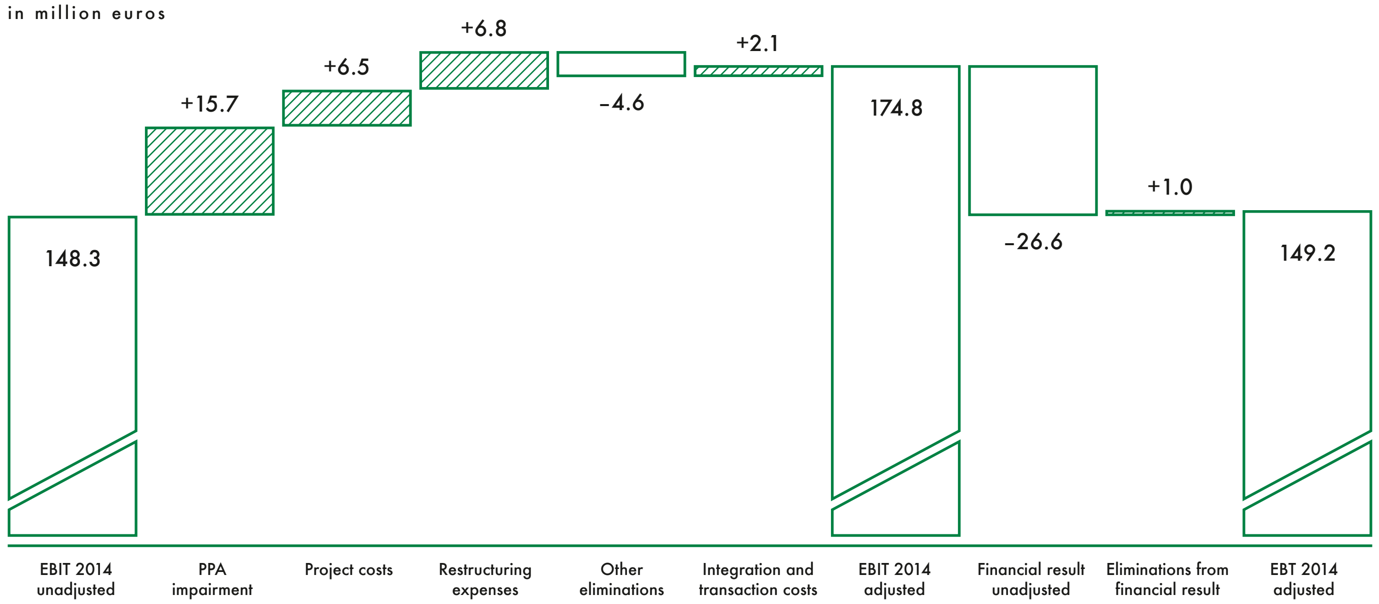
- Amortisation of intangible assets identified as part of a purchase price allocation (PPA amortisation),
- Project costs for the significant improvement of the Group's IT infrastructure, as well as for market entries in new countries or business sectors,
- Restructuring expenses, M&A costs and integration costs,
- Earnings from the sale of entities and individual items of property, plant and equipment, as well as from the subsequent measurement of purchase price components (earn-out agreements) and from purchase price reimbursements,
- Exchange rate effects in relation to loans within the Group (effect on the financial result),
- Special effects from the measurement of put and call options (effect on the financial result).

Adjusted operating profit rose by 15.0 % (prior year: 7.4 %) to 201.1 million euros (prior year: 174.8 million euros). As a result, the margin for the adjusted operating profit improved by 0.4 percentage points to 7.4 %. The adjusted operating profit before taxes increased by 0.6 percentage points and stands at 6.5 % in the fiscal year (prior year: 5.9 %).

RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBIT AND EBT FOR 2015
in million euros



RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBIT AND EBT FOR 2014
in million euros



Financial Position

Financial management

The significant principles and goals of the DEKRA Group's financial management are described in the notes.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the fiscal year, excluding business combinations, rose in volume to 81.6 million euros (prior year: 68.1 million euros). Spending mainly related to furniture and fixtures, technical and other equipment, land and buildings, and assets under construction, the latter mainly for IT infrastructure. Most capital expenditure was carried out by DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Industrial.

Liquidity analysis

The development of the DEKRA Group's liquidity in fiscal year 2015 was heavily influenced by business combinations and the improved operating result.

At 173.3 million euros (prior year: 149.7 million euros), cash flow from operating activities reflects the good development of business in the course of the reporting year. The increase largely stems from the improved operating result, adjusted for non-cash expenses and income. This was countered by the cash outflow due to the change in non-current provisions of 3.7 million euros (prior year: +6.3 million euros), mainly stemming from pension benefit payments. In addition, working capital saw a cash outflow of 0.8 million euros (prior year: 10.6 million euros) due to cut-off effects.

The net cash outflow from investing activities of 160.1 million euros (prior year: 83.7 million euros) was heavily influenced by a high level of investment in business combinations and equity investments, as well as in items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. As in the prior year, funding for the acquisitions was mainly obtained from the sale of largely short-term financial instruments.

The net cash outflow from financing activities came to 5.1 million euros (prior year: 58.4 million euros). The cash outflow is influenced by the profit transfer of 56.3 million euros (prior year: 26.1 million euros) as well as by the repayment of promissory notes of 85.5 million euros. This was countered by the issuance of promissory notes of 120.0 million euros. A further cash inflow results from an equity contribution of 30.0 million euros (prior year: 65.0 million euros). The remaining change in cash outflow is mainly due to interest and principal payments of loans.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents (consisting of cheques, cash in hand, bank balances and other cash equivalents) increased by 10.1 million euros to 89.6 million euros (prior year: 79.5 million euros).

Composition of Assets, Equity and Liabilities

Total assets rose by 166.6 million euros (prior year: 175.0 million euros) from 1,810.8 million euros to 1,977.4 million euros in the past fiscal year. This represents a change of 9.2 % (prior year: 10.7 %).

The growth consists of an increase in non-current assets of 99.8 million euros to 1,198.5 million euros (prior year: 1,098.7 million euros) as well as an increase in current assets of 66.8 million euros to 778.9 million euros (prior year: 712.1 million euros).

Under non-current assets, intangible assets in particular increased by 10.2 % to 684.6 million euros (prior year: 621.5 million euros). As in the prior year, this increase was largely due to business combinations during the fiscal year and mainly relates to goodwill and other intangible assets in the form of customer relationships as well as IT infrastructure projects. Property, plant and equipment increased by 13.8 % to 273.7 million euros (prior year: 240.5 million euros), largely due to the construction and modernisation of properties for the Group's own use.

The increase in current assets mainly stems from the fact that trade receivables rose by 25.5 million euros to 434.9 million euros on the back of the revenue generated by the Group. Despite isolated increases seen at some business sectors and regions, days receivable outstanding at group level improved by around one day to 56 days (prior year: 57 days). As a result, receivables increased at a lower rate than revenue (6.2 %). Furthermore, the change in the volume of cash and cash equivalents of 10.1 million euros had the effect of increasing total assets (prior year: increase of 10.5 million euros).

Equity increased by 128.6 million euros to 503.5 million euros (prior year: 374.9 million euros). This is largely attributable to the group profit for the period of 92.6 million euros (prior year: 82.4 million euros) as well as to recognising the remeasurement of pension provisions of 36.3 million euros (prior year: decrease of 175.2 million euros) in the statement of comprehensive income. However, the deferred tax assets on the remeasurement of the pension obligations decreased equity by 8.5 million euros (prior year: increase of 52.2 million euros). The transfer of profits to DEKRA e.V. and the addition to the capital reserves by DEKRA e.V. in the fiscal year come to 29.4 million euros (prior year: 56.3 million euros) and 30.0 million euros (prior year: 65.0 million euros) respectively. Furthermore, changes in currency translation effects increased equity by 1.4 million euros (prior year: increase of 6.6 million euros). The equity ratio increased to 25.5 % from 20.7 % in the prior year.

Non-current liabilities fell by 12.7 % to 833.3 million euros (prior year: 954.3 million euros), largely due to the reclassification of promissory notes to current liabilities based on their terms to maturity, and to the decrease in pension provisions of 42.0 million euros (prior year: increase of 173.9 million euros). The decrease is due in particular to remeasurements on account of the increase in the discount rate from 2.0 % to 2.25 %. The annual additions also have an effect. Furthermore, other promissory notes with a nominal value of 120.0 million euros, some of which were used to repay existing loans, were issued in the fiscal year. As a result of the reclassification of loans from non-current to current, current liabilities rose by 33.0 % to 640.6 million euros (prior year: 481.6 million euros) for reasons relating to the reporting date as well as due to the increase in headcount and the corresponding liabilities.

Summary Assessment of Financial Position and Performance

Taking into account the competitive situation, the DEKRA Group's financial performance in the fiscal year 2015 was very good on the whole, exceeding both expectations and the prior-year developments. The financial position and cash flow position allow sufficient headroom for the Group to pursue its goals.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant reportable events between the reporting date of the fiscal year and the preparation of the management report.

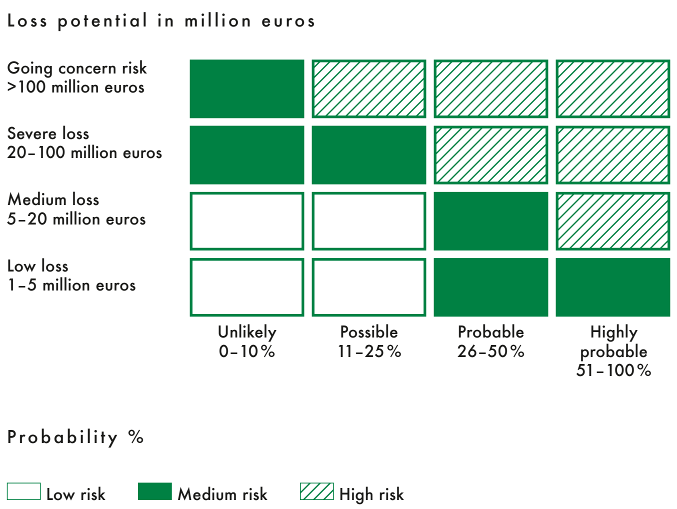
RISK, OPPORTUNITIES AND FORECAST REPORT

Risk Report

Systematically identifying risks

In its group-wide planning and control process, DEKRA leverages an established risk management system. This enables potential risks to be identified and their likelihood of occurrence to be rated as unlikely, possible, probable or highly probable.

QUANTIFICATION OF RISKS



Once risks have been quantified, the management levels responsible promptly develop the necessary countermeasures. The Management Board is regularly informed through clearly defined reporting channels. Particularly urgent matters are communicated at short notice using internal ad hoc reports. As in earlier years, DEKRA's established risk management system has proved its worth in 2015 and is continuously adapted in response to changes in legal and economic conditions. In the following, we outline and assess the risks that, from today's perspective, could have a significant influence on DEKRA's financial position and performance. The individual risks have not changed substantially in comparison to the prior year.

Environment and industry risks

Political, regulatory and economic conditions are decisive factors in the success of an expert organisation with global operations like DEKRA. As changes in conditions and the environment can result in risks relating to revenue and income, DEKRA always closely follows developments in its markets and industries.

The greatest potential risk for DEKRA Automotive is a change or relaxation of the regulatory framework for vehicle inspections in the EU. This risk is currently deemed to be low.

In the business of DEKRA Industrial, the award of customer orders likewise depends on the economic outlook. The risk of orders being curtailed grows with the real or assumed economic uncertainty. This is the case in particular for the Material Testing & Inspection and Insight Service Units. The associated risk is deemed to be medium. As a countermeasure, DEKRA is continuing to expand its service offering and its regional presence.

The business of DEKRA Personnel is particularly dependent on the economy. In the Temporary Work Service Unit and the Training & Education Service Line, DEKRA counters this risk, which is deemed to be medium, by moving into new markets, expanding its service portfolio, and providing customised offerings. In addition, state intervention in the employee leasing markets can become a business risk in the Temporary Work Service Unit. DEKRA mitigates this risk, which is deemed to be medium, by expanding its key account business and by investing in its position as a quality provider.

As a result of fierce competition, price pressure is high. Cost increases can be passed on to the customers only to a limited extent. DEKRA counters this with optimised processes and new technologies.

Business strategy risks

Alongside organic growth, growth through acquisitions and broadening the Group's footprint in terms of both expertise and geography are components of DEKRA's strategy. However, the integration of acquired companies can go wrong or be delayed. As a result, there is the risk of budgets and synergy effects not being achieved as planned. This risk is also classified as medium, as is the general risk that can arise for the portfolio of services and the Group's performance on the market. In connection with acquisitions, there can also be valuation risks arising from the assets recognised. These risks are classified as low for DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Personnel and medium for DEKRA Industrial.

Overall, DEKRA counters business strategy risks with professional project and integration management. This also applies to the low liability risks and risks to the Group's reputation. These arise as a result of ongoing globalisation of the business and the various regulatory frameworks in the foreign markets. That is why DEKRA is constantly working to enhance its risk and compliance management activities. This includes ongoing adjustment of the liability protection offered by insurance policies to local circumstances.

Operating risks

Accreditations and official authorisations are two of the factors on which DEKRA's success depends. At the end of 2015, media reports on the suspension of accreditation of the quality management system of all inspection organisations in Germany – including DEKRA – briefly fuelled uncertainty in the market. The notification by Germany's national accreditation body (DAkkS) is based on factors including the different positions of DAkkS and the German weights and measures offices with regard to documentation requirements. At DEKRA, test and measurement equipment is regularly gauged, calibrated and

individually tested in accordance with the national requirements. This approach has proven its worth for decades and ensures that the main inspection meets the requirements defined by the legislator. DEKRA therefore considers the DAkkS notification to be illegitimate and has therefore filed a protest against it. DEKRA retains its authorisation to perform main inspections. The quality of these inspections is ensured and is in accordance with federal requirements. All reports issued to date and in the future, and therefore all test stickers issued, remain valid without restriction. Nevertheless, measures designed to ensure adequate documentation for compliance with the regulatory requirements were initiated in 2015.

Overall, the risk of authorisation based on accreditations being withdrawn is deemed to be low.

With its internal monitoring system for safeguarding service quality and by means of insurance, DEKRA reduces risks arising from liability for its testing, expertises, certifications and seals. Risks arising from a lack of or amended authorisations by authorities are minimised with the aid of targeted committee work. This allows changes to laws and standards to be identified in time and DEKRA services to be rapidly adapted.

Personnel risks

There is generally a medium personnel risk in the form of dependence on individual employees who make a major contribution to the success of their business sectors. Group-wide talent management and performance processes reduce this risk, as do personnel development programs, which help retain key employees within the Group. The medium personnel risk that can arise when employees of acquired entities cannot be integrated into the DEKRA family is mitigated with the help of professional post-merger integration. By means of ongoing investments in its employer brand and basic and further training, DEKRA counters the low risk of not having the professionals and young employees required to continue the Group's growth trajectory.

IT risks

The confidence of customers and authorities in data security and general IT security at DEKRA is a key requirement for the Group's business. There is a general risk of IT systems failing or critical data being damaged or stolen. DEKRA limits these medium risks by means of investments in a powerful infrastructure and in continuous monitoring of IT processes as part of its internal monitoring system, risk management and compliance management.

Financial risks

DEKRA protects itself against the low risk of defaults and late payment by means of careful creditworthiness checks, active customer and contract management and global key account management. DEKRA reduces the low interest rate risks by planning ahead and systematic hedging. The exchange rate risk is likewise classified as low at DEKRA. On the one hand, the majority of transactions are conducted in euros. On the other, revenue and costs are usually generated and incurred in the same currency. The risk of DEKRA being unable to meet its future payment obligations arising from financial instruments as of December 31, 2015 was also low.

Overall assessment of the Management Board on risks to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern

The overall risk potential and average probability of occurrence increased slightly in the fiscal year 2015. This is due to the fact that DEKRA has continued to press ahead with globalisation of its business and therefore depends on factors including the economic and political conditions in its markets. However, DEKRA's risk structure and risk distribution can still be described as stable. The overall risk situation is acceptable in the context of the Group's profit and operating cash flow. The sum total of the individual risks does not endanger DEKRA's existence. There are no identifiable risks that jeopardise the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Management Board ensures the long-term existence of the Group through sustainable business management based on sound finances and a proven business model.

Opportunities Report

Environment and industry opportunities

People strive for safety. This is true the world over. And that is why demand for expert services is growing, not only in the western industrial nations, but also, and in particular, in the developing and emerging economies. This is especially true in the three central areas of life in which DEKRA operates: on the road, at work and at home.

DEKRA Automotive's wide range of services offer opportunities for expansion that are not confined to Germany and Europe. In the medium-term, additional growth impetus can be expected above all in North America and Asia, as the markets there have often not yet reached their full potential. The technical expertise of the German DEKRA Group is in demand in these markets.

At DEKRA Industrial, there are chiefly two factors that indicate continued positive business development: first, the strength of German industry, seen, for example, in persistently high exports; second, the great strides being made towards the Internet of Things. Following two strategic acquisitions, DEKRA has access to very promising new types of testing in this area, for example relating to the topic of secure connectivity.

According to the German Federal Statistical Office, more than 43 million people were in work in Germany in 2015 and fewer than 2 million unemployed. These were the highest and lowest levels respectively since German reunification. Against this background, demand for qualified specialists and temporary workers could continue to increase, thereby supporting the business of DEKRA Personnel.

Strategic opportunities

Promoting safety has been DEKRA's mission pursuant to its articles of incorporation since its foundation in 1925. In the fiscal year 2015, the focus on these important issues for business and society was further sharpened. With its strategic Vision 2025, DEKRA has set itself the goal of establishing itself as the global partner for a safe world. This strategic and operational focus of the Group offers considerable growth opportunities. DEKRA protects and saves people in the three central areas of life: on the road, at work and at home. This pays off – not only for society, but also for the Company.

Operating opportunities

The growth prospects for DEKRA continue to be favourable for three main reasons: first, the focus of the Company's services on the megatrend of safety; second, the Company has systematically placed its business on a broad international foundation in recent years; and third, DEKRA is exceptionally well positioned thanks to strategic acquisitions in traditional and new business sectors of the TIC industry. Business abroad looks most likely to increase significantly in the coming years.

Forecast Report

Positive development with uncertainties

The international monetary fund (IMF) has slightly lowered its forecasts for the current year in its World Economic Outlook of January 2016. This is due to recessions in Brazil and Russia, falling growth rates in China and a geopolitical environment characterised by numerous crises. The IMF expects global gross domestic product to rise by 3.4 %. The developing and emerging economies are expected to grow by 4.3 % and the industrial nations by 2.1 %. At 7.5 %, growth in India is expected to be highest, followed by China (6.3 %) and Nigeria (4.1 %). In the western industrial countries, the USA (2.6 %), Spain (2.7 %) and the UK (2.2 %) lead the field. Growth of 1.7 % is anticipated for Germany.

Due to the low growth forecast for the global economy, the continued low price of oil and commodities as well as the decrease in global trade, the growth rates of the TIC market are likely to remain below average this year. The currently difficult environment has a particular impact on demand for services relating to testing industrial plant. On the other hand, the TIC industry anticipates positive development for the segments product testing, especially electronic components, as well as testing and certification of processes.

In an economic environment that remains positive overall, DEKRA expects further growth for the current year. Revenue is expected to increase by between 5 % and 8 % in the fiscal year 2016. Organic growth is expected to be slightly higher than external growth.

On the basis of healthy revenue growth, the planning anticipates a slight increase in operating profit compared to 2015. Optimised global structures and processes, as well as synergies between individual segments, will contribute significantly to the margin increase. DEKRA will continue to create new jobs in 2016 and increase headcount through acquisitions. By the end of 2016, DEKRA is expected to employ around 39,000 people around the world.

In view of the successful fiscal year 2015, the satisfactory global economy and a clear strategic alignment with the areas of life on the road, at work and at home, the Management Board expects DEKRA to continue developing positively.

Stuttgart, March 22, 2016

DEKRA SE
The Management Board

Kölbl, Chairman

Gerdon

Klinke

Rauh

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DEKRA SE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	2015	2014
Revenue	5.1	2,720,297	2,509,849
Decrease in inventories of work in progress		–252	–137
Own work capitalised		6,010	4,768
Other operating income	5.2	27,812	38,580
Cost of materials	5.3	–290,480	–274,971
Personnel expenses	5.4	–1,711,999	–1,588,120
Other operating expenses	5.5	–513,550	–481,156
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.6	–75,500	–60,553
Profit/loss from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	5.7	909	533
Interest income	5.7	7,607	7,469
Interest expense	5.7	–35,395	–31,545
Other financial result	5.7	–606	–3,105
Financial result	**5.7**	**–27,485**	**–26,648**
Earnings before taxes		**134,853**	**121,612**
Income taxes	5.8	–42,300	–39,220
Profit for the period	**5.9**	**92,553**	**82,392**
thereof attributable to owners of DEKRA SE	6.12	91,189	81,647
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	6.13	1,364	745
Net loss/gain on			
Available-for-sale assets	6.9	261	1,067
Hedging instruments	6.16	2,520	1,034
Deferred taxes recognised in other comprehensive income	5.8	–823	–610
Translation reserve		1,413	6,637
Items that can be recycled through profit or loss in future		3,371	8,128
Net loss/gain on			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6.14	36,315	–175,225
Deferred taxes recognised in other comprehensive income	5.8	–8,541	52,247
Items that will not be recycled through profit or loss in future		27,774	–122,978
Other comprehensive income		**31,145**	**–114,850**
Total comprehensive income		**123,698**	**–32,458**
thereof attributable to			
Owners of DEKRA SE		122,334	–33,203
Non-controlling interests		1,364	745

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6.1/6.2	684,561	621,457
Property, plant and equipment	6.3	273,703	240,481
Financial assets accounted for using the equity method	6.4	8,860	8,111
Other non-current financial assets	6.5	103,676	99,304
Other non-current assets	6.6	4,344	4,044
Deferred income tax assets	5.8	123,307	125,295
		1,198,451	**1,098,692**
Current assets			
Inventories	6.7	7,040	7,076
Trade receivables	6.8	434,930	409,459
Other current financial assets	6.9	197,154	181,206
Other current assets	6.10	26,626	21,099
Current income tax receivables	5.8	23,595	13,703
Cash and cash equivalents	6.11	89,557	79,533
		778,902	**712,076**
Total assets		**1,977,353**	**1,810,768**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Equity			
Issued capital	6.12	25,565	25,565
Capital reserve	6.12	505,529	475,529
Revenue reserves	6.12	165,957	104,801
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6.12	–207,375	–238,520
Total equity of the owner		**489,676**	**367,375**
Non-controlling interests	6.13	13,772	7,482
Total equity		**503,448**	**374,857**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	6.14	576,886	618,856
Other non-current provisions	6.15	16,083	16,040
Non-current financial liabilities	6.16	194,106	275,119
Other non-current liabilities	6.18	2,958	4,727
Deferred income tax liabilities	5.8	43,256	39,593
		833,289	**954,335**
Current liabilities			
Other current provisions	6.15	16,158	8,974
Trade payables	6.17	87,504	81,117
Current financial liabilities	6.16	215,409	95,923
Other current liabilities	6.18	315,716	288,409
Current income tax liabilities	5.8	5,829	7,153
		640,616	**481,576**
Total liabilities		**1,473,905**	**1,435,911**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,977,353**	**1,810,768**

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 2015

IN THOUSAND EUR

				Accumulated other comprehensive income				Equity		Group equity
	Issued capital	Capital reserve	Revenue reserves	Translation reserve	Available-for-sale assets	Hedging instruments assets	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Owners	Non-controlling interests	
As of 31.12.2013	**25,565**	**410,529**	**81,005**	**–5,373**	**1,981**	**–4,690**	**–115,588**	**393,429**	**7,787**	**401,216**
Profit and loss transfer agreement/dividend distribution			–56,339					–56,339	–129	–56,468
Capital increase		65,000						65,000	0	65,000
Other changes			58					58	219	277
Changes to the consolidated group			–319					–319	–297	–616
Acquisition of non-controlling interests			–1,251					–1,251	–843	–2,094
Group profit for the period			81,647					81,647	745	82,392
Other comprehensive income for the period				6,637	749	742	–122,978	–114,850	0	–114,850
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**81,647**	**6,637**	**749**	**742**	**–122,978**	**–33,203**	**745**	**–32,458**
As of 31.12.2014	**25,565**	**475,529**	**104,801**	**1,264**	**2,730**	**–3,948**	**–238,566**	**367,375**	**7,482**	**374,857**
Profit and loss transfer agreement/dividend distribution			–29,433					–29,433	–723	–30,156
Capital increase		30,000						30,000	937	30,937
Other changes			–418					–418	–90	–508
Changes to the consolidated group			–182					–182	4,802	4,620
Acquisition of non-controlling interests								0	0	0
Group profit for the period			91,189					91,189	1,364	92,553
Other comprehensive income for the period				1,413	161	1,797	27,774	31,145	0	31,145
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**91,189**	**1,413**	**161**	**1,797**	**27,774**	**122,334**	**1,364**	**123,698**
As of 31.12.2015	**25,565**	**505,529**	**165,957**	**2,677**	**2,891**	**–2,151**	**–210,792**	**489,676**	**13,772**	**503,448**

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

OPERATING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Group profit for the period	92,553	82,392
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses	76,545	64,573
Gain/loss from the disposal of financial and intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	1,174	469
Interest income/expenses and dividends	15,359	8,631
Current income taxes	49,671	42,483
Change in non-current provisions	–3,735	6,334
Change in deferred income tax assets/liabilities	–7,371	–3,263
Other non-cash expenses/income	–7,401	2,037
Change in inventories, receivables and other assets	–21,985	–17,785
Change in liabilities and current provisions	21,187	7,228
Profit or loss from associates	–909	–694
Interest received	3,677	3,211
Taxes paid	–45,928	–46,416
Taxes received	39	97
Dividends received	421	363
Cash flow from operating activities	**173,297**	**149,660**

INVESTING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Cash paid for investments in		
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	–86,560	–70,860
Financial assets and other assets	–3,504	–31,008
Subsidiaries and other business entities	–100,108	–46,370
Cash received from disposals of		
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4,995	2,713
Financial assets and other assets	25,080	61,792
Cash flow from investing activities	**–160,097**	**–83,733**

FINANCING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Cash received from equity contributions	30,000	65,000
Cash paid to owners and non-controlling interests from profit transfers/dividends	–57,062	–26,226
Cash paid for the acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	–2,254
Cash paid/received in relation to loans to owners	3,540	–79,074
Cash repayments of loans	–92,352	–19,109
Cash received from borrowing	125,780	17,210
Cash repayments of liabilities from finance leases	–412	–521
Interest paid	–14,640	–13,397
Cash flow from financing activities	**–5,146**	**–58,371**

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	8,054	7,556
Changes in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rates and changes in the consolidated group	1,970	2,953
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	79,533	69,024
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**89,557**	**79,533**

DEKRA SE
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

1 GENERAL COMMENTS

DEKRA SE has its registered office in Stuttgart, Germany, at Handwerkstrasse 15 and is entered in the commercial register at Stuttgart local court under HRB no. 734316.

DEKRA is an international, independent expert organisation operating in the areas of Automotive, Industrial and Personnel.

The consolidated financial statements on December 31, 2015 include DEKRA SE and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Management Board authorised the issue of the consolidated financial statements of DEKRA SE for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2015 on March 22, 2016 and presented them to the Supervisory Board for review and approval.

The prior-year financial statements and management report were filed for publication in the Bundesanzeiger [German Federal Gazette].

All shares in DEKRA SE are held by DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart. DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, is also the ultimate parent of the Company.

2 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU as of the reporting date.

The principles of the Framework and the IFRSs of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (formerly: IFRIC) effective as of the reporting date applied.

Information on the adoption of specific IFRSs is provided in the comments on the individual items of the statement of financial position later on in these notes.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts have been rounded up or down to the nearest thousand euros using customary commercial practice.

The consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements of Sec. 315a (3) HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": German Commercial Code].

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used generally correspond to the policies applied in the prior year. In addition, the new or revised standards that were subject to mandatory adoption for the first time in the fiscal year 2015 in accordance with the respective transitional provisions are presented below.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
The following IFRS standards and interpretations were subject to mandatory application for the first time in the fiscal year:	
IFRIC 21 Levies; June 17, 2014	The interpretation clarifies that a liability must be recognised for levies as soon as an activity established by law occurs which triggers a corresponding payment obligation. Furthermore, levies that are triggered when specific thresholds are reached are not accounted for until they are reached. This does not have any significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2011 – 2013 Cycle); January 1, 2015	The Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2011 – 2013 Cycle) relate to an omnibus of standards published in December 2013 by the IASB and endorsed by the EU into European law in December 2014. The changes do not have any significant effects on the consolidated financial statements and relate to the following standards. **IFRS 1** First-time Adoption of IFRSs. **IFRS 3** Business Combinations. **IFRS 13** Fair Value Measurement. **IAS 40** Investment Property.

The IASB and the IFRS IC have issued the standards, interpretations and amendments listed below that were not yet mandatory as of December 31, 2015. There are no plans to early adopt these new pronouncements.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	ADOPTED BY THE EU COMMISSION	ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
New standards		
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; January 1, 2018	No	IFRS 9 regulates the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard combines all previously published regulations with the new regulations on recognising impairment as well as limited changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets. These new regulations are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The effect on the consolidated financial statements is currently being assessed.
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers; January 1, 2018	No	The aim of the standard issued on May 28, 2014 concerning revenue recognition is the combination of the rules previously contained in various standards and interpretations. Common basic principles have been created that can be applied to all industries and all types of sales transactions. The question of what amount and at what time/over what period of time revenue is to be recognised is clarified using a five-step model. The standard also contains a number of other rules on details and expands the required disclosures in the notes. First-time application is to be performed retrospectively, although there are various simplification options available. The effect of the application of IFRS 15 on the consolidated financial statements is currently being assessed. However, no significant effects are expected.
IFRS 16 Leases; January 1, 2019	No	The new standard on lease accounting replaces the previous rulings of IAS 17 and its interpretations. The main changes relate to the accounting treatment at the lessee. In future, the lessee will account for most leases and the associated rights and obligations. Exemptions are allowed for low-value leased assets and short-term leases. Early adoption is only permitted if IFRS 15 is adopted simultaneously. Effects on the consolidated financial statements can be expected and are currently being assessed.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	ADOPTED BY THE EU COMMISSION	ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
Amended standards		
IAS 19 Employee Benefits; February 1, 2015	Yes	Immaterial
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2010 – 2012 Cycle); February 1, 2015	Yes	Immaterial
IFRS 11 Joint Arragements; January 1, 2016	Yes	None
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; January 1, 2016	Yes	Immaterial
IAS 16 und IAS 38 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets; January 1, 2016	Yes	None
IAS 16 and IAS 41 Bearer Plants; January 1, 2016	Yes	None
IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements January 1, 2016	Yes	None
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012 – 2014 Cycle); January 1, 2016	Yes	Immaterial
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Consolidated Financial Statements, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures; January, 1 2016	No	None
IAS 12 Income Taxes; January 1, 2017	No	Immaterial
IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows; January 1, 2017	No	Currently being assessed

3.1 Principles of consolidation

All companies over which the Group's ultimate parent exercises direct or indirect control are included in full in the consolidated financial statements. Control is assumed as soon as the parent company has decision-making power over the subsidiary due to voting or other rights, it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. First-time consolidation is carried out as of the date on which DEKRA SE obtains control of the subsidiary. The subsidiary is removed from the consolidated group as soon as control ends.

During the reporting period and as of the reporting date, there were no joint ventures and joint operations which would have had to be consolidated using the equity method or with their pro rata assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses.

Associates are accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the owner exercises significant influence, but that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture or joint operation. In the consolidated financial statements of DEKRA SE, a total of two German (prior year: two) companies were consolidated using the equity method. These companies were capitalised at cost. Subsequently, the carrying amounts of the equity investments are increased or reduced each year by the proportionate share of profit or loss, dividends distributed or other changes in equity. The principles of purchase price allocation for full consolidation apply in the same way to the initial measurement of investments. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. As of each reporting date, DEKRA tests whether the carrying amount is impaired pursuant to IAS 36.

Subsidiaries, joint ventures, joint operations and associates that, on account of their low level of business activity, are immaterial for the Group and the presentation of a true and fair view of the financial position and performance are generally included in the consolidated financial statements at amortised cost.

Non-controlling interests in the total comprehensive income and equity of subsidiaries are presented separately under equity in the statement of comprehensive income. On acquisition of control, non-controlling interests are generally recognised at their proportionate share of the identifiable net assets measured at fair value.

The consolidated group included DEKRA SE and the other entities listed in “Other Disclosures” accordingly as of December 31, 2015. The financial statements of the individual subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 using the uniform accounting policies stipulated by DEKRA SE. Overall, in addition to DEKRA SE, Stuttgart, 24 German (prior year: 26) and 139 foreign (prior year: 135) entities are included.

First-time inclusion of subsidiaries and associates that were immaterial in the past are recognised in the statement of changes in equity under changes to the consolidated group.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method on the basis of carrying amounts as of the date of transfer of control (IFRS 3). Where there are non-controlling interests, a proportionate share of goodwill in accordance with IFRS 3 (purchased goodwill method) has always been recorded to date.

The opening IFRS statement of financial position as of January 1, 2008 adopted the carrying amounts of the goodwill recognised as of December 31, 2007 in accordance with previous GAAP, the German Commercial Code (HGB). No remeasurement was made.

In the course of business combinations, sometimes arrangements are made concerning contingent consideration, and call and put options are sometimes agreed with non-controlling interests with respect to those interests. These obligations are included in the purchase price calculation at their estimated fair value. On the equity and liabilities side, a financial liability is recognised pursuant to IAS 32. Changes in fair value in subsequent periods are recognised with an effect on profit or loss. In the event of call and put options, the acquiree is included in the consolidated financial statements in full and no non-controlling interests are presented.

Transactions between the consolidated entities are netted. Profits from intercompany transactions are eliminated. Effects of consolidation on income taxes are accounted for by recognising deferred taxes.

Currency translation

The consolidated financial statements of DEKRA SE are presented in euros. The concept of a functional currency is applied when translating financial statements of consolidated entities prepared in foreign currencies. The functional currency is generally the local currency of the respective subsidiary. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate, expenses and income at the annual average rate. The items within equity are carried at historical rates. The resulting difference is reported and presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

In the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, business transactions in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. In subsequent periods, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate as of the reporting date. Translation differences are generally recorded in the statement of comprehensive income under “Other operating income” or “Other operating expenses”. In the case of financial receivables and liabilities, exchange rate effects are disclosed in the financial result. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are not generally remeasured in subsequent periods.

The following table shows the exchange rates of material entities listed in foreign currencies.

1 EURO =	RATE AS OF REPORTING DATE		ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	2015	2014
Brazilian real (BRL)	4.3117	3.2207	3.6916	3.1228
Czech koruna (CZK)	27.0230	27.7350	27.2850	27.5358
Chinese renminbi (CNY)	7.0608	7.5358	6.9730	8.1883
Danish krone (DKK)	7.4626	7.4453	7.4587	7.4549
Pound sterling (GBP)	0.7340	0.7789	0.7260	0.8064
Croatian kuna (HRK)	7.6380	7.6580	7.6140	7.6346
Hungarian forint (HUF)	315.9800	315.5400	309.8975	308.7067
Moroccan dirham (MAD)	10.7831	10.9957	10.8946	11.2684
New Zealand dollar (NZD)	1.5923	1.5525	1.5907	1.5999
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	8.4376	9.4170	8.6023	10.3052
Polish zloty (PLN)	4.2639	4.2732	4.1828	4.1845
Swedish krona (SEK)	9.1895	9.3930	9.3545	9.0969
US dollar (USD)	1.0887	1.2141	1.1096	1.3288
South African rand (ZAR)	16.9530	14.0353	14.1528	14.4065
Australian dollar (AUD)	1.4897	1.4829	1.4765	1.4724
Taiwan dollar (TWD)	35.8330	n/a	35.3318	n/a

3.2 Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a cost basis, except for financial instruments in the available-for-sale and at fair value through profit or loss categories as well as derivative financial instruments, obligations from options and conditional purchase price elements.

Goodwill

The amount by which the purchase price of a business combination exceeds the fair value of the individually identifiable acquired net assets is recognised as goodwill. Incidental acquisition costs are recognised in profit of loss.

Under IAS 38, goodwill from acquisition accounting is not amortised over an estimated useful life. Where necessary, impairment losses are recognised in accordance with IAS 36 (impairment only approach).

Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost less any accumulated amortisation. The useful lives of all intangible assets are classified as finite and are generally between three and eight years. Useful lives of trademarks or customer relationships of ten to 15 years are used for purchase price allocations. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method. Where necessary, impairment losses are recognised, which are reversed if the reasons for the impairment cease to apply at a later date.

Internally generated intangible assets such as software are stated at cost if they meet the recognition criteria under IAS 38. Cost includes directly and indirectly allocable costs. Research costs are treated as period expenses and were immaterial in the past fiscal year. Borrowing costs are capitalised if they relate to a qualifying asset.

Property, plant and equipment

Pursuant to IAS 16, property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. If there are indications of impairment and the recoverable amount is below the cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, then an impairment loss is recognised.

Costs of conversion include direct materials and labour costs as well as production overheads. Subsequent costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised directly as an expense. Maintenance expenses are recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the economic useful lives of the individual components. The useful lives of buildings and their individual components are between ten and 50 years, plant and machinery between ten and 25 years, and furniture and fixtures between three and 20 years. There were no significant residual values within the meaning of IAS 16.53 to be taken into account in the calculation of the depreciation charge.

Leased assets for which both the economic risk and the economic benefit lie with DEKRA (finance lease) are recognised in the statement of financial position pursuant to IAS 17 and depreciation expense and impairment losses are charged. The useful lives are measured using the shorter of the following two periods: lease term or economic useful life. The payment obligation is recognised at the fair value of the asset or the lower present value of all future lease payments. Interest expenses are recognised through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Lease payments for operating leases are recognised through profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Gains and losses from the disposal of non-current assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as “Other operating income” or “Other operating expenses”.

Pursuant to the revised IAS 23, borrowing costs are capitalised only if they are incurred for the financing of the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value pursuant to IAS 2. Cost is calculated according to the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale that have yet to be incurred.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets are contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets from another entity or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity at potentially favourable terms. They primarily consist of trade receivables, securities as well as shares in subsidiaries, which are included at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements for reasons of materiality. Moreover, loans to non-consolidated subsidiaries and investees are included. At DEKRA, the financial instruments are reported on the settlement date.

Financial liabilities comprise contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to another entity or to exchange financial assets or obligations with another entity at potentially unfavourable terms. These primarily include liabilities to banks and trade payables as well as other financial liabilities.

Pursuant to IAS 39, financial assets are allocated using the following categories:

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**
  This category includes assets that must be measured at fair value through profit or loss (trading book) and assets that can be optionally assigned to this category. The trading book comprises assets that are held for speculative purposes or are part of a trading portfolio. Derivatives are assigned to the trading book, unless they are recognised as part of a real hedge. Other financial assets can also be assigned to this category under certain circumstances.
  The assets are initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are recognised through profit or loss. Subsequent measurement is at fair value. This corresponds to the amount that could be recovered if the asset were traded under current market conditions. If the financial asset is traded on an active market, this generally means the market price. Changes in value in this category are recognised through profit or loss.
  The DEKRA Group only classifies derivatives in this category that do not constitute a hedging relationship.

- **Loans issued and receivables measured at amortised cost**
  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market.
  They are initially recognised at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Valuation allowances, for example due to the counterparty's inability to pay, are recognised through profit or loss.
  The DEKRA Group uses this category for some of its financial assets.

- **Held-to-maturity investments**
  The requirement for classification in this category is the Company's intention or ability to hold the financial instrument until maturity. In addition, the assets must have fixed or determinable payments, and fixed terms, and be quoted on an active market.
  They are initially recognised at cost plus transaction costs. Subsequent recognition is at amortised cost. Permanent impairment losses are recognised through profit or loss.
  The DEKRA Group does not use this category.

- **Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss**
  Financial instruments that cannot be allocated to the other categories are classified as available-for-sale.
  They are initially recognised at cost plus transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at fair value. Changes in values are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income until the item is disposed of. If there is objective evidence of permanent or significant impairment, for example a decrease in the fair values of more than nine months or 20 % lower than cost, the impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss. In addition to duration and extent of the decline in value, all information available, such as market conditions, market prices and asset-specific factors are taken into account.
  The DEKRA Group uses this category for some of its financial assets.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**
  Derivatives with negative fair values must be assigned to this category, unless they are recognised as part of an effective hedge. All liabilities held for speculative purposes also belong to this category. Other liabilities can optionally be assigned to this category (in the same way as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss").
  Measurement is the same as for "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".
  The DEKRA Group only uses this category for derivatives that do not constitute a hedging relationship.

- **Liabilities measured at amortised cost**
  All other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and assigned to this category. Participation capital was measured using the effective interest rate method due to the secured interest payments.
  The DEKRA Group uses this category for most of its financial liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The DEKRA Group mainly uses derivative financial instruments in the form of cash flow hedges. These serve to control and secure future cash flows. Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position and reported under financial assets or under financial liabilities. The fair values are calculated on the basis of corresponding market prices or using appropriate valuation techniques.

The effective portion of the change in the fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income, taking into account the related tax effect. The ineffective part is recognised through profit or loss. When the hedged transaction occurs, the cumulative other comprehensive income is reclassified through profit or loss. For further information, we refer to the comments on financial management "Financial instruments and hedging activities".

Trade receivables and other financial assets

Trade receivables and other financial assets are recognised at nominal value. Non-current non-interest bearing receivables are stated at present value using a matching interest rate.

Credit risks are accounted for using adequate specific bad debt allowances. Impairment losses on trade receivables are posted via a separate allowance account. If a bad debt is identified, based on the fact that a receivable has become uncollectible for instance, the corresponding amount is directly deducted from the receivable. An impairment of the other financial assets leads to a direct reduction of the carrying amount. Impairment losses are estimated taking into account payment histories, age structure, a substantial deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness and a high probability of insolvency of a debtor.

Trade receivables also include receivables from service contracts not yet billed. In accordance with IAS 18.20 et seq., they are recognised using the percentage-of-completion method. The stage of completion of each service contract is calculated using the cost-to-cost method as the proportion that costs incurred bear to the estimated total costs. If the outcome of a service contract cannot be reliably determined, revenue is only recognised to the extent of the contract costs incurred. Payments received for unbilled service contracts are disclosed net of receivables from percentage of completion.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at nominal value and comprise cash on hand, bank balances and short-term deposits.

Deferred taxes and income taxes

Income taxes include expenses and income from current and deferred taxes as well as tax allocations to the parent DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, with which the Company forms a tax group for income tax purposes.

Current income tax liabilities (income tax assets) are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities. The calculation is based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are recognised in accordance with the liability method pursuant to IAS 12 for temporary differences between the tax accounts and the consolidated financial statements – with the exception of goodwill resulting from acquisition accounting that cannot be recognised for tax purposes – and for unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are only considered to the extent that it is sufficiently probable that they will be realised. Probable usability is based on a multi-year plan for the respective entity. Deferred taxes are calculated using the respective local tax rate on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply for the period of reversal of the difference. Changes to tax rates adopted by the reporting date are taken into account when calculating deferred taxes.

Deferred taxes are recorded as tax income or expense through profit or loss unless they relate to items recorded in other comprehensive income; in this case, the deferred taxes are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets for unused tax losses are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are disclosed net in the consolidated statement of financial position, if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Accordingly, offsetting is carried out at entity and tax group level.

Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses

The carrying amounts of the assets that fall under the scope of IAS 36 are tested on each reporting date for indications that an asset may be impaired. If such indications are found to exist, the recoverable amount of the asset concerned is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and its value in use (present value of future cash flows). If the recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss must be recognised to reduce the carrying amount to the recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in prior years must be reversed when there is a change in estimate and the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount.

In addition, impairment tests must be carried out for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet available for use. As goodwill and other intangible assets cannot generally be sold independently and cannot generate cash flows independently of other assets, impairment tests can only be carried out in connection with a cash-generating unit.

The cash-generating units (CGU) relevant for the goodwill impairment tests are defined at Business Unit level. The Business Units Automotive, Industrial and Personnel were identified as the smallest cash-generating units. This is due to single management, shared customer service and uniform product policy, a joint advertising strategy, as well as joint management and monitoring of the respective units.

In the course of the impairment test of a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is compared to the recoverable amount. The cash-generating unit includes those assets that can be allocated directly or indirectly on a reasonable and consistent basis to the cash-generating unit and will generate the future cash inflows. If the net sales proceeds and the present value of the cash flows of a cash-generating unit are lower than its carrying amount, the impairment expense recognised through profit or loss is allocated to the individual assets of the cash-generating unit. This allocation is made in proportion to the individual assets' share in the cash-generating unit's carrying amount. If goodwill is assigned to the cash-generating unit, any identified impairment expense is first assigned to goodwill and is then allocated proportionately to the other assets of the cash-generating unit.

No impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses were necessary for the cash-generating units in the reporting period.

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations are calculated according to the projected unit credit method prescribed by IAS 19. In addition to biometric bases of calculation, this method primarily takes into account current assumptions regarding future increases in salaries and pensions as well as the relevant long-term capital market interest rate, which is determined on the basis of the market yields of high-quality fixed interest corporate bonds as of the reporting date. The provision is recognised at an amount equivalent to the defined benefit obligation.

Plan assets that are invested in order to cover defined benefit pension plans and other similar benefits are measured at fair value and offset against the corresponding obligations.

The return on plan assets and the interest charged on the defined benefit obligation use the same interest rate. It is presented net in the financial result.

Actuarial gains and losses, which primarily result from deviations from the assumptions made, are recorded in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost from plan amendments is immediately recognised in personnel expenses in the fiscal year in which the amendments are made.

Actuarial reports are obtained for the calculation of the pension provisions.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised in the amount required, based on a best estimate, to cover all present obligations as of the reporting date. Future events which may have an effect on the amount needed to satisfy the obligation are considered in the provisions, provided that it can be forecast with an adequately objective degree of certainty and that the obligation results from past events. In addition, provisions for potential losses for onerous contracts are recognised in accordance with IAS 37.

The provision is measured at the most probable amount of a range of expected values. Where possible, it is determined and measured using contractual agreements; otherwise calculations are based on past experience and estimates by the Management Board.

Non-current provisions are recognised at present value and discounted at market interest rates that match the risk and the period to realisation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue mainly consists of income from services and is recognised through profit or loss when the services have been rendered. Services are recognised according to their percentage of completion, if the requirements pursuant to IAS 18.20 et seq. are met. This mainly relates to services in the Service Lines Material Testing & Inspection, Product Testing & Certification, Industry & Construction as well as Claims Services. The percentage of completion is determined in accordance with the cost-to-cost method. The contract costs incurred as of the reporting date are compared to the expected total contract costs. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. If it is foreseeable that total contract costs will exceed total revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment arises.

For all financial assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost, interest is recognised in accordance with the effective interest method.

Government grants

In accordance with IAS 20, government grants are only recognised where there is reasonable assurance that all attaching conditions will be complied with and the grant will be received. They are recognised through profit or loss as of the date the subsidised expenses are incurred, unless they relate to subsidies for an asset. Government grants are disclosed without offsetting under other operating income.

Accounting judgments and estimates

In applying the accounting policies, the Management Board has made the following judgments which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements include assumptions and estimates which have had an effect on the carrying amounts and recognition of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses. Actual amounts may differ from the amounts based on these estimates and assumptions.

In particular, assumptions and estimates were made concerning the useful lives of non-current assets, the recoverability of goodwill and of other intangible assets, the recoverability of receivables, the adequate valuation of securities, the parameters for measuring pension and other provisions, and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. In addition we refer to the above explanations and to the comments in note 6 on the individual items in the statement of financial position.

The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least once a year. The impairment tests carried out are mainly based on estimates. Various scenarios were therefore worked out for the individual cash-generating units. The main estimates were the future net cash flows, based on market developments, as well as assumptions about economic development and the estimate of increases in personnel costs, the growth rates and the weighted average cost of capital. Even if the estimates should change, the recoverable amount is currently expected to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. Especially with regard to the assumptions concerning goodwill impairment or on the expected future cash flows and weighted average of cost of capital, we refer to note 6.2.

The obligation from defined benefit pension obligations and the pension benefit payments of the subsequent year are determined based on actuarial parameters such as interest rate, future salary and pension increases, and age. Changes in parameters can have a significant effect on the benefit obligation. For further explanations, we refer to note 6.14.

In some business combinations, contingent consideration has been arranged or call or put options for non-controlling interests have been agreed with the seller. The resulting purchase price liabilities are subject to estimates as to whether future targets can be achieved and in terms of assumptions regarding the present value of future purchase price payments. For further explanations, we refer to note 3.1.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are likely to be used. The probability of their being used in future is assessed taking into account various factors such as future taxable profit in the planning periods. DEKRA uses a planning horizon of three years. The actual amounts may differ from the estimates. These are then adjusted in other comprehensive income or through profit or loss, depending on how they were initially recognised.

4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Presentation of significant business combinations in the fiscal year

AT4 wireless S.A.U.

Effective as of June 29, 2015, DEKRA España S.L., Madrid, Spain, acquired 100 % of the shares in AT4 wireless S.A.U., Malaga, Spain, as well as in its subsidiaries. The purchase price amounted to 44.5 million euros.

The acquired net assets amounted to 21.1 million euros. As of the date of acquisition, the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities amounted to 38.5 million euros and 17.4 million euros respectively.

An amount of 10.3 million euros in assets relates to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, while an amount of 9.6 million euros relates to financial assets, 4.5 million euros to cash, 5.9 million euros to trade receivables, and 8.2 million euros to other assets. The carrying amount of the receivables corresponds to the fair value.

An amount of 9.4 million euros in liabilities is non-current, while an amount of 8.0 million euros is current.

In the course of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets (customer list, brand and order backlog) of 9.8 million euros and deferred taxes of 2.9 million euros were recognised. The resulting goodwill on the acquisition date amounted to 16.5 million euros. In addition to synergy effects in the Service Unit, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how. Under local law, goodwill is tax deductible.

The purchase price for this business combination was paid in cash. The directly allocable incidental costs of 0.3 million euros incurred in the transaction were recognised in other operating expenses.

The transaction was carried out mainly in order to strategically expand the service portfolio of the Product Testing & Certification Service Unit in the field of wireless communication and connectivity. Accordingly, the entities were allocated to the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial.

QuieTek Corporation

Effective as of February 16, 2015, DEKRA SE acquired 100 % of the shares in QuieTek Corporation, New Taipei City, Taiwan, and its subsidiaries.

The purchase price amounted to 28.7 million euros, with acquired net assets of 16.1 million euros. As of the date of acquisition, the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities amounted to 19.6 million euros and 3.5 million euros respectively.

An amount of 8.6 million euros of the carrying amounts of the acquired assets relates to property, plant and equipment, while an amount of 8.4 million euros relates to trade receivables, 1.5 million euros to cash, and 1.1 million euros to other assets.

An amount of 0.7 million euros in liabilities is non-current, while an amount of 2.8 million euros is current. The carrying amount of the receivables corresponds to the fair value.

In the course of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets (customer list and brand) of 4.6 million euros and deferred taxes of 1.0 million euros were recognised. The goodwill arising from the purchase price allocation amounted to 9.0 million euros. In addition to synergy effects in the Service Unit, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how. Goodwill is not tax deductible under local law.

The purchase price for this acquisition was paid in cash. The directly allocable incidental costs of 0.3 million euros incurred in the transaction were recognised in other operating expenses.

The transaction was carried out mainly in order to strategically expand the service portfolio of the Material Testing & Certification Service Unit. Accordingly, the entities were allocated to the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial.

Other business combinations

In addition, 51 % of the shares in DEKRA iST Reliability Services Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan, and 100 % of the shares in Optimus Seventh Generation Holding Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, with their respective subsidiaries, were acquired in the fiscal year and included in the consolidated financial statements as of July 1, 2015. The purchase price amounted to 22.2 million euros in total.

The acquired net assets of the companies amounted to 10.4 million euros. An amount of 5.4 million euros in assets relates to property, plant and equipment, while an amount of 3.2 million euros relates to cash, 1.5 million euros to other assets, and 1.1 million euros to trade receivables. All liabilities in the amount of 0.8 million euros are current.

In the course of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets (customer list and order backlog) of 5.5 million euros and deferred taxes of 1.2 million euros were recognised. The goodwill arising from the purchase price allocation amounted to 12.3 million euros. In addition to synergy effects within the Service Units, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how. In both cases, goodwill is not tax deductible under local law.

An earn-out agreement expiring on December 31, 2016 was entered into contingent on the entity reaching certain earnings targets in 2015 and 2016. The earn-out liability amounts to 0.5 million euros as of the reporting date.

As part of the first-time consolidation of iST Reliability Services Inc. non-controlling interests of 4.9 million euros were recognised using the purchased goodwill method.

The purchase price for these acquisitions was paid in cash. Directly allocable incidental costs of 0.6 million euros were incurred in the transactions, which were recognised in other operating expenses.

The transactions were carried out mainly in order to strategically expand the service portfolio of the Material Testing & Certification Service Unit and Insight Service Unit. Accordingly, the entities were allocated to the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial.

The entities acquired during the fiscal year are included in the consolidated financial statements with revenue of 39.9 million euros and operating profit before taxes taking into consideration depreciation, amortisation and impairment in the course of the purchase price allocation of 4.2 million euros.

Taking into account the inclusion of AT4 wireless, QuieTek Cooperation and Optimus Seventh Generation for the entire year, this would have contributed 55.8 million euros to group revenue and 3.9 million euros to the Group's earnings before taxes. Because the Company was carved out from a corporate group, it is not possible to determine the effects of the inclusion of DEKRA iST Reliability Services for the whole year and, as a result, it is not included in the presentation of the entire year mentioned above.

Presentation of significant business combinations in the prior year

In 2014, the significant business combinations were the acquisitions of 100 % of the shares in the Spearhead Communication Ltd., Stokenchurch, UK, and of its subsidiary DEKRA Automotive Ltd. (formerly: TTL Automotive Ltd.), the acquisition of the assets of DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S., Trappes, France, and the acquisition of 100 % of the shares of Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH, Sulzberg. These acquisitions resulted in goodwill totalling 18.9 million euros.

Spearhead Communication Ltd. and its subsidiary DEKRA Automotive Ltd. were included in the consolidated financial statements from January 31, 2014. The companies contributed 18.5 million euros (prior year: 13.1 million euros) to group revenue in 2015.

DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S. was included in the consolidated financial statements from September 30, 2014. The company contributed 5.1 million euros (prior year: 1.2 million euros) to group revenue in 2015.

Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH was included in the consolidated financial statements from July 30, 2014. Visatec GmbH contributed 4.9 million euros (prior year: 1.4 million euros) to group revenue in 2015.

5 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/INCOME STATEMENT

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared using the nature of expense method. Income and expenses attributable to the fiscal year are recognised through profit or loss. Non-owner-based transactions reported as other comprehensive income are presented after the income statement (one statement approach).

5.1 Revenue

Revenue by Service Line

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Vehicle Inspection	870,097	831,461*
Expertise	277,895	256,885*
Automotive Solutions	166,598	139,066
Homologation & Type Approvals	25,566	25,606
Claims Services	42,257	38,871
Other Automotive income	37,164	35,828*
Automotive Services	**1,419,577**	**1,327,717**
Industrial & Construction Inspection	366,587	346,003*
Materials Testing & Inspection	150,305	133,486
Product Testing & Certification	139,026	89,898*
Business Assurance	70,900	63,855*
Insight	76,042	65,951
Other Industrial income	3,129	3,009
Industrial Services	**805,989**	**702,202**
Training & Education	158,469	160,454
Temporary Work	308,625	295,904
Personnel Services	**467,094**	**456,358**
Other	**27,637**	**23,572**
	2,720,297	2,509,849

* The prior-year figures of the services have been restated due to the changes in the allocation. The adjustments do not have any impact on the CGU.

Within the Business Units, revenue is broken down by services that exist regionally and internationally throughout the Group. The revenue results from ordinary activities.

Revenue also includes income from unbilled service contracts as of year-end of 30,535 thousand euros (prior year: 29,279 thousand euros), which are recognised according to their percentage of completion.

Of the total revenue, 1,651.2 million euros (prior year: 1,565.9 million euros) relates to Germany, 367.7 million euros (prior year: 354.3 million euros) to France and 701.4 million euros (prior year: 589.6 million euros) to other countries.

5.2 Other operating income

Other operating income of 27.8 million euros (prior year: 38.6 million euros) chiefly includes current income of 18.3 million euros (prior year: 29.6 million euros). This includes reintegration and wage subsidies totalling 2.4 million euros (prior year: 3.8 million euros) as well as income from the disposal of non-current assets of 1.5 million euros (prior year: 1.6 million euros). In the prior year, this included reimbursements of purchase prices from acquisitions of 6.2 million euros. Furthermore, other operating income includes income from the reversal of allowances of 5.0 million euros (prior year: 2.3 million euros) as well as exchange gains of 0.8 million euros (prior year: 0.3 million euros).

5.3 Cost of materials

Cost of materials breaks down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Cost of purchased services	264,092	249,222
Cost of purchased merchandise	26,382	25,749
Expenses from the write-down of inventories	6	0
	290,480	**274,971**

5.4 Personnel expenses

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Wages and salaries	1,419,205	1,315,561
Social security costs (excl. pension insurance premiums)	182,457	170,485
Pension costs	110,337	102,074
	1,711,999	1,588,120

Pension costs also include employer contributions to the statutory pension insurance fund of 76.9 million euros (prior year: 75.2 million euros). The majority of group employees are salaried employees.

The Group's employees are distributed as follows (annual average):

ANNUAL AVERAGE	2015	2014
Business Unit DEKRA Automotive	14,747	14,280
Business Unit DEKRA Industrial	7,145	6,441
Business Unit DEKRA Personnel	11,112	10,407
DEKRA SE/Regional central units	630	570
	33,634	31,698

5.5 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses of 513.6 million euros (prior year: 481.2 million euros) chiefly include rent and rent incidentals of 116.5 million euros (prior year: 110.4 million euros), travel expenses of 95.9 million euros (prior year: 86.8 million euros), administrative expenses of 75.8 million euros (prior year: 75.0 million euros), IT and telephone costs of 53.3 million euros (prior year: 52.0 million euros) and vehicle costs of 38.7 million euros (prior year: 39.4 million euros). Other operating expenses contain exchange differences of 0.7 million euros (prior year: 0.6 million euros).

5.6 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The composition of depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses is presented in the statements of changes in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

5.7 Financial result

The financial result breaks down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Investment result from companies accounted for using the equity method	**909**	**533**
Other investment result	554	362
Expenses from investments and shares in affiliates	-1,635	-3,525
Results from securities	468	38
Result from loans	7	20
Other financial result	**-606**	**-3,105**
Interest income	7,607	7,469
Interest expense	-35,395	-31,545
thereof other interest expenses	-23,389	-16,462
thereof net lending from German phased retirement scheme obligations	9	-72
thereof net lending from pension provisions	-12,015	-15,011
Interest result	**-27,788**	**-24,076**
Financial result	**-27,485**	**-26,648**

The investment result from companies accounted for using the equity method of 909 thousand euros (prior year: 533 thousand euros) relates to the recognition of profit shares of FSD Fahrzeugsystemdaten GmbH, Dresden, Germany and Euro Transport Media Verlags- und Veranstaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart, Germany.

Other financial result mainly comprises income from shares in companies accounted for using the equity method net of impairment losses recorded on shares in non-consolidated entities.

Interest income primarily stems from time deposits of 3,618 thousand euros (prior year: 3,430 thousand euros) and from securities held for sale of 766 thousand euros (prior year: 964 thousand euros). Moreover, this includes income of 2,310 thousand euros (prior year: 2,663 thousand euros) from the reversal of liabilities resulting from put and call options in connection with entities acquired in prior years. Measurements in foreign currencies had an effect of 832 thousand euros (prior year: 480 thousand euros) on interest income.

Other interest expenses of 23,389 thousand euros (prior year: 16,462 thousand euros) chiefly stem from short-term and long-term loans. In the fiscal year this item also includes expenses of 5,479 thousand euros from the increase of liabilities resulting from put and call options in connection with entities acquired in prior years. Interest expenses from interest derivatives amounting to 2,815 thousand euros (prior year: 2,446 thousand euros), and expenses from exchange rate losses of 2,126 thousand euros (prior year: 2,511 thousand euros) are also contained in this item.

Net lending from pension provisions results from interest expenses arising from pension obligations of 18,084 thousand euros (prior year: 24,085 thousand euros) and the expected return on plan assets of 6,069 thousand euros (prior year: 9,074 thousand euros).

5.8 Income taxes

Income taxes include taxes paid or owed on income as well as deferred taxes.

Tax allocations to DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, of 28.6 million euros (prior year: 22.7 million euros) are also recognised under income taxes. The tax allocation corresponds to the actual tax incurred up to the level of DEKRA SE as the parent in the tax group. The resulting receivables and liabilities are included under receivables and liabilities to affiliates.

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Current taxes	49,671	42,483
Deferred taxes		
Temporary differences	-3,804	-1,862
Unused tax losses	-3,567	-1,401
	42,300	39,220

Current taxes contain tax expenses of 1,131 thousand euros (prior year: 180 thousand euros) relating to other periods.

As of the reporting date, the DEKRA Group disclosed 25,637 thousand euros in total of unused tax losses (prior year: 11,575 thousand euros), which resulted in deferred tax assets of 7,422 thousand euros (prior year: 3,684 thousand euros). The Group assumes that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. The respective local tax rate was used in each case.

Deferred taxes from temporary measurement differences were determined using local tax rates, e.g., 30.5 % (prior year: 30.5 %) for Germany, 33.3 % (prior year: 33.3 %) for France and 25.0 % (prior year: 25.0 %) for the Netherlands.

No deferred taxes were recognised on retained earnings from subsidiaries, since the profits are to remain invested in the subsidiaries for the time being.

The deferred taxes as of December 31, 2015 break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Non-current assets	21,761	5,701	45,606	41,495
Current assets	3,781	2,995	3,748	1,901
Non-current liabilities				
Pension provisions	108,631	119,294	12,490	1,191
Other non-current liabilities	1,786	2,390	4,994	5,010
Current liabilities	3,598	2,385	90	1,150
Deferred taxes on temporary measurement differences	**139,557**	**132,765**	**66,928**	**50,747**
Deferred taxes on unused tax losses	7,422	3,684	0	0
Total deferred taxes	**146,979**	**136,449**	**66,928**	**50,747**
Offsetting at tax group level	–23,672	–11,154	–23,672	–11,154
Disclosure	**123,307**	**125,295**	**43,256**	**39,593**

The following tax reconciliation clarifies the difference between the effective tax expense according to the statement of comprehensive income and the tax expense that would theoretically arise if the tax rate of DEKRA SE were to be applied to consolidated earnings before taxes. As in the prior year, the DEKRA Group's tax rate is 30.525 %.

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Consolidated earnings before tax	134,853	121,612
Expected tax expense (30.525 %)	41,164	37,122
Losses for which no deferred taxes were recognised	558	881
Differences from foreign tax rates	–716	829
Tax-free income	–2,655	–4,775
Non-deductible expenses	2,817	4,613
Tax items relating to other periods	1,131	180
Other tax effects	1	370
Effective tax expense	**42,300**	**39,220**

Deferred income tax assets and current income tax assets

The Group has unused tax losses that can be carried forward indefinitely of 22,728 thousand euros (prior year: 19,447 thousand euros), for which no deferred taxes were recognised, since it is not yet sufficiently certain that they will be usable for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were offset at tax group level provided the requirements for offsetting pursuant to IAS 12.74 were met.

Of the change in deferred taxes, an amount of –9,364 thousand euros (prior year: 51,637 thousand euros) was reported in other comprehensive income. There were also changes in the deferred taxes from first-time consolidations as well as from currency translation effects.

The current income tax receivables primarily pertain to claims for tax credits to promote competitiveness and employment in France.

Deferred income tax liabilities and current income tax liabilities

Besides those from effective tax obligations, tax liabilities arise mainly from deferred tax liabilities. The recognition and measurement differences determined from adjustments of the statements of financial position of the consolidated companies according to local GAAP to IFRSs and consolidation entries recognised through profit or loss, which resulted in deferred tax assets or liabilities, are presented in the table above. Deferred taxes of 6.3 million euros (prior year: 3.2 million euros) were recognised in the first-time consolidations.

Current tax liabilities mainly relate to income tax liabilities of foreign entities. The tax allocations to DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, are included in receivables from affiliates.

5.9 Statement of comprehensive income

The group profit for the period under IFRSs stands at 92.6 million euros (prior year: 82.4 million euros). This serves as a basis for developing the income statement into the statement of comprehensive income. Items affecting other comprehensive income include the remeasurement of defined benefit plans of 36.3 million euros (prior year: –175.2 million euros). This effect and the related deferred taxes of –8.5 million euros (prior year: 52.2 million euros) will not be recycled through profit or loss in future. Other items affecting other comprehensive income are the remeasurement of hedging instruments of 2.5 million euros (prior year: 1.0 million euros) and available-for-sale securities of 0.3 million euros (prior year: 1.1 million euros). It is possible that these items will be recycled through profit and loss in future together with the associated deferred taxes of –0.8 million euros (prior year: –0.6 million euros).

Reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income to profit or loss in the fiscal year are explained in note 10.

In addition, currency translation gains of 1.4 million euros (prior year: 6.6 million euros) were recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of foreign currency translation are primarily due to translation of items from the Brazilian real, pound sterling and US dollar. These items could also be recycled through profit and loss in future if certain conditions are met.

6 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Non-current assets

6.1 Intangible assets

In addition to goodwill, items include a customer list acquired for a consideration, franchises, industrial and similar rights and assets, and internally generated intangible assets (IT developments).

The additions to amortisation are recognised under the item "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses". In the fiscal year, brands of 2.1 million euros and customer lists of 1.1 million euros were impaired.

Internally generated intangible assets of 3,290 thousand euros (prior year: 754 thousand euros) were recognised for software developments in the reporting period. Research and development costs incurred but not eligible for recognition in the fiscal year were immaterial.

IN THOUSAND EUR	PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS					
	Goodwill	Franchises, industrial and similar rights	Other intangible assets	Internally generated intangible assets	Prepayments and intangible assets under development	Total
Cost as of 1.1.2014	**428,971**	**94,269**	**170,055**	**13,073**	**12,926**	**719,294**
Exchange difference on opening balance	3,219	68	1,524	12	0	4,823
Exchange difference in current year	568	33	231	7	3	842
Additions	1,374	6,998	724	754	12,246	22,096
Additions to the consolidated group	34,750	35	12,906	0	0	47,691
Disposals	–245	–1,614	–109	8	–3	–1,963
Reclassifications	0	6,146	203	898	–5,439	1,808
As of 31.12.2014/1.1.2015	**468,637**	**105,935**	**185,534**	**14,752**	**19,733**	**794,591**
Exchange difference on opening balance	372	86	–659	–209	5	–405
Exchange difference in current year	168	6	–177	–42	1	–44
Additions	1,596	3,042	2,759	3,290	16,945	27,632
Additions to the consolidated group	43,718	34	24,666	0	0	68,418
Disposals	–484	–2,774	–664	0	–16	–3,938
Reclassifications	0	1,462	557	4,483	–6,125	377
As of 31.12.2015	**514,007**	**107,791**	**212,016**	**22,274**	**30,543**	**886,631**
Amortisation and impairment losses as of 1.1.2014	**0**	**–77,592**	**–62,664**	**–7,476**	**0**	**–147,732**
Exchange difference on opening balance	0	–34	–368	–9	0	–411
Exchange difference in current year	0	–26	–125	4	0	–147
Additions	0	–5,524	–17,121	–2,479	0	–25,124
Disposals	0	1,603	22	–1	0	1,624
Reclassifications	0	–1,393	142	–93	0	–1,344
As of 31.12.2014/1.1.2015	**0**	**–82,966**	**–80,114**	**–10,054**	**0**	**–173,134**
Exchange difference on opening balance	0	–60	568	206	0	714
Exchange difference in current year	0	0	231	15	0	246
Additions	0	–5,337	–23,534	–2,622	0	–31,493
Disposals	0	928	660	0	0	1,588
Reclassifications	0	29	11	–31	0	9
As of 31.12.2015	**0**	**–87,406**	**–102,178**	**–12,486**	**0**	**–202,070**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2015	**514,007**	**20,385**	**109,838**	**9,788**	**30,543**	**684,561**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2014	**468,637**	**22,969**	**105,420**	**4,698**	**19,733**	**621,457**
Carrying amount as of 1.1.2014	**428,971**	**16,677**	**107,391**	**5,597**	**12,926**	**571,562**

6.2 Goodwill

Accumulated goodwill amortisation up to and including 2007, prior to application of IFRSs, was offset against cost.

Of the goodwill, 160 million euros (prior year: 167 million euros) relates to DEKRA Automotive, 315 million euros (prior year: 264 million euros) to DEKRA Industrial and 39 million euros (prior year: 38 million euros) to DEKRA Personnel.

Of the additions of 45.3 million euros to goodwill, the largest share of 37.8 million euros is attributable to the 2015 business combinations, while amounts of 5.9 million euros and 1.6 million euros are attributable to the inclusion of previously immaterial entities in the consolidated group and asset deals, respectively. Goodwill also increased by 0.5 million euros (prior year: 3.8 million euros) due to currency translation differences.

The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit was determined using the value in use of the relevant unit. Cash flow forecasts are based on detailed plans by management, covering a three-year planning period. Management's plans reflect past experience and expectations of future market and corporate developments. Cash flows after the three-year period were extrapolated taking into account estimated growth rates of 0.5 % (prior year: 0.5 %). The estimated growth rates came from forecasts by the Company. For DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Industrial, future cash flows were discounted using a risk-adjusted interest rate after tax of 6.25 % (prior year: 5.86 %) and for DEKRA Personnel of 8.25 % (prior year: 9.05 %).

A 10 % decrease in the expected cash flows as well as a 1 % increase in the discount rate underlying the value in use calculation for the cash-generating unit would not result in any impairment losses.

For more information, please refer to the explanations in the descriptive section of the notes on impairment losses.

6.3 Property, plant and equipment

IN THOUSAND EUR	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machines	Other equipment, furniture and fixtures	Prepayments and assets under construction	Total
Cost as of 1.1.2014	**136,715**	**135,744**	**179,091**	**23,468**	**475,018**
Exchange difference on opening balance	1,039	691	589	–12	2,307
Exchange difference in current year	124	512	–103	2	535
Additions	12,091	15,914	20,179	4,026	52,210
Additions to the consolidated group	1,464	1,470	1,470	53	4,457
Disposals	–1,531	–6,170	–10,989	–485	–19,175
Reclassifications	19,123	1,355	–1,066	–20,790	–1,378
As of 31.12.2014/1.1.2015	**169,025**	**149,516**	**189,171**	**6,262**	**513,974**
Exchange difference on opening balance	443	248	355	–103	943
Exchange difference in current year	–279	–312	84	–13	–520
Additions	7,224	15,644	28,922	8,091	59,881
Additions to the consolidated group	4,516	14,929	1,446	1,192	22,083
Disposals from the consolidated group	–122	–82	–35	0	–239
Disposals	–1,101	–5,674	–13,968	–400	–21,143
Reclassifications	1,602	776	2,238	–4,965	–349
As of 31.12.2015	**181,308**	**175,045**	**208,213**	**10,064**	**574,630**
Depreciation and impairment losses as of 1.1.2014	**–43,727**	**–87,399**	**–122,179**	**–115**	**–253,420**
Exchange difference on opening balance	–219	–260	–350	–3	–832
Exchange difference in current year	–139	–397	–21	0	–558
Additions	–5,862	–12,136	–17,942	0	–35,940
Disposals	990	5,837	9,740	19	16,586
Reclassifications	1	–369	1,039	0	671
As of 31.12.2014/1.1.2015	**–48,956**	**–94,724**	**–129,713**	**–99**	**–273,493**
Exchange difference on opening balance	–211	–212	–177	34	–566
Exchange difference in current year	88	207	–33	29	291
Additions	–8,271	–15,754	–19,471	0	–43,496
Disposals	196	3,836	12,385	–204	16,214
Disposals from the consolidated group	93	38	27	0	158
Reclassifications	–62	1,669	–1,642	0	–35
As of 31.12.2015	**–57,123**	**–104,940**	**–138,624**	**–240**	**–300,927**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2015	**124,185**	**70,105**	**69,589**	**9,824**	**273,703**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2014	**120,069**	**54,792**	**59,458**	**6,163**	**240,481**
Carrying amount as of 1.1.2014	**92,988**	**48,345**	**56,912**	**23,353**	**221,598**

6.4 Financial assets accounted for using the equity method

The separate financial statements of entities accounted for using the equity method provide the following financial information, which has not been adjusted to the share held by the Group:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Aggregated non-current assets	5,704	6,284
Aggregated current assets	39,802	34,343
Aggregated non-current liabilities	16,076	13,659
Aggregated current liabilities	4,893	4,253

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Aggregated revenue	39,995	39,016
Aggregated profit for the period	2,224	1,451

Of this amount, non-current assets of 5,462 thousand euros, current assets of 39,802 thousand euros, non-current liabilities of 16,067 thousand euros, current liabilities of 3,244 thousand euros, revenue of 27,856 thousand euros and profit for the period of 1,733 thousand euros are attributable to FSD Fahrzeugsystemdaten GmbH, Dresden.

6.5 Other non-current financial assets

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Shares in affiliates measured at cost	12,275	11,781
Other investments	1,532	3,102
Loans to affiliates	13,952	13,765
Loans to investees and and investors	0	630
Other loans	4,330	3,920
Available-for-sale securities	59,314	61,486
Sundry other non-current financial assets	12,273	4,620
	103,676	**99,304**

Other non-current financial assets contain impairment losses of 833 thousand euros (prior year: 505 thousand euros).

The increase in shares in affiliates measured at cost results from the acquisition and establishment of other entities, respectively. This increase was partly offset by consolidation effects and impairment losses recorded on some entities in 2015. In the fiscal year, impairment losses of 898 thousand euros (prior year: 266 thousand euros) were recognised in profit and loss. The decrease in other equity investments is due to the reclassification of a company to shares in affiliates measured at cost.

The increase in loans to affiliates stems mainly from the prolongation of existing and the issue of new long-term loans to non-consolidated subsidiaries. Accumulated impairment losses decreased from 1,153 thousand euros to 1,148 thousand euros due to changed remaining terms. The decrease in loans to investees and investors is primarily due to the reclassification of a company from other equity investments to shares in affiliates measured at cost. The increase in other loans is also due to the reclassification of their terms.

The decrease in available-for-sale securities is primarily due to the change in the debit difference in the plan assets for the phased retirement scheme and maturity of some securities. By contrast, the mark-to-market measurement as of the reporting date had an overall positive effect on the portfolio of available-for-sale securities. Net reversals of impairments of 712 thousand euros (prior year: 1,500 thousand euros) were recognised in this item in 2015. These had no significant effect on the statement of comprehensive income.

The maturities of the material sundry other non-current financial assets excluding the shares in affiliates measured at cost, other equity investments and available-for-sale securities break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	30,220	30,220	21,848	21,848
Past due between 1 and 90 days	7	0	446	339
Past due between 91 and 180 days	0	0	45	0
Past due more than 180 days	328	56	842	714
	30,555	30,276	23,181	22,901

Most of the sundry other non-current financial assets that are not past due and not impaired are loans.

6.6 Other non-current assets

Other assets break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Reimbursement claims in accordance with IAS 19.104a	992	1,134
Other non-current assets	3,352	2,910
	4,344	4,044

Current assets

6.7 Inventories

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Materials and supplies	297	433
Work in progress	2,468	3,182
Merchandise	4,058	2,671
Prepayments for inventories	217	790
	7,040	7,076

6.8 Trade receivables

Foreign currency receivables are initially translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date in accordance with IAS 21.21; they are measured at the closing rate in accordance with IAS 21.23. The difference is recognised through profit or loss.

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Trade receivables, gross	420,810	393,427
Receivables from percentage of completion	32,777	32,293
Portfolio-based specific valuation allowances on trade receivables	–18,657	–16,261
	434,930	409,459

The maturities break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	319,143	319,143	290,286	290,286
Past due between 1 and 90 days	83,934	77,997	84,589	75,769
Past due between 91 and 180 days	16,341	11,607	17,212	9,588
Past due more than 180 days	34,169	13,544	33,634	11,195
	453,587	422,291	425,721	386,838

The increase in receivables that are not impaired is mainly due to the rise in sales revenue and the longer days sales in receivables in some divisions and countries.

Bad debt allowances on trade receivables developed as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Bad debt allowances as of January 1	**16,261**	**14,397**
Allocation	5,893	5,277
Utilisation	–923	–858
Reversal	–5,313	–2,555
Additions to the consolidated group	2,739	0
Bad debt allowances as of December 31	**18,657**	**16,261**

Expenses incurred for the allocation to specific bad debt allowances are included under other operating expenses.

6.9 Other current financial assets

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Available-for-sale securities	1,194	2,136
Receivables from affiliates and other investees and investors	141,290	110,955
Sundry other financial assets	54,670	68,115
	197,154	181,206

In the current fiscal year, impairment losses of 534 thousand euros (prior year: 3,807 thousand euros) were recognised in profit and loss within other current financial assets; they primarily relate to loans to non-consolidated subsidiaries. Taking into account reclassifications due to changes in remaining terms, the sum of impairment losses contained in this line item rose to a total of 6,594 thousand euros (prior year: 4,368 thousand euros).

Receivables from affiliates and other investees and investors contain liabilities from income tax and VAT, profit transfers from DEKRA SE and other cost allocations to the owner totalling 56,556 thousand euros, which are offset against receivables from the cash pool and other cost allocations of 173,304 thousand euros. The increase in this item is primarily attributable to the lower liabilities from profit transfers compared to the prior year.

Sundry other financial assets primarily contain reimbursement claims from adjustment claims and time deposits with a term of more than three months. The decrease is mainly attributable to the cash deposits due being used for acquisitions.

The maturities of receivables from affiliates, investees and investors and other financial assets break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	181,776	181,776	171,073	171,073
Past due between 1 and 90 days	5,041	2,555	3,966	2,228
Past due between 91 and 180 days	2,231	1,049	286	6
Past due more than 180 days	6,912	509	3,745	2,914
	195,960	185,889	179,070	176,221

6.10 Other current assets

This item principally contains prepaid expenses and other current tax receivables.

6.11 Cash and cash equivalents

The development of cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7 is presented in the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Cash at banks	88,012	77,696
Cash on hand	1,076	1,565
Cash equivalents less than 3 months	469	272
	89,557	79,533

Cash at banks includes short-term deposits with terms of up to three months.

At present, no cash and cash equivalents are past due that are not impaired.

6.12 Equity

For information on the development of equity, please see the statement of changes in equity.

The capital stock of DEKRA SE remains unchanged at 25,565 thousand euros. It is divided into 10,000,000 no-par value bearer shares.

The capital reserves of 505,529 thousand euros (prior year: 475,529 thousand euros) mainly include contributions from DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart. A contribution of 30,000 thousand euros was made to the capital reserves in the fiscal year.

Revenue reserves contain the group profit for the period and the profits of consolidated companies generated in prior years to the extent not distributed or transferred. There is a profit and loss transfer agreement in place between DEKRA SE and the parent. The profit transfer is reported in other comprehensive income as a transaction with the equity investor. The difference between the profit transfer in accordance with German commercial law and the IFRS result is recorded in the revenue reserves. Changes in actuarial gains and losses from defined benefit plans, the gains or losses from the fair value measurement of hedging instruments and available-for-sale securities not recognised through profit or loss, deferred taxes not recognised through profit or loss, and the translation reserve are contained in accumulated other comprehensive income.

As of the reporting date, issued shares had all been fully paid in.

6.13 Non-controlling interests

For the change in non-controlling interests, please refer to the statement of changes in equity.

There are non-controlling interests in those entities that are shown in the list of shareholdings (note 14) with a share in capital of less than 100 %, unless options to the non-controlling interests were arranged in the course of the business combination. A purchase price liability is recognised for these interests in accordance with IAS 32 and non-controlling interests are therefore not presented.

Pursuant to the revised IAS 27, the profit or loss for the year attributable to non-controlling interests must be allocated to non-controlling interests even if the losses exceed the share of non-controlling interests in capital. Negative non-controlling interests are not reported for those non-controlling interests to which IFRS 3 (old version) applies.

The information below presents the required pro rata financial information of the significant entities with non-controlling interests (DEKRA iST Reliability Services Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan, SLOVDEKRA s.r.o., Bratislava, Slovakia, DEKRA Testing Services (Zhejiang) Ltd., Zhejiang, China, and DEKRA Expertise S.A.S., Cormelles le Royal, France). The increase stems chiefly from the first-time consolidation of DEKRA iST Reliability Services Inc.

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Aggregated non-current assets	8,590	4,108
Aggregated current assets	7,398	4,447
Aggregated non-current liabilities	475	120
Aggregated current liabilities	2,637	1,696

IN THOUSAND EUR	2015	2014
Aggregated revenue	9,856	7,374
Aggregated profit for the period	1,055	516

Of these amounts, non-current assets of 4,689 thousand euros, current assets of 2,546 thousand euros, non-current liabilities of 293 thousand euros, current liabilities of 966 thousand euros, revenue of 1,821 thousand euros and profit for the period of 303 thousand euros are attributable to DEKRA iST Reliability Services Inc.

6.14 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Pension provisions in Germany	565,002	606,920
Pension provisions in other countries	11,884	11,936
	576,886	618,856

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans for commitments for retirement, invalidity and surviving dependants' pensions based on works agreements and individual contractual agreements.

These pension plans grant pension benefits, the level of which depends on the length of service and eligible income. The age limit is the respective legal retirement age for the statutory pension insurance. The pension is paid in part directly by the companies that make the pension commitments and in part by a legally independent welfare fund (DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V., Stuttgart).

The obligations relating to the consolidated member companies are included in full in these consolidated financial statements. The benefits are partly financed internally by systematic accumulation of provisions and partly by contribution payments to employer's pension liability insurance. The direct and indirect commitments are defined benefit obligations for which assets (among other things through the conclusion of employer's pension liability insurance policies) have been set aside within DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V. The company pension scheme was reorganized with effect as of January 1, 2012. Claims vested prior to this date were not affected. Within the scope of the reorganization, direct commitments were made as defined contribution plans in accordance with the rules of separately concluded works agreements. The pension plan is described as a defined contribution plan, as the amount of the benefit is derived from and determined by previously defined pension contributions. In addition to the pension contribution paid by the employer, employees can increase this amount by converting salary components (deferred compensation). The employer's pension liability insurance and assets of DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V. are treated as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.113. DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V. has an advisory board which is regularly informed about the situation of the assets in the fund.

The pension provisions in other countries mainly relate to pension plans and one-off termination benefits when employees commence retirement.

The defined benefit obligations are generally calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The 2005 G mortality tables of Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck are used for the German pension obligations and recognised mortality tables are used for the foreign obligations.

At some foreign entities, there are multi-employer plans for defined benefit plans, for which insufficient information is available.

Apart from the general interest, inflation, longevity and jurisdiction risks, there are no particular company-specific risks for the existing plans. The longevity risk is taken into consideration by using mortality tables when calculating the obligation. In particular, the mortality tables take into account the expected continued increase in life expectancy by means of appropriate assumptions. When calculating the obligation, the inflation risk is adequately taken into account at 1.75 % using a long-term approach and according to information currently available. It also has an effect on the review of current pensions. No employment-law related risks due to supreme court rulings that could affect the plans are currently known.

Defined benefit plans

The carrying amount posted to the statement of financial position for provisions for pensions and similar obligations developed as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	Benefit obligation	Plan assets (–)	Total
As of 1.1.2014	**703,650**	**–258,721**	**444,929**
Current service cost	17,280	18	17,298
Past service cost/plan curtailment	579	0	579
Net interest cost (standard interest)	24,085	–9,074	15,011
Net pension cost	41,944	–9,056	32,888
Actual return on plan assets less net interest cost	0	–4,338	–4,338
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	–80	0	–80
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in financial assumptions	177,818	0	177,818
Change from asset ceiling unless contained in net interest expense	1,825	0	1,825
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	179,563	–4,338	175,225
Benefits paid	–21,582	12,027	–9,555
Plan settlements	0	0	0
Employer contributions	139	–25,521	–25,382
Employee contributions	4,544	–4,236	308
Total payments	–16,899	–17,730	–34,629
Changes in the consolidated group	438	5	443
As of 31.12.2014	**908,696**	**–289,840**	**618,856**

thereof funded	858,475
thereof unfunded	50,221

IN THOUSAND EUR	Benefit obligation	Plan assets (–)	Total
As of 1.1.2015	**908,696**	**–289,840**	**618,856**
Current service cost	21,429	115	21,544
Past service cost/plan curtailment	1,729	0	1,729
Net interest cost (standard interest)	18,084	–6,069	12,015
Net pension cost	41,242	–5,954	35,288
Actual return on plan assets less net interest cost	0	795	795
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	–146	0	–146
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in financial assumptions	–37,098	0	–37,098
Change from asset ceiling unless contained in net interest expense	134	0	134
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	–37,110	795	–36,315
Benefits paid	–25,666	13,720	–11,946
Plan settlements	–224	0	–224
Employer contributions	–255	–28,052	–28,307
Employee contributions	4,042	–4,042	0
Total payments	–22,103	–18,374	–40,477
Changes in the consolidated group	–431	–35	–466
As of 31.12.2015	**890,294**	**–313,408**	**576,886**

thereof funded	849,632
thereof unfunded	40,662

Plan settlements are attributable to the settlement of obligations due to the termination of employment relationships.

The weighted average term of the remainder of benefit obligations is 15.57 years (prior year: 16.31 years).

The benefit obligation in proportion to plan assets reflects the funded status of the benefit plan in question, with any excess of the benefit obligation over plan assets constituting a plan deficit. Both the benefit obligation and plan assets can vary over time, leading to an increase/decrease in the plan deficit. Reasons for such fluctuation can include changes in market interest rates and thus in the discount rate, or adjustments to actuarial assumptions.

The DEKRA Group's plan assets mostly comprise employer's pension liability insurance policies and are subject to only limited fluctuation on account of the existing minimum returns. The recognised plan deficit is covered by cash flows from operating activities as well as securities designated for this purpose that do not qualify as plan assets.

It is the long-term goal of the DEKRA Group to gradually increase plan assets.

Key parameters

When calculating the benefit obligation according to the projected unit credit method, the following key parameters apply for the DEKRA Group:

IN %	GERMANY		OTHER COUNTRIES	
	31.12.2015	31.12.2014	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Interest rate	2.25	2.00	2.10	1.78
Increase in salaries	2.00	2.00	1.66	1.66
Increase in pensions	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50

The figures given are averages weighted with the present value of the benefit obligation in question. The obligations in other countries, which are determined taking into account country-specific measurement bases and parameters, are immaterial.

German pension commitments are partly financed through DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V., Stuttgart, which was included in the consolidated financial statements through the consolidated member companies. The assets of DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e.V., Stuttgart, met the criteria necessary to qualify as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.

For individual entities, pension commitments are financed through payments to an insurance company. The resulting plan assets include qualifying insurance policies only.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the effects on the benefit obligation as a result of any change in the parameters. The analysis relates to parameters where a change was considered possible as of the reporting date. Any correlation between the parameters was not taken into account in the calculation.

	Changes in assumptions	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Interest rate	0.5 %	6.9 % decrease	7.8 % increase
Increase in salaries	0.5 %	0.1 % increase	0.1 % decrease
Increase in pensions	0.5 %	6.1 % increase	5.6 % decrease
Age	One year	4.3 % increase	4.3 % decrease

Plan assets

The fair value of plan assets breaks down as follows by asset class:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	thereof market price quoted on an active market	31.12.2014	thereof market price quoted on an active market
Employer's pension liability insurance policies	250,137	0	229,296	0
Securities	53,514	0	51,506	0
Other	9,757	0	9,038	0
	313,408	**0**	**289,840**	**0**

The employer contributions to plan assets are expected to amount to 27.2 million euros in the next fiscal year (prior year: 27.4 million euros).

Defined contribution plans

Part of the pension costs relating to the majority of employees, especially in Germany, is the statutory pension. For several German and foreign entities, there are voluntary defined contribution plans for post-employment benefits. Expenses related to defined contribution plans, including pension insurance contributions, amounted to 84.7 million euros in the fiscal year (prior year: 82.9 million euros). The future amount of these expenses essentially depends on the development of the underlying pension insurance systems.

6.15 Non-current and current provisions

IN THOUSAND EUR

	As of 1.1.2015	Allocation	Additions to the consoli-dated group	Utilisation	Reversal	Reclassifica-tions	As of 31.12.2015
Non-current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	6,452	8,314	0	–6,761	–656	–1,924	**5,425**
Phased retirement	1,486	6,306	0	–5,680	0	–1,924	**188**
thereof from phased retirement obligation	5,957	1,629	0	–5,957	0	0	**1,629**
thereof from phased retirement plan assets	–4,471	4,677	0	277	0	–1,924	**–1,441**
Long-service reward	3,489	891	0	–891	–4	0	**3,485**
Sundry other personnel provisions	1,477	1,117	0	–190	–652	0	**1,752**
Other non-personnel provisions	9,588	2,430	0	–1,334	0	–26	**10,658**
	16,040	**10,744**	**0**	**–8,095**	**–656**	**–1,950**	**16,083**
Current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	3,052	2,700	0	–1,434	–579	0	**3,739**
Restructuring provision	0	21	0	0	0	0	**21**
Other non-personnel provisions	5,922	7,866	818	–1,697	–535	24	**12,398**
Potential losses	2,183	277	0	–1,420	–30	0	**1,010**
Litigation costs	162	12	0	–110	–4	0	**60**
Sundry other non-personnel provisions	3,577	7,577	818	–167	–501	24	**11,328**
	8,974	**10,587**	**818**	**–3,131**	**–1,114**	**24**	**16,158**

IN THOUSAND EUR

	As of 1.1.2014	Allocation	Additions to the consoli-dated group	Utilisation	Reversal	Reclassifica-tions	As of 31.12.2014
Non-current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	8,880	3,378	413	–5,961	–18	–240	**6,452**
Phased retirement	3,779	2,716	161	–5,152	–18	0	**1,486**
thereof from phased retirement obligation	14,738	2,716	161	–11,640	–18	0	**5,957**
thereof from phased retirement plan assets	–10,959	0	0	6,488	0	0	**–4,471**
Long-service reward	3,290	538	100	–199	0	–240	**3,489**
Sundry other personnel provisions	1,811	124	152	–610	0	0	**1,477**
Other non-personnel provisions	8,554	5,686	66	–1,389	–3,329	0	**9,588**
	17,434	**9,064**	**479**	**–7,350**	**–3,347**	**–240**	**16,040**
Current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	3,026	1,781	6	–1,401	–148	–212	**3,052**
Restructuring provision	85	1	0	–86	0	0	**0**
Other non-personnel provisions	3,996	3,516	144	–1,237	–497	0	**5,922**
Potential losses	1,199	1,388	0	–402	–2	0	**2,183**
Litigation costs	155	64	0	–37	–20	0	**162**
Sundry other non-personnel provisions	2,642	2,064	144	–798	–475	0	**3,577**
	7,107	**5,298**	**150**	**–2,724**	**–645**	**–212**	**8,974**

In France, there are non-current obligations in relation to warranties of 8,996 thousand euros, the risks of which are covered by insurance policies. There are also long-term obligations based on country-specific dues. Non-current provisions include discounting effects of 368 thousand euros (prior year: 291 thousand euros).

The provisions cover all identifiable obligations to third parties in accordance with IAS 37. They are recognised in the amount that will probably be required.

6.16 Financial liabilities (non-current and current)

Non-current financial liabilities

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Liabilities to banks	169,143	240,902
Trade payables	148	0
Derivative financial instruments	1,253	5,816
Lease liabilities	1,884	2,647
Other financial liabilities	3	171
Liabilities from business combinations	21,675	25,583
	194,106	**275,119**

Current financial liabilities

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Liabilities to banks	133,849	17,411
Profit participation rights	15,919	16,488
Financial liabilities to affiliates	20,615	19,373
Financial liabilities to associates	968	931
Financial liabilities to investees and investors	0	2
Derivative financial instruments	2,244	52
Lease liabilities	585	987
Liabilities from business combinations	1,774	1,559
Liabilities to employees	22,875	22,326
Other financial liabilities	16,580	16,794
	215,409	**95,923**

The overall increase in non-current and current liabilities to banks of 44,679 thousand euros is essentially due to the issuance of promissory notes in the second quarter of the fiscal year with a nominal value of 120 million euros. The notes were issued in one tranche with terms of five, seven, and ten years as well as variable and fixed interest rates. This was offset by the repayment of existing promissory notes of 85.5 million euros in this period. The shift from non-current to current liabilities to banks is essentially attributable to changes in the remaining terms.

The overall decrease in non-current and current liabilities from business combinations of 3,693 thousand euros essentially results from the exercise of the put option on a subsidiary acquired in the prior year as well as from the payment of some earn-out liabilities. On the other hand, there was an increase in the liabilities as a result of an acquisition as well as remeasurements of put options and variable purchase price components.

The overall decrease in non-current and current derivatives of 2,371 thousand euros is attributable to the fair value measurement due to the cut-off date. We refer to the comments on financial management.

Liabilities to affiliates include liabilities from the cash pool, income tax and VAT as well as other cost allocations, some of which were netted with receivables from affiliates.

DEKRA SE granted its managers and employees the option of subscribing to profit participation rights of up to 10,737 thousand euros (4.2 million profit participation rights at 2.55645 euros each). Of this total, 3,053,136 (prior year: 3,184,588) profit participation rights were subscribed. The subscribed participation capital ensures an investment in the adjusted consolidated earnings of DEKRA SE with a minimum return of 4 % p.a. and a maximum return of 30 % p.a. Subscribed profit participation rights can be terminated unilaterally by the recipient at short notice at any time.

6.17 Trade payables

Trade payables rose by 6,387 thousand euros compared with the prior year to 87,504 thousand euros.

6.18 Other liabilities (non-current and current)

Other non-current non-financial liabilities primarily include liabilities to the pension guarantee association and security deposits received.

Other current liabilities break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Personnel-related liabilities	172,672	150,364
Deferred revenue	16,085	14,030
Other liabilities for taxes	47,371	46,544
Prepayments received	27,891	27,379
Social security	34,877	33,641
Sundry other	16,820	16,451
	315,716	**288,409**

Personnel-related liabilities chiefly relate to outstanding variable salary components and accrued vacation.

Liabilities from taxes principally relate to VAT and wage tax.

The carrying amount of the liabilities is their fair value.

7 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The statement of cash flows shows how the cash and cash equivalents changed during the course of the fiscal year as a result of cash inflows and outflows. In accordance with IAS 7, a distinction is made between cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are determined indirectly while cash flows from investing and financing activities are determined directly.

The composition of cash and cash equivalents matches the net cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the statement of financial position as of the reporting date. The cash and cash equivalents are not subject to any restrictions.

The cash flow from investing activities includes the following payments from the acquisition and disposal of fully consolidated subsidiaries:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Total purchase/sale price	–103,025	–55,223
thereof settled in cash	–102,463	–48,378
thereof not yet settled/received	–562	–6,845
Amount of cash and cash equivalents acquired/disposed of	9,239	8,234
Amount of assets and liabilities acquired/disposed of		
Non-current assets	94,467	54,708
Current assets	32,220	14,212
Non-current liabilities	15,151	3,353
Current liabilities	11,645	12,476

The cash flow from investing activities takes account of purchase price liabilities from the acquisition of fully consolidated subsidiaries from prior years amounting to 7,612 thousand euros. Payments were 2,355 thousand euros lower than the liabilities recognised in prior years.

Furthermore, cash flow from investing activities includes purchase price payments for further subsidiaries and other Business Units of 5,025 thousand euros (prior year: 5,811 thousand euros). In addition to this, there are liabilities from these acquisitions as a result of variable purchase price components of 725 thousand euros.

The carrying amount of the receivables acquired approximates the fair value.

8 OTHER DISCLOSURES IN THE NOTES

8.1 Other financial obligations

The following rental and lease obligations from operating leases relate primarily to obligations from property and vehicle leases.

Operating leases

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Rental and lease obligations in the current year	121,519	124,148
Residual term of less than 1 year	105,915	96,293
Residual term of 1 to 5 years	195,376	163,467
Residual term of more than 5 years	70,038	69,847
Total obligations for future years	**371,329**	**329,607**

The rental and lease obligations of the current year contain contingent lease payments of 258 thousand euros (prior year: 156 thousand euros). Property leases generally have residual terms of up to 15 years. Subleases result in lease income of 1,535 thousand euros (prior year: 786 thousand euros).

Finance leases

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	Liability from lease obligation
Rental and lease obligations in the current year	551	–
thereof interest portion	139	–
Residual term of less than 1 year	708	585
Residual term of 1 to 5 years	1,518	1,419
Residual term of more than 5 years	497	465
Total obligations for future years	**2,723**	**2,469**

Finance leases

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	Liability from lease obligation
Rental and lease obligations in the current year	679	–
thereof interest portion	158	–
Residual term of less than 1 year	1,195	987
Residual term of 1 to 5 years	2,229	2,015
Residual term of more than 5 years	747	633
Total obligations for future years	**4,171**	**3,635**

The difference between the total obligations for future years and the lease liabilities recognised is the present value difference. The assets recognised on the basis of the existing finance leases amount to 8,325 thousand euros (prior year: 8,976 thousand euros). Of this total, an amount of 7,411 thousand euros is attributable to land and buildings and 914 thousand euros to other plant and equipment. The leases contain purchase options. No restrictions were imposed under the terms of these leases.

In 2015, the Group reported other financial obligations including purchase commitments of 22,278 thousand euros (prior year: 27,503 thousand euros). These are mainly attributable to long-term framework agreements concluded.

8.2 Contingent liabilities, other contingencies and collateral provided

Contingent liabilities of 6,954 thousand euros (prior year: 6,383 thousand euros) mainly include bank guarantees and contingencies from guarantees. In addition, collateral and warranties of 963 thousand euros (prior year: 967 thousand euros) have been issued. The risk of utilisation is currently deemed to be low.

The DEKRA Group is not involved in any court proceedings that could have a significant influence on the economic or financial situation of the DEKRA Group.

8.3 Government grants

Government grants of 2,385 thousand euros (prior year: 3,776 thousand euros) were received in the past fiscal year. Most of these relate to personnel-related grants.

9 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

DEKRA pursues the goal of sustainably increasing equity. The aim is to maintain an appropriate debt-to-equity ratio while improving the EBIT margin. Equity was strengthened in the fiscal year by a contribution to the capital reserves of 30 million euros. In addition, the adjustment of the discount rate for pension obligations had a positive effect of 27.8 million euros on equity. The DEKRA Group's equity ratio stood at 25.5 % (prior year: 20.7 %) as of the end of the reporting period.

10 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's financial management includes cash and liquidity management as well as the management of market price risks (interest, currency) and of credit default risks.

Cash management determines the required or surplus cash for all DEKRA entities. Timely account management ensures that the necessary funds for payments are available where they are needed, with the aim of keeping external investing and lending to a minimum.

Liquidity management ensures all payment obligations of the entities in the DEKRA Group are always met. To this end, the liquidity planning determines cash flows from operating activities, secures foreseeable liquidity requirements at an early stage and invests surplus liquidity on the money market.

Market price risk management is responsible for limiting the impact of interest rate and currency fluctuations on the Group's earnings. For this purpose, the market price risks are determined and used as a basis for hedging decisions. Such decisions include the selection of hedging instruments, the volume to be hedged and the period to be covered. DEKRA used derivative financial instruments in the fiscal year to hedge variable-rate finance arrangements.

The risk volume involved in the management of default risk includes securities investments and the investment of cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions as part of liquidity management, as well as the credit risk relating to end customers due to the granting and systematic monitoring of payment terms from trade.

Short-term investments of cash and cash equivalents are only made with top-rated financial institutions and on the basis of current ratings of rating agencies as well as taking into account current CDS spreads. We use commercial credit agencies to assess the creditworthiness of our customers and in cases of doubt, upfront payment or bank guarantees are required.

Financial instruments

IAS 39 requires financial assets and liabilities to be classified under one of the following categories:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
b) Loans issued and receivables measured at amortised cost
c) Held-to-maturity investments
d) Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss
e) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
f) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

All financial assets of the DEKRA Group to be classified belong to the categories "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss," "Loans and receivables at amortised cost" or "Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss". All financial liabilities belong to the categories "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" or "Financial liabilities at amortised cost".

The following table shows the net gains/losses for each category:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Loans issued and receivables measured at amortised cost	1,123	–659
Assets at fair value not through profit or loss	1,232	843
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	–2,547	1,921
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	–9,910	–12,971
	–10,102	**–10,866**

Net gains and losses mainly comprise interest expenses, interest income, dividends, increases and impairments in value and impairment losses as well as gains or losses on disposal. The increase in net gains for loans and receivables measured at amortised cost is primarily due to the increase in income as a result of the reversal of allowances and the higher level of interest income for receivables compared to the prior year.

The expense from financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss stems from the increase in liabilities from purchase options and earn-outs.

Before tax effects, the available-for-sale reserve increased on account of gains and losses arising from changes in fair value amounting to 0.3 million euros (prior year: 1.1 million euros) which were reported in other comprehensive income. This includes a decrease of 0.5 million euros in the available-for-sale reserve (prior year: 0.4 million euros) from the recycling of the item to profit and loss due to the sale of securities.

The measurement of the derivative financial instruments not through profit or loss increases the reserve for hedging instruments by 2.6 million euros to –3.1 million euros (prior year: –5.7 million euros). Deferred taxes of 1.0 million euros (prior year: 1.7 million euros) had the opposite effect. In the past fiscal year, an amount of 831 thousand euros was reclassified from equity to interest expenses. The resulting deferred tax effect of 209 thousand euros was recognised as tax income.

The following tables show a breakdown of line items into categories and classes and the allocation of items measured at fair value in the statement of financial position to the fair value hierarchy.

IN THOUSAND EUR	Carrying amount 31.12.2015	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss	Fair value	thereof fair value level 1	thereof fair value level 2	thereof fair value level 3
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Shares in affiliates and investees	13,807	0	13,807[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	59,314	0	59,314	59,314	7,547	51,767	n/a
Loans	18,282	18,282	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	12,273	12,273	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	103,676	**30,555**	**73,121**	**59,314**	**7,547**	**51,767**	**0**
Current assets							
Trade receivables including percentage of completion	434,930	434,930	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cash and cash equivalents	89,557	89,557	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	1,194	0	1,194	1,194	1,194	n/a	n/a
Receivables from affiliates and investees	141,290	141,290	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	54,670	54,670	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	721,641	**720,447**	**1,194**	**1,194**	**1,194**	**0**	**0**
	825,317	**751,002**	**74,315**	**60,508**	**8,741**	**51,767**	**0**

[1] This contains available-for-sale assets measured at cost of 13,807 thousand euros for which it is not possible to reliably determine a fair value. In the absence of a specific term, the non-current assets were allocated to the available-for-sale category. The fair values would factor in future effects.

IN THOUSAND EUR	Carrying amount 31.12.2015	Assets/ liabilities at fair value not through profit or loss	Assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Fair value	thereof fair value level 1	thereof fair value level 2	thereof fair value level 3
Equity and liabilities								
Non-current liabilities								
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments	1,253	1,253	0	0	1,253	n/a	1,253	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	21,675	0	21,675	0	21,675	n/a	n/a	21,675
Financial liabilities	169,143	0	0	169,143	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	1,884	0	0	1,884[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other non-current liabilities	151	0	0	151	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	194,106	**1,253**	**21,675**	**171,178**	**22,928**	**0**	**1,253**	**21,675**
Current liabilities								
Trade payables	87,504	0	0	87,504	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Profit participation rights	15,919	0	0	15,919	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments	2,217	2,217	0	0	2,217	n/a	2,217	n/a
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments	27	0	27	0	27	n/a	27	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	1,774	0	1,774	0	1,774	n/a	n/a	1,774
Financial liabilities	133,849	0	0	133,849	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to affiliates	20,615	0	0	20,615	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to associates	968	0	0	968	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to other investees and investors	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other current liabilities	39,455	0	0	39,455	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	585	0	0	585[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	302,913	**2,217**	**1,801**	**298,895**	**4,018**	**0**	**2,244**	**1,774**
	497,019	**3,470**	**23,476**	**470,073**	**26,946**	**0**	**3,497**	**23,449**

[2] Measured in accordance with IAS 17.

IN THOUSAND EUR

	Carrying amount 31.12.2014	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss	Fair value	thereof fair value level 1	thereof fair value level 2	thereof fair value level 3
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Shares in affiliates and investees	14,883	0	14,883[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	61,486	0	61,486	61,486	13,095	48,391	n/a
Loans	18,315	18,315	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	4,620	4,620	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	99,304	**22,935**	**76,369**	**61,486**	**13,095**	**48,391**	**0**
Current assets							
Trade receivables including percentage of completion	409,459	409,459	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cash and cash equivalents	79,533	79,533	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	2,136	0	2,136	2,136	2,136	n/a	n/a
Receivables from affiliates and investees	110,955	110,955	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	68,115	68,115	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	670,198	**668,062**	**2,136**	**2,136**	**2,136**	**0**	**0**
	769,502	**690,997**	**78,505**	**63,622**	**15,231**	**48,391**	**0**

[1] This contains available-for-sale assets measured at cost of 14,883 thousand euros for which it is not possible to reliably determine a fair value. In the absence of a specific term, the non-current assets were allocated to the available-for-sale category. The fair values would factor in future effects.

IN THOUSAND EUR

	Carrying amount 31.12.2014	Assets/liabilities at fair value not through profit or loss	Assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Fair value	thereof fair value level 1	thereof fair value level 2	thereof fair value level 3
Equity and liabilities								
Non-current liabilities								
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments	5,816	5,816	0	0	5,816	n/a	5,816	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	25,583	0	25,583	0	25,583	n/a	n/a	25,583
Financial liabilities	240,902	0	0	240,902	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	2,647	0	0	2,647[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other non-current liabilities	171	0	0	171	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	275,119	**5,816**	**25,583**	**243,720**	**31,399**	**0**	**5,816**	**25,583**
Current liabilities								
Trade payables	81,117	0	0	81,117	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Profit participation rights	16,488	0	0	16,488	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments	52	0	52	0	52	n/a	52	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	1,559	0	1,559	0	1,559	n/a	n/a	1,559
Financial liabilities	17,411	0	0	17,411	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to affiliates	19,372	0	0	19,372	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to associates	931	0	0	931	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to other investees and investors	2	0	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other current liabilities	39,120	0	0	39,120	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	987	0	0	987[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	177,039	**0**	**1,611**	**175,427**	**1,611**	**0**	**52**	**1,559**
	452,158	**5,816**	**27,193**	**419,148**	**33,010**	**0**	**5,868**	**27,142**

[2] Measured in accordance with IAS 17.

The levels of the fair value hierarchy and their application to our assets and liabilities are described below:

Level 1: Market prices quoted on active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: Other information than quoted market prices that can be directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices) observed
Level 3: Information relating to assets and liabilities that is not based on observable market data

Development of level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
As of January 1	27,142	23,678
Additions	1,372	7,866
Disposals	–7,612	–2,481
Fair value changes	2,547	–1,921
As of December 31	**23,449**	**27,142**

The contingent purchase price liabilities were recognised at present value. This gave rise to interest expenses of 29 thousand euros, which are contained in the financial result.

The non-observable input parameters of liabilities from business combinations primarily include factors such as the operating result, earnings before depreciation and amortisation, financial result and income tax or the development of the working capital of the acquired business.

As of the reporting date, there are significant purchase price liabilities for DEKRA New Zealand Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand, DEKRA Akademie A/S, Brondby, Denmark, DEKRA Expertise Spain S.L.U., San Sebastián de los Reyes, Spain, Ingenierbüro Blassing GmbH, Frechen, Optimus Seventh Generation Holding Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, and for Jopema Servicos Tecnicos de Sinistros Ltda., Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Assuming a change of +10 % (–10 %) in the underlying parameters regarding non-observable input factors as of the next possible exercise date, the amount of the purchase price obligation, including put options and earn-outs, for the significant obligations from business combinations would be 4 % higher (7 % lower).

Contingent purchase price liabilities of 7,612 thousand euros were paid. An amount of 3,152 thousand euros was released through profit or loss and recognised as income, of which 844 thousand euros is attributable to liabilities still held as of the reporting date. An amount of 5,502 thousand euros was expensed through profit or loss. This entire amount results from liabilities that still exist as of the reporting date. The other change in the fair value of 197 thousand euros was recognised through other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

Any future changes in value in the purchase price liabilities will be recognised through profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The majority of contractually agreed maturity dates for financial instruments measured at amortised cost are within twelve months of the reporting date. As such, their carrying amounts as of the reporting date approximately equate to their fair values. For all items of non-current financial assets and liabilities not recognised at fair value (except for non-current financial liabilities), the carrying amount is equal to the fair value.

For loans with longer terms, the present value largely corresponds to the carrying amount as, for the most part, variable interest rates based on market-dependent interest rates, e.g., EURIBOR, are used in the contractual agreements.

As regards financial liabilities, the fair value of non-current liabilities due to banks bearing a fixed interest rate is determined based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. The discount rates are based on market interest rates with reference to the maturities. The fair value of non-current financial liabilities with a carrying amount of 169,143 thousand euros comes to 171,427 thousand euros.

Risks from financial instruments

Principles of financial management

The main goals of the DEKRA Group's financial management are to ensure solvency at all times and to limit financial risks.

Financial derivatives are only used for hedging purposes for existing or foreseeable hedged items. This does not give rise to any additional risks for the Group. The transactions are only carried out with marketable instruments.

Liquidity risks

The liquidity required for operations and for implementing strategic measures is ensured through the cash and cash equivalents held and bank loans committed in writing (working capital credit and acquisition lines). Cash and cash equivalents are held in bank accounts or invested in the form of overnight money and time deposits as well as short-term money market papers. A central cash pool has been set up at DEKRA SE for German subsidiaries as well as the increasing number of international subsidiaries from the euro zone. Cash pools have also been established for the currencies USD for subsidiaries in the US and GBP in the UK.

The entities are largely financed centrally through DEKRA SE.

In order to visualise liquidity risks, the DEKRA Group prepares an overview of maturities for its undiscounted payment obligations arising from financial instruments.

As of December 31, 2015, the DEKRA Group was exposed to only a very small risk of being unable to meet its payment obligations arising from financial instruments in future. The DEKRA Group requires sufficient liquidity for future acquisitions, which is ensured by the promissory notes and by longer-term loan commitments. As of December 31, 2015, there are medium-term credit lines of 330.0 million euros granted in writing that have not yet been drawn.

As of the reporting date, the contractually agreed undiscounted financial liabilities including interest broke down as follows:

31.12.2015 IN THOUSAND EUR	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Trade payables	87,504	0	0
Financial liabilities	140,462	110,906	69,494
Other financial liabilities	79,307	150	0
Derivative financial instruments (negative) designated as hedging instruments	2,631	856	0
Finance lease liabilities	708	1,518	497
	310,612	**113,430**	**69,991**

31.12.2014 IN THOUSAND EUR	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Trade payables	81,117	0	0
Financial liabilities	24,865	251,655	327
Other financial liabilities	78,364	171	0
Derivative financial instruments (negative) designated as hedging instruments	2,501	3,297	0
Finance lease liabilities	1,195	2,229	747
	188,042	**257,352**	**1,074**

We also refer to our explanations on the contingent liabilities in note 8.2, which have an unlimited term.

In addition to liabilities from promissory notes, the liabilities to banks mostly include short- and medium-term utilisation of credit lines as well as investment financing of foreign subsidiaries.

Credit risk (default risk)

In the course of its operations, DEKRA is exposed to the risk of default on outstanding receivables. The DEKRA Group counters this risk with timely receivables management, which entails the regular monitoring of outstanding items as well as timely dunning and collection of receivables. Potential defaults are accounted for using specific bad debt allowances and portfolio-based bad debt allowances. The maximum default risk is the carrying amount of the receivables as of the reporting date. There were no significant risk concentrations as of the reporting date.

DEKRA is also exposed to default risk in relation to cash investments. In order to minimise these risks as far as possible, we restrict our cash deposits to counterparties with first-class credit ratings subject to defined counterparty limits. In addition, there is a limit on the proportion of the entire investment volume that may be invested with any one counterparty. Investments in securities are only made with investment grade institutions. The investment strategy and the development of securities are discussed by the investment committee at regular intervals.

The maximum risk of counterparty default is calculated in accordance with the carrying amounts of the financial assets as an equivalent for the maximum default risk. As of December 31, 2015, therefore, the DEKRA Group was exposed to the theoretical maximum possible risk of counterparty default apparent from the table above for the breakdown of carrying amounts of the financial instruments.

No collateral is pledged by the counterparties for the financial instruments held. As of December 31, 2015, with the exception of trade receivables and loans, no material financial assets were overdue or affected by amendments to contracts.

Interest rate risks

In the course of our investing and financing activities, we are exposed to interest rate risks. For borrowings, such risks are generally managed using interest rate derivatives in defined interest rate hedge ranges. In relation to investing, interest rate fluctuations result in changes in the fair values of fixed income securities. For bonds most (and for shares all) long-term investments are made via funds. In order to manage price risks for these investment items, financial derivatives are recognised by the fund management by way of a hedge as necessary.

The interest rate risk for fixed-income securities is reflected in the price of the financial instrument. Temporary changes in value are reflected in the available-for-sale reserve in other comprehensive income; permanent impairments are recognised through profit or loss. For variable-rate securities, changes in interest rates impact directly on the financial result.

The risk for the statement of comprehensive income is measured in the DEKRA Group using a sensitivity analysis. This analysis tests for the impact on interest income or interest expense of a shift in the term structure of interest rates by 100 base points.

An upward shift of 100 base points would result in an increase in the interest result of 1,475 thousand euros (prior year: 1,531 thousand euros). A downward shift of 100 base points would result in a decrease in the interest result of 1,252 thousand euros (prior year: 1,363 thousand euros).

As there are no longer fixed-income securities in the portfolio, an upward shift of 100 base points would have no effect on the available-for-sale reserve (prior year: decrease of 21 thousand euros). A corresponding downward shift would likewise have no effect on the available-for-sale reserve (prior year: increase of 22 thousand euros).

An upward shift of 100 base points would result in an increase in the fair value of hedging instruments reported in equity of 641 thousand euros. A downward shift of 100 base points would result in a decrease in the fair value reported in equity of 659 thousand euros.

Interest derivatives were concluded to hedge the interest risk for material variable-interest loans and reported as hedging transactions as defined by IAS 39.

Cash flow hedges for variable-interest loans

The rules on cash flow hedge accounting were applied for derivatives with a nominal volume of 200 million euros to fix the rates on variable-interest promissory note loans.

In order to hedge the interest risk of the promissory note loans, interest derivatives of 200 million euros were concluded, thus largely fixing the interest expense on the loans.

The interest swaps are recognised at fair value. The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the interest swap determined as a cash flow hedge is recognised in equity; the ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value are recognised through profit or loss. The cash flow hedges for the variable-interest portions of the loans led to ineffective hedges of 239 thousand euros in the fiscal year to be recognised through profit or loss. Of this amount, 337 thousand euros results from the recycling of expenses previously recorded in other comprehensive income. The change in the fair value of the ineffective portion gives rise to income of 98 thousand euros. The payments received and made from these interest swaps were netted in the interest expense and are thus a component of the interest result.

The hedging transactions have remaining terms of three years, as well as less than one year.

The fair value of the derivative financial instruments, which are interest rate hedges, is determined using the mark-to-market method. This involved use of the discounted cash flow method and customary market interest rates.

Currency risks

Currency risks from the operating activities are immaterial, since the local entities bill the services they render locally almost exclusively in their local currency. In connection with investments and intragroup transactions, liabilities occasionally arise in foreign currencies, for which hedging is decided on a case-by-case basis.

A 10 % change in the rate of the euro against the Swedish krona, the Brazilian real, the South African rand and the Croatian kuna would affect the result from the translation of financial assets or liabilities by approximately 4.8 million euros. Decisions on necessary currency hedges are taken on a case-by-case basis. No material effects are expected from currency fluctuations for the other items. Group revenue includes revenue of 462.7 million euros (prior year: 378.5 million euros) that was not recorded in a country from the euro zone.

Other price risks

As part of the presentation of market risks, IFRS 7 also requires disclosures on how hypothetical changes in risk variables affect prices of financial instruments. Possible risk variables include in particular stock market prices or indices. As of December 31, 2015, the Group had available-for-sale financial assets totalling 74.3 million euros (prior year: 78.5 million euros), which are subject to fair value fluctuations. The changes in fair value are presented in equity unless the conditions for an impairment loss are satisfied. These risks are mainly due to interest rate, credit and price risks. The fair value changes averaged 0.5 % in 2015 and 1.7 % in 2014.

Securities and restricted assets

As in the prior year, there were no restrictions on title or disposal for legally and beneficially owned property, plant and equipment, with the exception of the assets recognised under finance leases. Other assets include 1.0 million euros (prior year: 1.1 million euros) of premium reserve from employer's pension liability insurance policies pledged as collateral for pension obligations, but not to the entitled employees.

No financial assets were pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities.

11 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", transactions with related parties must be disclosed. The Management Board and Supervisory Board as well as owners qualify as related parties within the meaning of IAS 24.9.

Remuneration of the Management Board

The remuneration paid to Management Board members (short-term benefits) comprises fixed annual compensation and a performance-related variable bonus.

Remuneration for the Management Board of DEKRA SE including reimbursement of expenses amounted to 2,988 thousand euros (prior year: 2,943 thousand euros).

In addition, there were further expenses (among other things, for pensions of DEKRA SE) of 1,034 thousand euros (prior year: 766 thousand euros) and obligations of 9,491 thousand euros (prior year: 8,049 thousand euros) relating to this group of persons.

This results in a total remuneration of 4,022 thousand euros (prior year: 3,709 thousand euros).

Total remuneration paid to former members of the Management Board amounts to 372 thousand euros (prior year: 372 thousand euros).

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board

Total remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board for the reporting year came to 203 thousand euros (prior year: 203 thousand euros), of which a total amount of 203 thousand euros (prior year: 203 thousand euros) is reported as liabilities as of the reporting date.

In addition, there were further expenses (among other things, for pensions of DEKRA SE) of 578 thousand euros (prior year: 727 thousand euros) and obligations of 896 thousand euros (prior year: 1,295 thousand euros) relating to this group of persons.

Transactions with DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart

There are liabilities of 19.1 million euros (prior year: 17.1 million euros) to DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, as of December 31, 2015, which mainly stem from VAT liabilities. There are also receivables of 116.7 million euros (prior year: 97.6 million euros) that primarily result from the cash pooling less profit and loss transfer.

There are lease agreements in place between DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, as lessor and various companies of the DEKRA Group as tenants. Rent for business premises amounted to 21.2 million euros in the fiscal year 2015 (prior year: 22.2 million euros). Receivables from and liabilities to DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, gave rise to interest income of 1.4 million euros (prior year: 1.0 million euros) and interest expenses of 0.5 million euros (prior year: 0.1 million euros). Tax allocations amounted to 28.6 million euros (prior year: 22.7 million euros). In addition, services totalling 5.4 million euros (prior year: 5.4 million euros) were purchased from DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart. In addition, the DEKRA Group rendered services of 9.7 million euros (prior year: 10.9 million euros) for DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, in the fiscal year.

There is a profit and loss transfer agreement in place between DEKRA SE and DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart, as well as a tax group for income tax and VAT purposes.

Transactions with non-consolidated entities, associates as well as equity investments

SUBSIDIARIES THAT ARE NOT FULLY CONSOLIDATED IN MILLION EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Services rendered (prior year: services purchased)	1.3	1.1
Receivables and loans	38.2	23.2
Liabilities*	1.5	1.8

ASSOCIATES IN MILLION EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Services purchased	9.8	10.5
Liabilities	1.0	0.9

EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN MILLION EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Services purchased	0.1	1.0
Receivables and loans	0.4	3.9

* Liabilities are partially netted with the receivables in the statement of financial position.

12 DISCLOSURES ON THE MANAGEMENT BOARD AND SUPERVISORY BOARD

The following persons are members of the **Management Board**:

- **Stefan Kölbl**
  Chairman
  Leinfelden-Echterdingen
- **Roland Gerdon**
  Stuttgart
- **Clemens Klinke**
  Boffzen
- **Jörg Mannsperger** (until December 31, 2015)
  Stuttgart
- **Ivo Rauh**
  Stuttgart

The members of the Company's **Supervisory Board** in the fiscal year were:

- **Thomas Pleines**
  Chairman of the Supervisory Board
  President of the executive committee of DEKRA e.V., Stuttgart
  Munich
- **Hartwig Meis***
  Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
  Chairman of the central works council of DEKRA Automobil GmbH and publicly appointed and sworn expert at Münster branch of DEKRA Automobil GmbH
  Warendorf
- **Marcus Borck***
  Regional department head responsible for supply and waste disposal divisions
  ver.di Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia
  Leipzig
- **Prof. Dr. Sabine Fließ**
  Douglas Endowed Chair of Service Management at the University of Hagen
  Möhnesee
- **Nicolas Gibaudan***
  Representative of the French trade union CGT at the Paris location of DEKRA Industrial S.A.S.
  Suzette/France
- **Jean-Luc Inderbitzin***
  Representative of the French trade union CFDT at the Paris location of DEKRA Industrial S.A.S.
  Doulevant-le-Château/France
- **Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Wilfried Kettner***
  Deputy chairman of the central works council of DEKRA Automobil GmbH
  Engineer at the Bad Salzungen external branch of DEKRA Automobil GmbH
  Dermbach
- **Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. Arndt Günter Kirchhoff**
  Managing partner of the KIRCHHOFF Group
  Attendorn
- **Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Wilhelm Oberfranz**
  Head of the branch DEKRA Automobil GmbH
  Munich
- **Monika Roth-Lehnen***
  Chairman of the central works council of DEKRA Akademie GmbH
  Project coordination and quality assurance officer at the Service Center Wuppertal of DEKRA Akademie GmbH
  Wuppertal
- **Peter Tyroller**
  General manager Robert Bosch GmbH
  Stuttgart
- **Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Weiler**
  Chairman HUK Coburg Versicherungsgruppe
  Coburg

* Elected by the employees

13 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events after the reporting date.

14 OTHER DISCLOSURES

List of shareholdings and consolidated group

The Group's entire shareholdings pursuant to Sec. 313 (2) HGB as well as all of the entities included in the consolidated financial statements in addition to DEKRA SE are presented in the following list.

IN %		Share of capital
Affiliates in Germany:		
DEKRA Automobil GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Akademie GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Arbeit GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Qualification GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Certification GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Personal GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Claims Services GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Beteiligungs- und Finanzierungs GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Assurance Services GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Media GmbH, Mönchengladbach	1)	100.00
DEKRA Personaldienste GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00
DEKRA Event & Logistic Services GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA EXAM GmbH, Bochum	4)	100.00
PRO-LOG Beteiligungs GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00
PRO-LOG Ruhr GmbH, Bochum		100.00
PRO-LOG Rosenheim GmbH, Rosenheim		100.00
DEKRA Machinery & Equipment GmbH, Stuttgart	1)	100.00
PRO-LOG IV GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00
DEKRA Industrial International GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
UPDOWN Ingenieurteam für Fördertechnik GmbH, Hamburg		100.00
GKK Gutachten GmbH (formerly: GKK Gutachterzentrale GmbH), Düsseldorf		100.00
DEKRA Inspection Services GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Solutions Germany GmbH, Frankfurt am Main		100.00
DEKRA INCOS GmbH, Ingolstadt	4)	100.00
DEKRA Cargo & Security Services GmbH, Stuttgart	1)	100.00
Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH, Sulzberg		100.00
Ingenieurbüro Blassing GmbH, Frechen	1)	100.00
DEKRA Testing and Certification GmbH, Dresden		100.00

IN %		Share of capital
Affiliates in other countries:		
DEKRA Automotive Solutions S.A.S.U., Bordeaux, France		100.00
DEKRA Foncier S.N.C., Trappes, France		100.00
Auto Bilan France S.N.C., Trappes, France		100.00
DEKRA Automotive S.A., Trappes, France		100.00
C.T.A. S.A.R.L., Trappes, France		90.00
DEKRA Automotive Maroc S.A., Casablanca, Morocco		80.00
DEKRA Test Center S.A., Montredon des Corbières, France		100.00
DEKRA Expertise S.A.S., Cormelles le Royal, France		51.00
DEKRA Service Maroc S.A., Casablanca, Morocco		80.00
DEKRA Certification Tanúsító és Szolgáltató Kft., Budapest, Hungary	1)	92.00
DEKRA Certification (Proprietary) Ltd., Centurion, South Africa		100.00
DEKRA CZ a.s., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA POLSKA Sp. z o.o., Warsaw, Poland		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Spain, S.A., Barcelona, Spain		100.00
DEKRA Automotive B.V., Alkmaar, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Belgium S.A., Zaventem, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, Luxembourg	1)	100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Netherlands B.V., Rotterdam, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services UK Ltd., London, UK		100.00
DEKRA France S.A.S., Trappes, France		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services International BVBA, Zaventem, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Claims and Expert Services International N.V., Zaventem, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Certification S.L., Barcelona, Spain	1)	100.00
DEKRA Certification s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o., Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland		100.00
DEKRA Automotive North America, Inc., Wilmington, USA		100.00
DEKRA Portugal S.A. (formerly: DEKRA Portugal Expertises-Peritagem Automóvel S.A.), Leiria, Portugal		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Solutions Spain S.L., Madrid, Spain		100.00
DEKRA North America, Inc., Wilmington, USA		100.00
DEKRA Austria Automotive GmbH, Vienna, Austria	1)	100.00
DEKRA zaposljavanje i zastupanje d.o.o., Zagreb, Croatia		100.00
DEKRA Hellas EPE, Athens, Greece	1)	100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Austria GmbH, Vienna, Austria	1)	100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Hungary Service Ltd., Budapest, Hungary	1)	100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA Certification S.R.L., Cluj-Napoca, Romania	1)	100.00
DEKRA Brasil Automotivo Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil	1)	90.00
DEKRA Claims Services Switzerland S.A., Geneva, Switzerland		100.00
DEKRA Italia S.r.l., Arese (Milan), Italy		100.00
DEKRA Industrial Holding S.A.S. (formerly: DEKRA Industrial S.A.), Limoges, France		95.99
DEKRA Arbeit Magyaroszag Szolgáltató Kft., Budapest, Hungary		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Trust reg., Vaduz, Liechtenstein	1)	100.00
DEKRA Zaposljavanje d.o.o., Belgrade, Serbia	1)	100.00
DEKRA za privremeno zaposljavanje d.o.o., Zagreb, Croatia		100.00
DEKRA zaposljavanje d.o.o., Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina	1)	100.00
DEKRA Certification S.A.S., Trappes, France		100.00
DEKRA Expert OOO, Kiev, Ukraine	1)	80.00
DEKRA Sertifikasyon A.S., Kavacik, Turkey	1)	100.00
DEKRA kvalifikácia a poradenstvo s.r.o., Bratislava, Slovakia		100.00
DEKRA Automotive AB, Eskilstuna, Sweden		100.00
DEKRA (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China		100.00
DEKRA Automotive OOD, Sofia, Bulgaria	1)	55.00
Consorzio DEKRA Revisioni S.r.l., Arese (Milan), Italy	1)	99.00
DEKRA Expertises Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil	1)	100.00
DEKRA kvalifikace a poradentvi s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic	1)	100.00
DEKRA Servicios Recursos Humano S.L., Barcelona, Spain	1)	100.00
DEKRA Empleo ETT S.L., Barcelona, Spain	1)	100.00
DEKRA Ekspert d.o.o, Sesvete, Croatia	1)	51.00
STK Slavkov s.r.o., Slavkov u Brna, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Russ O.O.O., Moscow, Russia	1)	99.99
DEKRA Akademie Kft., Budapest, Hungary		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Turkey Ltd. Sirketi, Istanbul, Turkey	1)	100.00
Juan A. Calzado S.A.R.L., Casablanca, Morocco	1)	67.00
DEKRA Claims Services Portugal S.A., Lisbon, Portugal		100.00
DEKRA Claims and Expertise B.V., Alkmaar, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Expert (UK Consultancy), Witham, UK		100.00
Volchi Participacoes Ltda., Atibaia, Brazil		100.00
DEKRA CTI Testing and Certification Ltd., Guangzhou, China	1)	100.00
DEKRA Finland Oy, Vantaa, Finland		100.00
DEKRA Industrial Oy, Vantaa, Finland		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa	1)	100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA do Brasil Participacoes Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil		100.00
DEKRA Zaposljavanje d.o.o., Podgoriza, Montenegro	1)	100.00
SLOVDEKRA s.r.o., Bratislava, Slovakia		56.02
DEKRA Netherlands Holding B.V., Arnheim, Netherlands		100.00
AUTOTEST - TOUR s.r.o., Brezolupi, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services, Kiev, Ukraine	1)	70.00
DNA Security Consultoria Tecnica e Informacoes Veiculares Ltda., Atibaia, Brazil		100.00
DEKRA Vistorias e Serviços Ltda., Atibaia, Brazil		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Holding Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa	1)	100.00
Hangzhou DEKRA WIT Certification Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, China (formerly: DEKRA WIT Certification Co., Ltd.)		60.00
DEKRA Expert Services N.V., Ghent, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Industrial AB, Gothenburg, Sweden		100.00
DEKRA Sweden AB, Gothenburg, Sweden		100.00
DEKRA Industrial AS, Soli, Norway	1)	100.00
DEKRA Egypt for Services and Consulting, Cairo, Egypt	1)	51.00
DEKRA Vistorias em Veiculos e bens moveis e imoveis Ltda., Sao Paulo, Brazil	1)	100.00
DEKRA Insight AB, Gothenburg, Sweden		100.00
DEKRA Test Center 34 S.A.R.L., Mireval, France		100.00
STZ Jarbonne, Jablonne nad Orlici, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Solutions Belgium, Drogenbos, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA UK Ltd. (formerly: Chilworth Holdings Ltd.), Southampton, UK		100.00
Chilworth Technology Ltd., Southampton, UK		100.00
Chilworth Technology (Pvt) Ltd., New Delhi, India		100.00
Chilworth Technology Inc., Plainsboro, USA		100.00
Chilworth France S.A.S., St. Vulbas, France		100.00
Chilworth Amalthea S.L., Paterna (Valencia), Spain		100.00
Safety Consulting Engineers Inc., Schaumburg, USA		100.00
DEKRA Personnel Ltd. (formerly: John Chubb Instrumentation Ltd.), Southampton, UK	1)	100.00
Jopema Servicos Tecnicos de Sinistros Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil		70.00
DEKRA ITV España S.L., Madrid, Spain		100.00
DEKRA Expertise Spain S.L.U., San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid), Spain		100.00
CABINET D'EXPERTISE R.TANFERRI S.A.S., Vitry-sur-Orne, France		51.00
DEKRA Arbeit Işgücü Seçme ve yerleştirme Hizmetleri Ltd., Istanbul, Turkey	1)	51.00
DEKRA Arbeit Istihdam ve insan Kaynaklari Hizmeti Ltd., Istanbul, Turkey	1)	51.00
Centro Revisione Auto s.c.a.r.l., Genoa, Italy	1)	51.12

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA Canada Inc., Saint John NB, Canada	1)	100.00
DEKRA Kalite Kontrol Hizmetleri Ltd. Sti., Ankara, Turkey (formerly: DEKRA Endüstri Yatirimlari A.S.)		100.00
Behavioral Science Technology (BST) Inc., Ojai, USA		100.00
Behavioral Science Technology International (BSTI) Inc., Ojai, USA		100.00
DEKRA Akademie A/S, Brondby, Denmark		96.00
BST Consultants Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Singapore		100.00
Behavioral Science Technology Consultores do Brasil Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil		100.00
BST France S.A.R.L., Paris, France		100.00
JUTEX s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Services ApS, Brondby, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA AMU Center Sydjylland A/S (formerly: TUC AMU Center TUC SYD A/S), Vejen, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA AMU Center Sjaelland A/S (tidligere TUC A/S) (formerly: TUC Transport Uddannelses-Centeret A/S), Brondby, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA Job ApS. (formerly: TUC DUCAS ApS), Brondby, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA AMU Center Hovedstaden ApS (formerly: TUC Strandens Uddannelses-Center ApS), Ishoj, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA AMU Center Midtjylland ApS (formerly: TUC AMU Center TUC Midtjylland ApS), Skjern, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA Vognmandsuddannelser A/S (formerly: TUC Dansk Vognmandsskole A/S), Braband, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA Equipment & Services A/S, Orbaek, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA Praca Sp. z o.o., Krakow, Poland	1)	100.00
DEKRA Caribbean B.V., Willemstad, Curaçao	1)	100.00
DEKRA Management (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China		100.00
Road Safety Consulting N.V., Brussels, Belgium	1)	50.10
DEKRA Outsourcing d.o.o., Belgrade, Serbia	1)	100.00
DEKRA People B.V., Alkmaar, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Privremeno Zaposljavanje Podgorica d.o.o., Podgorica, Montenegro	1)	100.00
DEKRA Insight Australia Pty Ltd. (formerly: RAR Investments Pty Ltd.), South Melbourne, Australia		100.00
DEKRA usluge d.o.o., Zagreb, Croatia	1)	100.00
DEKRA Revisión Técnica SpA, Santiago de Chile, Chile	1)	100.00
friedshelf 1410 Pty Ltd.,Vereeniging, South Africa		100.00
RAYSONICS group of companies Pty Ltd., Vereeniging, South Africa		100.00
DEKRA Industrial RSA (Pty) Ltd. (formerly: RAYSONICS Pty Ltd.), Vereeniging, South Africa		100.00
DEKRA Quality Management AB, Solna, Sweden		100.00
PRO - M s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
STK - Stanice Technickó Koĺtřoly s.r.o., Pilsen, Czech Republic		100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA Inspecoes Portugal, LDA, Lisbon, Portugal	1)	99.99
DEKRA Vrabotuvanje dooel, Skopje, Macedonia	1)	100.00
DEKRA AMU Center Fyn ApS (formerly: Uddannelsescenter (UC) Fyn ApS), Odense, Denmark		48.00
European Road Stars Academy (ERSA) SPRL, Brussels, Belgium	1)	50.10
DEKRA New Zealand Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand		60.00
Vehicle Testing New Zealand Ltd. (VTNZ), Wellington, New Zealand		60.00
Vehicle Testing New Zealand IP Ltd. (VTNZIP), Wellington, New Zealand		60.00
On the Go Ltd. (OTG), Wellington, New Zealand	1)	60.00
On Road New Zealand Ltd. (ORNZ), Wellington, New Zealand	1)	60.00
D Akademie S.r.l., Verona, Italy	1)	80.00
Amedes Belgium N.V., Ghent, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Akademie SRL, Bucharest, Romania	1)	100.00
Spearhead Communications Ltd., Stokenchurch, UK		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Ltd., Stokenchurch (formerly: TTL Automotive Ltd.), UK		100.00
Van Kouterik & Partners B.V., Veenendaal, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA España S.L., Madrid, Spain		100.00
DEKRA Akademie EPE, Athens, Greece	1)	100.00
DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S., Trappes, France		100.00
DEKRA Rail B.V. (formerly: Plurel B.V.), Utrecht, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA agencija d.o.o., Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina	1)	100.00
STK-Zadina s.r.o., Pardubice, Czech Republic		100.00
Regulatory Consultants, Inc. Safety, Horton, USA		100.00
Arbeit De Agency for Temporary Employment, Skopje, Macedonia	1)	100.00
DEKRA zaposlitev d.o.o., Ljubljana, Slovenia	1)	100.00
ADA 1214 DEKRA s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
TDK system CZ, a.s., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA OMAN LLC, Muscat, Oman		70.00
UAB DEKRA Industrial, Visaginas, Lithuania		100.00
COMENIUS Oktató és Kiadó Kft., Pecs, Hungary	1)	100.00
Didactica Magna Alapítvány, Pecs, Hungary	1)	100.00
QuieTek Corporation, New Taipei City, Taiwan		100.00
QuieTek Technolgy Co. Ltd., Suzhou, China		100.00
QTK Asia Electronics, Road Town (Tortola), British Virgin Islands		100.00
DEKRA Middle East Fze, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	1)	100.00
DEKRA Insight Inc., Oxnard Texas, USA	1)	100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DTS Service Aps., Odense, Denmark	1)	50.00
DEKRA iST Reliability Services Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan		51.00
DEKRA iST Reliability Services Limited, Hong Kong, Hong Kong		51.00
DEKRA iST Reliability Services Limited, Kunshan, China		51.00
Optimus Seventh Generation Holding Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland		100.00
Optimus Seventh Generation Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland		100.00
AT4 wireless S.A.U., Malaga, Spain		100.00
AT4 wireless Inc., Herndon, USA		100.00
AT4 wireless Inc., Taipei, Taiwan		100.00
AT4 wireless Ltda., Santiago de Chile, Chile		99.90
DEKRA Arbeit (Schweiz) AG, Zug, Switzerland	1)	100.00
DEKRA Inspection Oy, Vantaa, Finland	1)	100.00
Techno PL Le Havre (TPLH), Oudalle, France	1)	100.00
Normandie Auto Moto (NAM), Romain-de-Colbosc, France	1)	100.00
Lillebonne Autocontrole (LAC), Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon, France	1)	100.00
GAM2I S.A., Limoges, France		95.99
MERMOZ BASTIE S.C.I., Limoges, France		95.99
DEKRA Industrial S.A.S., Limoges, France		95.99
DEKRA Solutions (Pty) Ltd. (formerly: DEKRA Industrial (Pty) Ltd.), Centurion, South Africa		95.99
DEKRA Holdings South Africa Ltd., Centurion, South Africa		95.99
DEKRA Industrial S.A.R.L., Algiers, Algeria		95.51
DEKRA AMBIO S.A.U., Barcelona, Spain		95.99
DEKRA Inspection S.A., Casablanca, Morocco		95.99
DEKRA Experts B.V., Capelle an den Ijssel, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Certification B.V., Arnheim, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Solutions B.V., Arnheim, Netherlands	1)	100.00
DEKRA Certification Asia Ltd., Fanling, Hong Kong	1)	100.00
DEKRA Testing and Certification S.r.l., Osnago, Italy		100.00
DEKRA Certification K.K., Tokyo, Japan	1)	100.00
DEKRA Testing Services (Zhejiang) Ltd., Zhejiang, China		51.00
DEKRA Testing and Certification China Ltd., Shanghai, China		100.00
DEKRA Certification Ltd., London, UK	1)	100.00
DEKRA Certification Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel		100.00
DEKRA Certification Hong Kong Ltd., Fanling, Hong Kong		100.00
DEKRA Certification Inc., Lafayette, USA		100.00

IN %		Share of capital
Associates in Germany:		
Euro Transport Media Verlags- und Veranstaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart		40.00
FSD Fahrzeugsystemdaten GmbH, Dresden		35.54
Associates in other countries:		
TRANSDEKRA AG, Moscow, Russia	2)	50.00
DEKRA - EXPERT Müszaki Szakértöi Kft., Budapest, Hungary	2)	50.00
DEKRA Claims Services France S.A., Paris, France	2)	50.00
NDT Training Center AB, Västeras, Sweden	2)	33.00
Equity investments:		
Eurotax-Expert Kfz-Bewertung GmbH, Klosterneuburg, Austria	3) 5)	20.00
ARGE 'Technische Prüfstelle für den Kraftfahrzeugverkehr 21' GbR, Dresden	3) 5)	25.00
DYNAE S.A., Villefontaine, France		19.13
Société Coopérative de Promotion S.A., Trappes, France		< 5.00
Credit Agricole S.A., Paris, France		< 1.00
Credit Mutuel, Paris, France		< 1.00
ITT Technology Transfer s.r.l., Ferrara, Italy		1.00

[1] Not included in the consolidated financial statements by way of full consolidation.
[2] Not accounted for using equity method (Sec. 311 (2) HGB) due to insignificance for financial position and performance.
[3] The disclosures pursuant to Sec. 313 (2) No. 4 HGB are not made since they are insignificant for the presentation of a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and performance.
[4] Utilisation of the exemption pursuant to Sec. 264 (3) HGB.
[5] Significant influence is not exercised.

Audit of the financial statements

The shareholder meeting on April 21, 2015 appointed Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as auditors of the separate and consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2015.

The auditors' fees recognised in the fiscal year are shown in the following table.

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
Audit services	566	555
Tax advisory services	184	227
Other services	75	87
	825	**869**

Stuttgart, March 22, 2016

DEKRA SE
The Management Board

Kölbl, Chairman

Gerdon

Klinke

Rauh

DEKRA SE
AUDIT OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by DEKRA SE, Stuttgart, comprising the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, together with the group management report for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2015. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Sec. 315a (1) HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": German Commercial Code] is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the group management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Sec. 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the financial position and performance in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and in the group management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Group and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the group management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the annual financial statements of those entities included in consolidation, the determination of entities to be included in consolidation, the accounting and consolidation principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the consolidated financial statements comply with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Sec. 315a (1) HGB and give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group in accordance with these requirements. The group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Stuttgart, March 23, 2016

Ernst & Young GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Hochrein
Wirtschaftsprüferin
[German Public Auditor]

Hummel
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

THOMAS PLEINES

Born in 1955, was appointed President of the Presidential Board of DEKRA e. V. and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of DEKRA SE in 2011. The qualified lawyer from 2006 to 2010 was Chairman of the Management Board of Allianz Versicherungs AG, Munich.

The Supervisory Board comprehensively fulfilled its role of monitoring and guiding the Management Board of DEKRA SE in the 2015 reporting year. It received regular written and verbal reports on important business transactions. In addition, major business events were discussed at two Supervisory Board meetings.

The Supervisory Board discussed in detail and approved the Management Board's draft resolutions. Discussions focused on the company's strategic direction and financial position. To assess opportunities and risks, the Supervisory Board and the Management Board also examined changes in the DEKRA Group's market and competitive environment.

The Supervisory Board notes that in the 2015 reporting year: DEKRA SE consolidated its international market position and can look back on a successful fiscal year. Key figures such as sales, performance and the number of employees increased.

As the commissioned auditor, Ernst & Young GmbH, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Stuttgart, audited DEKRA SE's Annual Financial Statement and Management Report as well as the Consolidated Financial Statement and Group Management Report, including the accounting records, for the 2015 fiscal year, and gave an unqualified audit certification.

The Supervisory Board noted and approved the results of the audit. Following its own review of the Annual Financial Statement, Management Report, Consolidated Financial Statement and Group Management Report, it raised no objections. The Supervisory Board therefore approves the Annual Financial Statement prepared by the Management Board, and these are hereby adopted.

The Supervisory Board thanks the Management Board for its successful endeavours and the employees for their great commitment to the company in the 2015 fiscal year.

Stuttgart, April 2016
Supervisory Board

THOMAS PLEINES,
Chairman

IMPRINT

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