DEKRA SE

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DEKRA

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DEKRA SE FINANCIAL REPORT 2014

DEKRA

FINANCIAL REPORT 2014

A STABLE GROWTH

AT A GLANCE

On the road, at work or at home – when it comes to safety, millions of people all around the world rely on DEKRA's expertise. A leading provider of expert services for the past 90 years, DEKRA fulfils its corporate mission of improving safety with absolute impartiality and independence. DEKRA employs around 35,000 people in more than 50 countries on all five continents and is synonymous with innovative services in the fields of safety, quality and environmental protection.

The three main business units – DEKRA Automotive, DEKRA Industrial and DEKRA Personnel – cover twelve strategic segments. These include Vehicle Inspection, Expertise, Automotive Solutions, Homologation & Type Approval, Claims Services, Industrial & Construction Inspection, Material Testing & Inspection, Product Testing & Certification, Business Assurance, Insight (Consulting), Training & Education and Temporary Work.

KEY DATA DEKRA SE		2012	2013	2014
REVENUE AND INCOME				
Total revenue	in million euros	2,164.2	2,310.9	2,509.8
Share of international revenue	in %	35.7	36.2	37.6
Adjusted EBIT*	in million euros	147.2	162.7	174.8
Adjusted EBIT margin*	in %	6.8	7.0	7.0
Adjusted EBT*	in million euros	120.3	139.1	149.2
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Total assets	in million euros	1,541.3	1,635.8	1,810.8
Equity	in million euros	356.4	401.2	374.9
Equity ratio	in %	23.1	24.5	20.7
EMPLOYEES				
Number as of 31.12.		28,340	32,591	35,021

* Adjustments for non operating effects.

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FOREWORD OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

STEFAN KÖLBL
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD
DEKRA e.V. AND DEKRA SE

Dear business partners,
ladies and gentlemen,

With our comprehensive range of testing, inspection and certification services in more than 50 countries worldwide, DEKRA is working to increase safety on the road, at work and at home. The figures show that we are succeeding in that aim. In the 2014 fiscal year, we increased revenue by 8.6% to 2.51 billion euros and saw our EBIT rise to 175 million euros. The workforce grew by approximately 2,400 and now numbers more than 35,000 employees. Our eleventh successive year of growth was marked by positive developments in all three business units.

The DEKRA Automotive business unit increased revenue by 7.4% to 1.33 billion euros. An additional 120 million euros came from industrial inspections conducted through the DEKRA network in Germany. In our core business of automotive services, we inspected approximately 26 million vehicles during 2014. In response to new opportunities for international growth, we have increased the number of test centres in key markets such as Sweden, the Czech Republic and the United States.

The DEKRA Industrial business unit continued to grow despite difficult market conditions, especially in parts of Europe. Revenue grew by 5.9% to 702 million euros. DEKRA Industrial improved its position through strategic acquisitions in key areas, e.g. inspection of rolling stock, testing of electronic products and consultancy services in the field of organisational and process safety.

The DEKRA Personnel business unit saw revenue grow by 16.9% to 456 million euros thanks to innovative training, qualification and personnel services. DEKRA Academy opened up a number of new markets, including the training of foreign caregivers for work in German hospitals. The DEKRA Arbeit Group enjoyed a successful year with major industrial clients and is now one of the top ten temporary employment companies in Germany.

Looking forward, DEKRA is set to continue growing steadily. The reasons are twofold: firstly, because of increasing global demand for safety services and, secondly, because we are helping to shape that trend and are ideally positioned around the world to benefit more than most. For the past 90 years, we have been fulfilling our mission of advancing safety in the human environment. By the time of our centenary, in 2025, we will be a "global partner for a safe world".

Yours sincerely,

Stefan Kölbl
Chairman of the Management Board
DEKRA e.V. und DEKRA SE

DEKRA SE GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2014

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Group Business Model

Safety megatrend

For 90 years now, DEKRA has strived to ensure people's safety. What started out in 1925 with the technical monitoring of motor vehicles, today comprises a wide range of services for testing, inspecting and certifying products, processes and plant. DEKRA is one of the world's top five leading providers in this industry and is benefiting from the sustainable and global trend towards more safety. The Company's mission pursuant to its articles of incorporation and its associated business model is just as valid today as when it first started out.

Stuttgart-based DEKRA SE coordinates the business operations of the three business units DEKRA Automotive, DEKRA Industrial and DEKRA Personnel. In seven service units and five service lines, some 35,000 people work in more than 50 countries on all five continents. DEKRA is the global market leader in vehicle inspections, and holds leading positions in other business segments. Its customers include both companies and end consumers.

DEKRA Automotive: The business of the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive revolves around road safety. The service portfolio includes recurring vehicle inspections for private individuals and commercial fleets as well as homologation and type approvals. DEKRA prepares expertises for insurance companies and private vehicle owners and also handles claims adjustment. Vehicle manufacturers, car rental companies and operators of business vehicle fleets benefit from DEKRA's know-how in the area of used car management. In addition to Germany as the most important market, international markets in Europe and overseas are becoming increasingly important. North America and Asia Pacific hold particularly great potential.

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	

DEKRA Industrial: In just ten years, 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 expertise focusing on process and plant safety. The services offered include the areas of environmental and industrial safety, machinery and plant inspection, materials and product testing as well as certification. Customers include both SMEs and large corporations.

DEKRA Personnel: Training and qualification are the main factors for ensuring prosperity in Germany and Europe, which is why both public sector organisations and private sector companies invest in basic and further training. The Business Unit DEKRA Personnel is not only one of the largest private educational institutions in Germany, it is now also one of the leading personnel service providers with a strong market position in the area of temporary work.

Goals and Strategies

Global partner for a safe world

Sustained stable development is key for running a business. This requires customer proximity, innovative strength and the further globalisation of business. In order to continue returning profitable growth in future, DEKRA has developed its Vision 2025, with the Company becoming "the global partner for a safe world". To implement this strategy, DEKRA is developing measures in the three central aspects of life – on the road, at work and at home.

Growing organically and through acquisitions

More and more business customers need a global partner for safety who can serve them in every corner of the world. This is why DEKRA is continuing to build up its international presence both organically and through acquisitions, thereby strengthening existing business segments and tapping new ones. Organic growth supports the Company in ways such as creating synergies within and between its business units. Know-how from the home markets of Germany and France is also transferred to emerging countries and regions.

System of Management

Development of compliance management

In light of the many cases of fraud and corruption in business, society's expectations of responsible corporate governance are increasing. DEKRA developed its compliance management further in the fiscal year 2014.

DEKRA's compliance guidelines were expanded and communicated throughout the Company. This helps DEKRA increase local awareness of compliance issues resulting from laws such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act and the Italian law Legale 321. DEKRA has appointed compliance managers in addition to developing and rolling out a modular training concept internationally, which also included the newly acquired companies. In order to react quickly to compliance incidents and potential misconduct, DEKRA has also closely linked the compliance organisation to risk management. Both are an integral part of the management process at DEKRA.

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 helps the Management Board and Supervisory Board raise the value of the Company and safeguard 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.

The internal audit system and other control 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 to audit and assess 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 supported by compliance audits to comply with statutory requirements and internal policies, project audits to perform process analyses and project evaluations as well as special investigations in the event of financial malpractice. The Management Board is regularly informed about the findings of the IMS reviews.

Quality management

The purpose of the Quality Management (QM) system is to constantly assess and improve DEKRA's processes and services. All German and international group companies with certified or accredited QM systems ensure the quality of their products and process by means of regular and planned audits in addition to annual external inspections by authorities. Another important aspect of QM work is managing and safeguarding DEKRA's accreditations and official permits. As a result of combining accreditations at country level, there were a total of 263 in the fiscal year compared to 304 in the prior year. In the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial, several reaccreditations were successfully concluded in Germany and the rest of the world, especially in the areas of Material Testing and Product & Systems Certification. Required changes to new standards (e.g., ISO 17020:2012) and to modified regulatory frameworks were made.

Research and Development

In the area of research and development, DEKRA's accident research is carried out in the name of safety. Crash tests and accident analyses support both automotive manufacturers and system suppliers.

Euro VI standard: Ecological and economic benefits

At the IAA exhibition in September 2014, DEKRA presented its first results from a long-term study, revealing that Euro VI vehicles not only protect the environment but are also economical to operate. The test, which is set to run until 2016, follows seven Euro VI trucks from different manufacturers on their day-to-day haulage operations from a technical perspective. Consumption figures and other data are analysed continuously, with a test from 2007 serving as a basis for comparison. The latter examined a Euro V fleet also comprising seven vehicles from the same manufacturer. Taking into consideration the total costs for fuel consumption and tolls, the Euro VI vehicle runs for around 5,600 euros less per year. This means that the acquisition costs, which are some 10,000 euros higher, are amortised within the first two years. A comparison of the two test fleets shows that fuel consumption for the Euro VI vehicles is around 6% lower than that for the Euro V fleet. Based on the some 380,000 heavy goods vehicles in total in Germany, this would reduce emissions by more than 1.9 million metric tons of CO_2.

Driver assistance systems: Safe and economically viable

The current truck models are not only equipped with Euro VI motors, but also with the latest generation of safety systems. According to DEKRA's calculations, this also brings advantages from an economic perspective given that one single rear-end collision can cause damage running into six figures, even if no-one gets hurt. An emergency brake assist system generally prevents such accidents or at least significantly reduces the severity of the accident.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC POSITION

General Economic and Industry-Specific Conditions

Global economy growing

The global economy was in good shape in 2014. According to data provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), growth was on a par with the prior year at 3.3%. The developing and emerging economies generated the highest growth at 4.4% (prior year: 4.7%). The industrial nations achieved growth of 1.8% (prior year: 1.3%), with the UK and the US leading the way with 2.6% (prior year: 1.7%) and 2.4% (prior year: 2.2%), respectively. In the euro zone (0.8%; prior year: down 0.5%), Germany and Spain recorded the strongest growth at 1.5% (prior year: 0.2%) and 1.4%: (prior year: down 1.2%), respectively.

Despite the comparably low growth in Europe, unemployment fell below 10% in 2014 for the first time since October 2011. According to calculations by the statistical office of the European Commission (EUROSTAT), the unemployment rate in the EU stood at 9.9% in December 2014 (prior year: 10.6%). Overall, around 24 million people were unemployed. At 4.8% (prior year: 5.1%), Germany had the lowest unemployment rate. The highest was in Greece (25.8%; prior year: 27.8%) and Spain (23.7%; prior year: 25.6%).

According to EUROSTAT, inflation in the euro zone fell in a year-on-year comparison from 0.8% in the prior year to – 0.2% in December 2014. According to the German Federal Statistical Office, at 0.2% Germany had an inflation rate close to zero in December 2014.

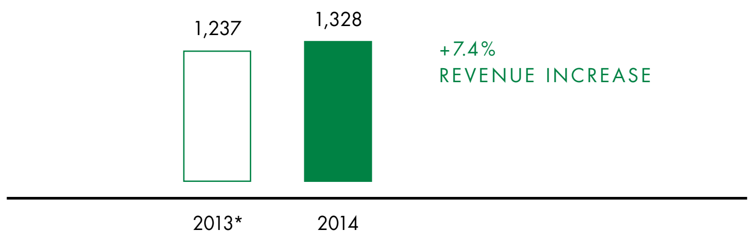
Varying developments in DEKRA's industries

The automotive industry, which is important for the business of the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive, was buoyed in 2014 by strong sales in western Europe, the US and China. According to data provided by the VDA ["Verband der Automobilindustrie": German Association of the Automotive Industry], the number of new passenger car registrations in western Europe was up by almost 5% on the prior year. Of the 12.1 million units, 3 million units were sold in Germany alone, up 3% on the prior year. The US also recorded significant growth, with sales increasing by 6% to 16.4 million units. Development in China was also highly dynamic, where the prior-year volume was surpassed by almost 13%. With sales of new vehicles of 18.4 million units, the People's Republic of China is the world's largest passenger car market.

The industries in which the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial operates paint a mixed picture. According to the VCI ["Verband der Chemischen Industrie": German Chemical Industry Association], the chemical industry developed well and saw its production and sales increase by 1.5%, with companies, especially in Germany, selling significantly more products than in the prior year. By contrast, the economic situation for electricity suppliers continued to worsen in 2014 according to a study conducted by the BDEW ["Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft": German Energy and Water Association]. Companies relying on conventional electricity generation are particularly hard hit. Overall, German industry is in good shape, with exports developing especially well. According to the German Federal Statistical Office, export growth stood at 3.7% in 2014 despite geopolitical tensions such as the Ukraine crisis.

According to data provided by the German Federal Employment Agency ["Bundesagentur für Arbeit"], the number of temporary workers in Germany ranges from between 800,000 and 900,000. The number of temporary staffing agencies fell from 18,000 in 2012 to 17,700 in 2013. Labour market policy measures implemented by the German Federal Employment Agency meant that between 800,000 and 880,000 participants a month were in training over the course of the year.

REVENUE DEKRA AUTOMOTIVE
WORLDWIDE IN MILLION EUROS



* The prior-year figures have been restated due to structure changes.

Business Performance

Group

Global position

In the fiscal year 2014, DEKRA benefited from its global position and people's growing need for more safety on the road, at work and at home. Revenue increased by 8.6% to 2.5 billion euros. Headcount increased by more than 2,400 to 35,021 (prior year: 32,591) through organic growth and acquisitions. DEKRA further improved its earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT).

DEKRA Automotive

Success in Germany and abroad

As one of the world's most important providers of automotive services in the TIC industry (testing, inspection, certification), the service lines and service units of the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive increased their revenue by 7.4% to 1,327.7 million euros. In the Vehicle Inspection and Claims Services service lines, as well as in the Automotive Solutions service unit, business grew on both a national and international scale. Meanwhile, 28.5% (379 million euros) of business volume is generated in foreign markets compared to 24.3% (301 million euros) in the prior year.

DEKRA Automobil GmbH remains the Business Unit's most important unit. The company is the market leader in vehicle testing in Germany, with an approximate 34% share of the market.

DEKRA is the market leader, testing some 26 million vehicles worldwide. The global vehicle testing business developed well, with Vehicle Testing New Zealand Ltd. (VTNZ) acquired in 2013 making a significant contribution to the earnings of the Business Unit. In countries such as Sweden, the Czech Republic and the US, DEKRA increased its number of test centres as planned.

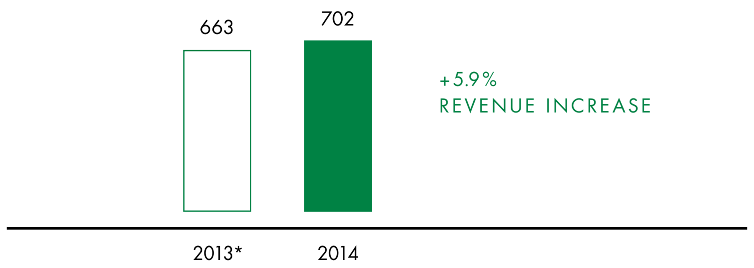
In early 2014, the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive improved its position in the UK, an important automotive market. By acquiring TTL Automotive Ltd., Stokenchurch, UK, the Group was able to reinforce both its presence on the market and its brand in the UK. TTL is a specialist service provider for single-brand car dealerships. The company, which is based near London and employs about 100 people, is an expert in the field of business improvement services (for example with respect to process optimisation and HR management). The acquisition of TTL Automotive adds to the services offered by DEKRA to vehicle manufacturers in the Automotive Solutions service unit. Prior to this, DEKRA was represented in the expertise business in the UK by DEKRA Expert Ltd.

In France, the Paris-based company Comequal Management S.A.S. specialising in automotive consulting and training was acquired at the end of September 2014, thus allowing DEKRA to expand its consulting business in the Automotive Solutions service unit in its second home market.

It was also able to further expand its market position in the automotive testing business with the foundation of DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S., Trappes, France, also at the end of September 2014.

The know-how and in particular the know-how transfer of DEKRA Automotive plays an important role in the international expansion of the Group. For example, thanks to its expertise in the field of driver's licences, VTNZ was able to win a contract from the New Zealand transport authorities concerning driving tests.

REVENUE DEKRA INDUSTRIAL
WORLDWIDE IN MILLION EUROS



* The prior-year figures have been restated due to structure changes.

DEKRA Industrial

Positioning in strategically important areas

In a difficult economic environment in parts of Europe, the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial held its own. Revenue from the service units and service lines of the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial increased by 5.9% to 702 million euros. This included around 120 million euros from industry testing services rendered by DEKRA Automobil GmbH via its Germany-wide network of branches. In this regard, there was strong growth in services relating to machinery and plant safety. The Business Assurance, Product Testing & Certification and Insight service units developed well, especially in the markets in North America and Asia.

Through strategic acquisitions, the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial was able to close gaps in its portfolio and position itself in strategically important areas. The range of services for the railway industry in Europe was expanded, for example by purchasing the Dutch company Plurel B.V., Utrecht, which specialises in the testing, inspection and certification of railway vehicles. This makes DEKRA now one of Europe's leading providers in this sector too.

Also in the Netherlands, DEKRA opened a state-of-the-art laboratory complex for product inspections and certification. Global business in this growing market is directed from Arnhem. In the Material Testing & Inspection service unit, DEKRA has gained strength by taking over Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH, Sulzberg. The German market leader for remote-controlled inspections based in Allgäu develops and produces automatic monitoring and testing equipment that can be deployed in power plants as well as in the oil and gas industry.

DEKRA expanded its consulting business by acquiring Regulatory Consultants, Inc., Horton, Kansas, USA, (RCI Safety USA). With its software expertise, the US company supports the specialists for organisational and process safety from Behavioral Science Technology and Chilworth. With a total of 19 locations in 16 countries, DEKRA has a broad international base in the consulting market and advises global industrial companies from a wide variety of sectors.

DEKRA Personnel

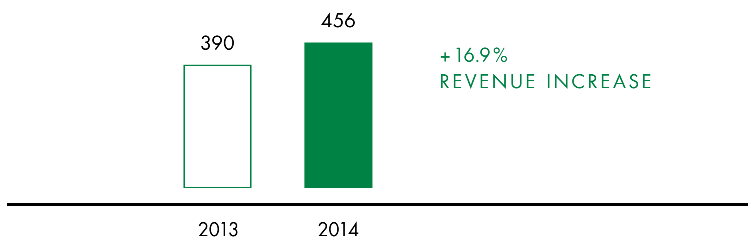
Clear positioning as a quality provider

The Business Unit DEKRA Personnel grew by 16.9% to 456 million euros. Both the Training & Education service line of the DEKRA Akademie Group and the Temporary Work service unit of the DEKRA Arbeit Group contributed to this success. In Training & Education, DEKRA was able to expand its business with corporate customers and its foreign business. Temporary Work benefited from its clear positioning as a quality provider. In addition to organic growth, DEKRA Arbeit has expanded due to the acquisition of the two companies ZAP Zeitarbeit, Arbeitsvermittlung und Projektmanagement GmbH, Eberswalde (ZAP), and Satura Personaldienstleistungen GmbH, Ludwigsburg (Satura), and further established itself as a quality provider in the temporary work industry.

As the deadline for attending training approached, the further training programme for truck drivers according to the Occupational Drivers' Qualification Act met with high demand. In 2014, some 100,000 participants received training – up approximately 50% on the prior year. In the area of training foreign nursing staff, DEKRA expanded its offering for German clinics. In addition to the three-year training programme (as has been the case in Hungary among other locations since 2013), there is now a twelve-month period of intensive training on offer. The first classes began in Serbia in November 2014. Furthermore, a subsidiary was founded in Romania which recruits local nursing staff and prepares them for work in Germany.

Despite the restrictive regulatory environment, DEKRA Arbeit again grew considerably. On the one hand, this was thanks to acquisitions, and on the other to the expansion of the national and international business. Demand for more temporary workers was particularly high from reputable major customers from the automotive and logistics industry. In the industry's prestigious Lünendonk list, DEKRA has become one of the top 10 companies for temporary work and personnel services in Germany.

REVENUE DEKRA PERSONNEL
WORLDWIDE IN MILLION EUROS



Overall Statement by Management

In 2014, DEKRA recorded growth for the eleventh year in a row. The service portfolio and the market position were also improved once again through targeted acquisitions. In terms of content and region, the Group exhibits a degree of diversity that allows economic and regulatory challenges in individual business segments to be compensated for by growth in others. In light of the Company's goal of fostering sustainable and stable growth, DEKRA has quickly integrated the more than 2,400 new employees into the DEKRA family. This ensures that the global position of the Company opens up new growth opportunities and that DEKRA participates in the global trend toward more technical safety.

Environmental Protection and Sustainability

Safety in context

In the aspects of life relating to "on the road, at work and at home" in which DEKRA is active, there can only be safety for people when the environment they live in is also protected. In this regard, DEKRA is for example investigating the safety of battery technology in electric vehicles. Safety in the work place includes using management systems to create an environment that harms neither people nor the environment. DEKRA supports consumers with certifications that contribute to consumer goods being manufactured according to applicable environmental standards. With the annual DEKRA Award, DEKRA also promotes innovation in business and society. The award focuses on both SMEs and large corporations which are recognised for their ground-breaking initiatives and projects in the fields of healthcare, the environment and safety.

Personnel Report

Strong renewed growth in headcount

As of the end of the fiscal year 2014, DEKRA had 35,021 employees (prior year: 32,591), an increase of some 7%. The increase was mainly in the Business Unit DEKRA Personnel, due especially to the expanding temporary work, although the Business Units DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Industrial also saw their headcounts increase significantly with more than 500 and more than 300 new jobs, respectively. Not taking into account temporary workers, some 48% of employees were based in Germany (prior year: 49%), 36% in European countries (prior year: 36%) and 16% outside of Europe (prior year: 15%). The figures show that DEKRA, in line with its global position, is present in the relevant markets with highly qualified staff.

Digitalisation supports leadership and collaboration

DEKRA uses the advantages of digitalisation in its collaboration. The globally available communication platform DEKRA Connect allows cross-border projects to be carried out efficiently while conserving resources. In this regard, employees have access to all the requisite information and documents, which can be created and edited together regardless of location of the employees involved. In this way, DEKRA Connect has laid the foundation for global knowledge sharing and for quicker and more direct communication across all levels and borders.

With its integrated talent and performance process (ITP), DEKRA has also introduced a globally uniform approach for improving management development. ITP mainly comprises the areas of goal agreement, performance assessment, analysis of potential, succession scenarios and individual development measures for upper management. The recently developed DEKRA Leadership Compass now means that what is demanded of management is even more clearly defined, thereby increasing the level of professionalism of the processes for promoting talent and management development and hiring decisions. All related information is available to the responsible management and HR departments at all times.

The introduction of digital personnel files for all employees in Germany also supports management processes, which is a reflection of the corporate culture at DEKRA that even employees have constant and unlimited access to their digitalised personnel documents. This functionality of the SAP system is being gradually introduced in other countries as part of a global roll-out. The security of employee data is guaranteed by means of an enforced European data privacy directive developed jointly by employee representatives and companies.

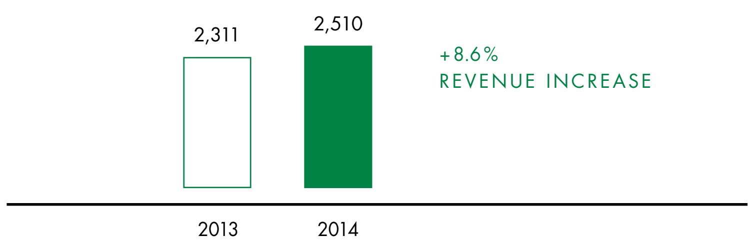
Overall, all globally oriented HR projects contribute to the long-term stable development of DEKRA.

Attractive employer

In light of demographic developments and lack of skilled staff, competition for the best talent is becoming all the more important. For this reason, perception in the market as an attractive employer is a critical success factor, which is why DEKRA's personnel marketing focuses on safety in the work place, interesting tasks as well as open and transparent management in a drive to boost its image as an employer. These messages are emphasised on our new website, which also acts as a global job market with apps for potential and actual applicants that can be accessed on the go.

Among young engineers, the Company's main target group, DEKRA is one of the top 100 most popular employers in Germany, and one of the top 500 in Europe. DEKRA Arbeit's awards include "Top personnel service provider 2014". In New Zealand, DEKRA's subsidiary VTNZ received the "Best Place To Work Award". In the US, DEKRA at the headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the "Best and Brightest Companies to Work For".

GROUP REVENUE
IN MILLION EUROS



Financial Position and Performance

Financial Performance

The DEKRA Group increased its revenue by 198.9 million euros in 2014 (prior year: 146.7 million euros) to 2,509.8 million euros (prior year: 2,310.9 million euros), which corresponds to a revenue increase of 8.6% (prior year: 6.8%). This means that the target for 2014 of achieving revenue growth in the high single-digit percentage range was fully met.

Of this growth, 4.4% (prior year: 4.1%) was achieved through organic growth and first-time consolidations as well as 4.6% (prior year: 3.2%) through the full consolidation of entities acquired during the prior year and through acquisitions in 2014. Changes in exchange rates reduced revenue by 0.4% (prior year: 0.5%).

The increase in revenue from the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive was primarily due to the first-time consolidation for the full year of the VTNZ Group in New Zealand acquired in September 2013 as well as to Germany. By contrast, the volume in the Expertise service line was down on account of the extraordinary special effects in the prior year relating to storm damage. In the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial, there were significant revenue increases in the Industrial & Construction service line as well as in the Product Testing & Certification, Business Assurance and Insight service units. The first-time consolidation for the full year of the Raysonics Group, South Africa, which was acquired in July of the prior year, contributed to the growth in revenue in the Material Testing & Inspection service unit. The decrease in other income of the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial is attributable to the discontinuation of a number of non-profitable services in the business unit's portfolio. In the Business Unit DEKRA Personnel, revenue in the Temporary Work service line was increased significantly as a result of increasing the market share as well as the purchase of Satura and ZAP. The training and education business in Germany was also increased. Of the total revenue, 1,565.9 million euros (prior year: 1,474.6 million euros) relates to Germany, 354.3 million euros (prior year: 349.1 million euros) to France and 589.6 million euros (prior year: 487.2 million euros) to other countries.

The 19.5% increase in other operating income (prior year: 13.4%) to 38.6 million euros (prior year: 32.3 million euros) is primarily due to income from the partial reimbursement of the purchase price for an acquisition in the prior year.

The increase in cost of materials correlates with revenue. Accordingly, cost of materials was up by 9.1% (prior year: 2.9%). The ratio of cost of materials to revenue increased marginally to 11.0% (prior year: 10.9%), which was mainly due to first-time consolidation effects.

Personnel expenses increased at a higher rate than revenue by 9.8% (prior year: 8.5%) to 1,588.1 million euros (prior year: 1,446.6 million euros). Personnel expenses as a percentage of revenue increased from 62.6% to 63.3% in the fiscal year. This is largely due to the increased use of the company's own staff and the above-average increase in revenue at DEKRA Arbeit. As expenses in the Temporary Work service line are almost exclusively personnel expenses, personnel expenses account for a particularly high percentage of revenue in this area. Should revenue growth here be above average, this will have a strong impact on relative personnel expenses within the Group.

At 5.8%, growth in other operating expenses was slower than the growth in revenue (prior year: 4.5%), which caused the ratio of expenses to revenue to fall by 0.5 percentage points (prior year: 0.4 percentage points) to 19.2% (prior year: 19.7%). This was mainly due to disproportionately low expense ratios for building costs as well as various other operating expenses. The opposite effect stemmed mainly from project-related IT costs, which increased by 6.6 million euros.

Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs increased by 11.0% (prior year: 1.6%) in total to 60.6 million euros (prior year: 54.6 million euros). This is essentially due to the increase in intangible assets identified in business combinations as well as the depreciation of acquired or constructed property, IT systems and technical equipment.

Operating profit – calculated as earnings before taxes and the financial result – rose by 7.2% (prior year: 7.6%) to a total of 148.3 million euros (prior year: 138.3 million euros). This was fully in line with the expectation for 2014 that the Group's operating profit would improve still further in comparison to the prior year. Return on sales, calculated in relation to operating profit, fell by just 0.1 percentage point to 5.9% (prior year: up 0.1% to 6.0%) and therefore remained more or less constant.

The decrease in the financial result by 0.6 million euros to -26.6 million euros is largely due to the fact that non-consolidated subsidiaries were written down in the fiscal year. By contrast, the reduction of liabilities resulting from various put and call options in connection with subsidiaries acquired in the prior years had a positive effect on the financial result. In addition, the result from measurements in foreign currencies at 2.0 million euros in total had a negative impact on the financial result (prior year: 2.4 million euros) and interest expenses decreased by 1.2 million euros.

Earnings before taxes rose by 8.3% (prior year: 1.4%) to 121.6 million euros (prior year: 112.3 million euros). Return on sales, calculated in relation to income before taxes, fell by 4.8% (prior year: 4.9%).

The Group's tax rate fell by 0.6 percentage points in comparison to the prior year (prior year: decrease of 0.6 percentage points) to 32.2% (prior year: 32.9%). This can be partly attributed to the capitalisation of tax loss carryforwards at individual subsidiaries that can be used in future as well as the increased use of local tax groups. This leads to a group profit of 82.4 million euros (prior year: 75.3 million euros).

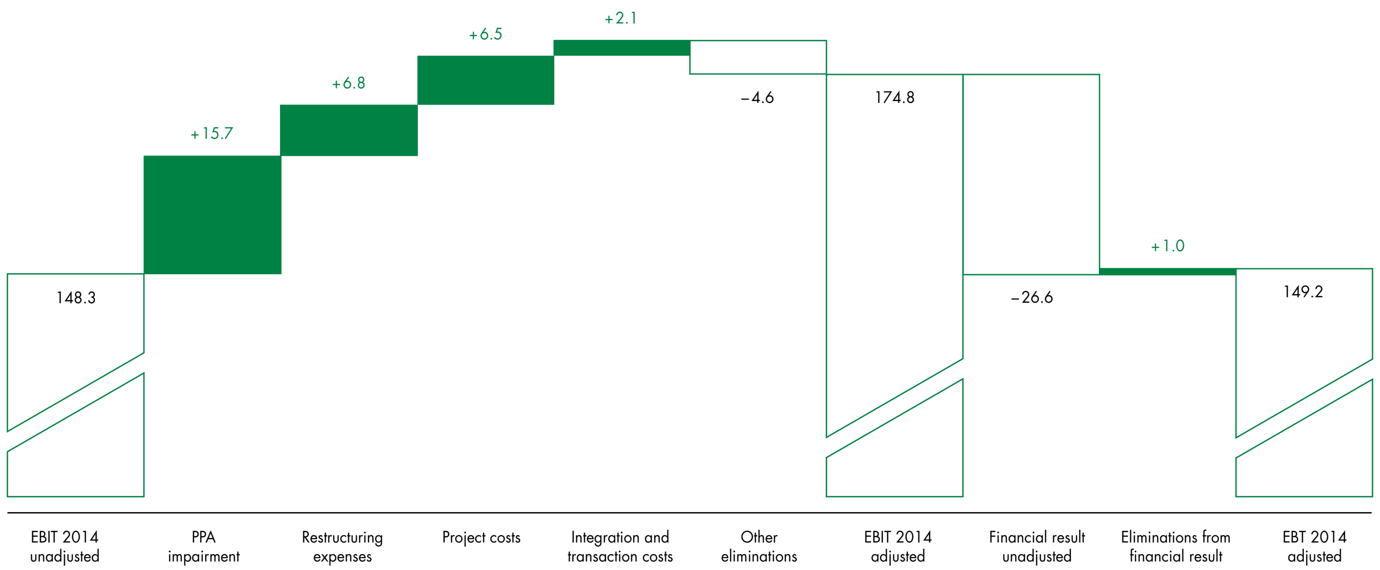
The 2014 consolidated statement of comprehensive income is influenced by significant changes to the actuarial parameters for pension obligations. The interest rate stood at 2.0% (prior year: 3.5%) in the fiscal year. The interest rate adjustment reduced other comprehensive income by 123.0 million euros (prior year: 15.5 million euros) despite positive effects from deferred tax assets. The reserve for currency translation also improved by a total of 6.6 million euros (prior year: – 12.7 million euros), which mainly concerns the subsidiaries in the US, the UK and New Zealand. This results in total comprehensive income, taking into account expenses recognised directly in equity, of – 32.5 million euros (prior year: 49.5 million euros).

For the first time, the operating result and earnings before taxes for 2014 and 2013 were adjusted for the following non-operating (special) effects to aid comparison:

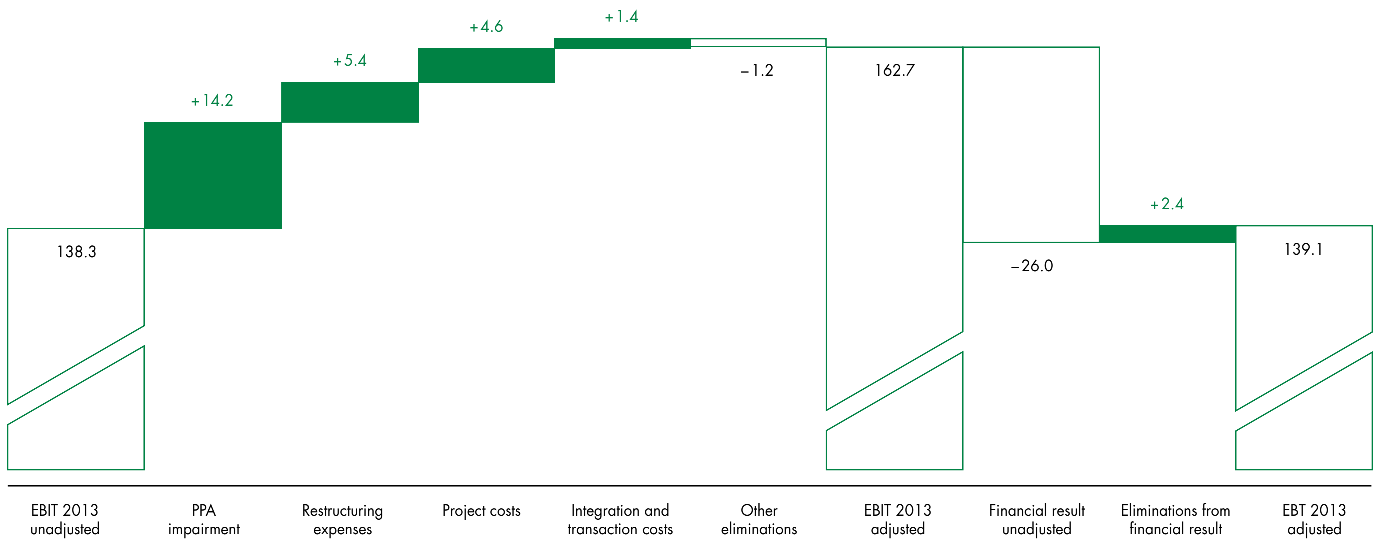
- Amortisation of intangible assets identified as part of a purchase price allocation (PPA amortisation)
- Restructuring expenses, M&A costs and integration costs
- Project costs for the significant improvement of the Group's IT infrastructure, as well as for market entries in new countries or business segments
- 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 (purchase/put options and 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 7.4% (prior year: 10.5%) to 174.8 million euros (prior year: 162.7 million euros). At 7.0%, the margin for the adjusted operating profit was at the prior-year level (prior year: increase of 0.2 percentage points). At 5.9%, the adjusted operating profit before taxes remained more or less constant (prior year: increase of 0.4 percentage points to 6.0%).

RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBIT AND EBT FOR 2014 IN MILLION EUROS



RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBIT AND EBT FOR 2013 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

The volume of capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the fiscal year, excluding business combinations, fell slightly to 68.1 million euros (prior year: 70.9 million euros). Capital expenditure mainly related to furniture and fixtures, technical equipment 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 as well as in the administrative area. As of the reporting date, only small obligations existed in connection with investing activities.

Liquidity analysis

The liquidity of the DEKRA Group in fiscal year 2014 was heavily influenced by business combinations and by the improved operating result.

At 149.7 million euros (prior year: 115.9 million euros), cash flow from operating activities reflects the good development of business in the course of the reporting year. This increase largely stems from an improvement in the Group's operating result after adjusting for non-cash expenses and income, as well as from the change in non-current provisions, which resulted in a cash inflow of 6.3 million euros compared with a cash outflow of 17.2 million euros. By contrast, working capital relating to the timing of the reporting date recorded a cash outflow of 10.6 million euros (prior year: 6.5 million euros).

The net cash outflow from investing activities of 83.7 million euros (prior year: 105.2 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 largely relating to furniture and fixtures, technical equipment, buildings and IT infrastructure. As in the prior year, a reduced volume of financing was released for the acquisition from the sale of largely short-term financial instruments.

The net cash outflow from financing activities came to 58.4 million euros (prior year: 50.2 million euros). Cash outflow of 79.1 million euros (prior year: cash inflow of 5.1 million euros) is influenced by the change in receivables from cash pooling from the shareholder relating to the cut-off date. Cash outflow of 26.1 million euros (prior year: 57.8 million euros) is due to profit transfer. This was offset by an equity contribution of 65.0 million euros (prior year: 30.0 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 10.5 million euros (prior year: decrease of 39.2 million euros) to 79.5 million euros (prior year: 69.0 million euros).

Composition of Assets, Equity and Liabilities

Total assets rose by 175.0 million euros (prior year: 94.5 million euros) from 1,635.8 million euros to 1,810.8 million euros in the past fiscal year. This represents a change of 10.7% (prior year: 6.1%).

The growth consists of an increase in non-current assets of 126.8 million euros (prior year: 74.8 million euros) to 1,098.7 million euros (prior year: 971.9 million euros) as well as an increase in current assets of 48.2 million euros (prior year: 19.7 million euros) to 712.1 million euros (prior year: 663.9 million euros).

Under non-current assets, deferred tax assets in particular increased by 52.0 million euros to 125.3 million euros (prior year: 73.3 million euros). This increase is mainly attributable to the change in pension provisions by 175.2 million euros as a result of remeasurement. Intangible assets increased by 8.7% (prior year: 8.6%) to 621.5 million euros (prior year: 571.6 million euros). As in the prior year, this increase was largely due to business combinations carried out in the course of the fiscal year and is mainly attributable to goodwill and other intangible assets in the form of customer relationships as well as IT infrastructure projects. Property, plant and equipment increased by 8.5% (prior year: 21.7%) to 240.5 million euros (prior year: 221.6 million euros). This is 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 18.7 million euros (prior year: 41.6 million euros) for reasons relating to the revenue generated by the Group. Despite isolated increases in some business segments and regions, day's sales in receivables at group level improved by three days overall to 57 days. As a result, receivables increased at a lower rate than revenue (4.8%; prior year: 11.9%). Furthermore, the change in the volume of cash and cash equivalents of 10.5 million euros had the effect of increasing total assets (prior year: decrease of 39.2 million euros). This is primarily attributable to the increase in cash flow from operating activities, which is higher than the level of investment in business combinations and the acquisition of equity investments as well as cash outflows from financing activities.

Equity fell by 26.3 million euros (prior year: increase of 44.8 million euros) to 374.9 million euros (prior year: 401.2 million euros). This is largely due to recognising the remeasurement of pension provisions of 175.2 million euros (prior year: 21.8 million euros) in the statement of comprehensive income. However, the recognition of deferred tax assets on the above effect boosted equity by 52.2 million euros (prior year: 6.3 million euros). In addition, group equity was reduced by the transfer of profits totalling 56.3 million euros (prior year: 26.1 million euros) to DEKRA e. V. This was offset by the contributions to the revenue reserves of 65 million euros. Furthermore, changes in currency translation effects increased equity by 6.6 million euros (prior year: decrease of 12.7 million euros). The equity ratio fell from 24.5% in the prior year to 20.7%.

Non-current liabilities rose by 20.7% (prior year: increase of 1.9%) to 954.3 million euros (prior year: 790.6 million euros) largely due to an increase in non-current pension obligations of 173.9 million euros (prior year: increase of 18.6 million euros). In addition to the annual contributions, this increase is above all due to remeasurements on account of the reduction of the discount rate from 3.5% to 2.0%. On the other hand, liabilities to banks were reclassified from non-current to current. Current liabilities rose by 8.5% (prior year: 8.5%) to 481.6 million euros (prior year: 444.0 million euros) for reasons relating to movements around the reporting date as well as due to the increase in headcount and the corresponding liabilities.

Summary Assessment of Financial Position and Performance

The development of the DEKRA Group's financial performance in fiscal year 2014 was excellent on the whole, taking into account the competitive situation as well as the economic situation in France and other European countries. The financial position allows sufficient leeway for the Group to pursue its goals.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

DEKRA expands product testing business in Asia

At the beginning of 2015, DEKRA acquired QuieTek Corporation based in Taipei, Taiwan. The company specialises in the testing of radio and wireless technology as well as electromagnetic compatibility (EMC). It also develops and builds its own EMC test chambers, and its customers include well-known manufacturers of notebooks, tablets, LED TVs, mobile phones and automotive electronics. QuieTek has around 250 employees and operates three laboratories in Taiwan as well as one close to Shanghai, China. This powerful entity means that DEKRA is represented in the global development and production centre for consumer electronics. The acquisition is a further step towards DEKRA positioning itself as a leading global provider of testing services for the electrical and electronics industry.

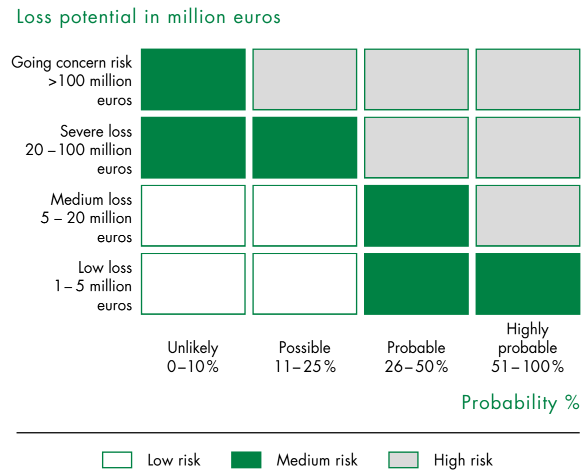
RISK, OPPORTUNITIES AND FORECAST REPORT

Risk Report

Transparent risks

As part of its planning and control process, DEKRA uses an established risk management system in order to systematically identify potential risks and rate the likelihood of their occurrence as high, moderate or low.

QUANTIFICATION OF RISKS



On this basis, the management levels responsible promptly develop countermeasures. The Management Board is regularly informed of defined reporting channels. DEKRA communicates particularly urgent issues at short notice via internal ad hoc announcements. DEKRA's risk management system, which again proved its worth in 2014, is continuously amended 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 very important to DEKRA's success as an expert organisation with global operations. Changes in circumstances may give rise to risks relating to revenue and income. That is why DEKRA always closely monitors its markets and industries.

The Business Unit DEKRA Personnel is particularly susceptible to cyclical developments. This applies to both the employee leasing activities of the Temporary Work service unit as well as training opportunities in the Training & Education service line. In the two business units, revenue and earnings may be limited by fluctuations in orders relating to cyclical developments. DEKRA combats these risks, which it classifies as moderate, by moving into new markets, broadening its portfolio of services and making customised offers. New statutory regulations may lead to higher risks in the Temporary Work service unit. DEKRA is responding to these interventions in the employee leasing markets by building up its business with key accounts and by investing in its position as a quality provider.

The economic outlook also determines customers' willingness to invest in the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial. The risk of orders being curtailed grows with a real or suspected economic uncertainty. This is the case, for example, for the Material Testing & Inspection and Insight service units. DEKRA protects itself against these risks, which it classifies as low, by expanding its service offering and increasing the globalisation of its business.

The Business Unit DEKRA Automotive is exposed to the general regulatory risk for vehicle testing in the EU. This risk is currently deemed to be low. However, the intense competition in the important Vehicle Testing service line poses a moderate risk, as cost increases can only be passed on to the customers to a limited extent. DEKRA lowers this risk by constantly improving productivity based on optimised processes and new technologies.

Business strategy risks

All three business units broadened their base in terms of geography and areas of expertise by means of strategic acquisitions. However, there can be problems or delays with the integration of acquired companies. Budgets may be unrealistic and synergy effects unattainable. These risks are also classified as moderate as is the resulting risk that can arise for the portfolio of services and the Group's general performance on the market. There are also measurement risks for capitalised assets. Such risks are classified as low for the Business Units DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Personnel and moderate for DEKRA Industrial. Overall, DEKRA counters business strategy risks with professional project and integration management.

The regulatory frameworks in other countries may differ to the conditions in Germany and Europe. As a result, the ongoing globalisation of business entails low liability risks and risks to the Group's reputation. That is why DEKRA is constantly working to enhance its risk and compliance management activities. For example, DEKRA constantly adjusts the liability protection offered by insurance policies to local circumstances.

Operating risks

DEKRA relies on accreditations and official permits in order to succeed. The risk that accreditations will not be extended or that they will be amended or abolished is classified as low. DEKRA minimises risks arising from liability for its testing, expertises, certifications and seals with corresponding third-party insurance policies as well as an internal monitoring system to safeguard the quality of services. Targeted committee work to recognise amendments within the legislative and regulatory frameworks and to adapt the services accordingly forms the basis for minimising risks arising from lack of or amended authorisations by authorities.

Personnel risks

In the area of personnel, there is a moderate risk in the form of dependency on individual employees who, with their know-how, play a key role for the success of individual business segments. This risk is minimised, among other things, by the global introduction and implementation of an integrated talent and performance process. Attractive personnel development programmes also help retain know-how and top performers within the Group. Moderate personnel risks can also arise if the Group fails to integrate the employees of acquired businesses, which is why quick and systematic post-merger integration takes top priority. To continue its growth trajectory, it is also important to win ambitious professional and qualified young employees. This is why DEKRA is investing in its employer branding, thereby reducing the low risk of not having the personnel necessary for further expansion.

IT risks

For a company that operates in more than 50 countries, IT security and data protection is of utmost importance. DEKRA limits the moderate risks associated with the reliability and security of its IT security systems by investing in a modern IT infrastructure. DEKRA counters the risk of critical data getting damaged or lost or getting into the hands of unauthorised third parties by constantly monitoring and assessing IT risks as part of its internal control system, risk management and compliance management.

Financial risks

Although there is a risk of defaults and late payments, it is deemed to be low. DEKRA protects itself from defaults by means of active customer and contract management, global key account management and careful creditworthiness checks. By planning ahead and systematically taking preventive measures, DEKRA is also able to reduce interest fluctuation risks. As most of DEKRA's transactions are conducted in euros, the exchange rate risk is low. Finally, we rated the risk of DEKRA being unable to meet its payment obligations arising from financial instruments as of December 31, 2014 as 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 2014 due to general economic and political conditions as well as the systematic continuation of globalisation efforts. However, the risk structure and risk distribution remain stable. The overall risk situation is acceptable in relation to the Group's annual results and operating cash flow.

The sum total of the individual risks does not endanger the ability of DEKRA to continue as a going concern. 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

Safety is a basic necessity for people across the entire globe. This is why demand for corresponding services is not only growing in western industrial nations, but also in the developing and emerging economies. This applies, for example, to work, home and on the road: three aspects of life in which DEKRA is positioned for further growth.

The Business Unit DEKRA Automotive does not just have further growth potential in Germany based on its wide range of services, it also expects further mid-term growth potential primarily in growth regions such as North America and Asia.

The strength of the German industry, for instance in exports, and the continuing dynamic development in the North American and Asian growth markets promise to boost business development in the Business Unit DEKRA Industrial.

Against the background of favourable economic conditions in Germany, demand for qualified specialists and temporary workers could continue to increase, thereby supporting business of the Business Unit DEKRA Personnel.

Strategic opportunities

Since it was founded in 1925, DEKRA's mission pursuant to its articles of incorporation has been to promote safety. The strategic orientation towards this important socio-political issue was strengthened further in the fiscal year 2014. In the coming years, DEKRA will continue to expand its position as a global partner for safety. This strategic and operational focus of the Group presents considerable growth opportunities. Safety pays off – for individuals and society as a whole as well as for DEKRA's customers and so for the Company.

Operating opportunities

Through its strategic acquisitions and globalisation in past years, DEKRA is set for further growth. The fact that the Group is highly diversified in terms of both geography and areas of expertise is expected to lead to considerable business growth, especially abroad. This is the case for the Business Units DEKRA Automotive and DEKRA Industrial in areas such as Vehicle and Plant Testing. The Business Unit DEKRA Personnel is also gradually tapping new foreign markets, such as in the training and education of nursing staff for German clinics and in employee leasing activities.

Forecast Report

Stable development

The economic environment is expected to remain positive in the current year. According to estimates by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global GDP is to increase by 3.5%. The developing and emerging economies are expected to record growth of 4.3%, the industrial nations 2.4%. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects the strongest growth regions to be China (6.8%), India (6.3%) and Nigeria (4.8%) as well as the US (3.6%) and the UK (2.7%). In the euro zone, Spain and Germany are set to record the strongest growth at 2.0% and 1.2%, respectively.

One factor of uncertainty, however, is the development of oil prices. On the one hand, the sharp drop in oil prices is having the effect of an economic stimulus package on the global economy, but on the other it is still open as to how long the reasons behind this fall in prices last. As a result, there could be problems in 2015 if oil prices were to rise again. Further outstanding issues include the effect of future monetary policies in the US and Europe as well as political crises, especially in the Middle East and Ukraine.

Despite these risks, DEKRA expects to continue on its growth path given the positive economic environment. Revenue is expected to increase by between 5% and 8% in fiscal year 2015. This is to be achieved through organic growth and acquisitions in more or less equal measure.

The planning also calls for a slight increase in operating profit. To achieve this, DEKRA will implement measures such as expanding its activities in high-margin business segments, exploiting synergies within and between its business units, and continue to optimise its global structures and processes. Headcount is also expected to continue to rise in line with the revenue growth. By the end of 2015, DEKRA is expected to employ around 37,000 people around the world.

Following a successful fiscal year 2014, the Management Board of DEKRA expects the strategic alignment of the Group to create further impetus for growth.

Stuttgart, 26 March 2015

DEKRA SE
The Management Board

Kölbl, Chairman

Gerdon

Klinke

Mannsperger

Rauh

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONTENTS

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	2014	2013
Revenue	5.1	2,509,849	2,310,918
Decrease/increase in inventories of work in progress		–137	185
Own work capitalised		4,768	3,069
Other operating income	5.2	38,580	32,288
Cost of materials	5.3	–274,971	–252,128
Personnel expenses	5.4	–1,588,120	–1,446,624
Other operating expenses	5.5	–481,156	–454,785
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.6	–60,553	–54,639
Profit/loss from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	5.7	533	773
Interest income	5.7	7,469	5,006
Interest expense	5.7	–31,545	–32,788
Other financial result	5.7	–3,105	994
Financial result	5.7	**–26,648**	**–26,015**
Earnings before taxes		**121,612**	**112,269**
Income taxes	5.8	–39,220	–36,958
Profit for the period	5.9	**82,392**	**75,311**
thereof attributable to owners of DEKRA SE	6.12	81,647	74,447
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	6.13	745	864
Net loss/gain on			
Available-for-sale assets	6.9	1,067	798
Hedging instruments	6.16	1,034	2,555
Deferred taxes recognised in other comprehensive income	5.8	–610	–987
Translation reserve		6,637	–12,689
Items that can be recycled through profit or loss in future		8,128	–10,323
Net loss/gain on			
remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6.14	–175,225	–21,788
deferred taxes recognised in other comprehensive income	5.8	52,247	6,305
Items that will not be recycled through profit or loss in future		–122,978	–15,483
Other comprehensive income		**–114,850**	**–25,806**
Total comprehensive income		**–32,458**	**49,505**
thereof attributable to			
Owners of DEKRA SE		–33,203	48,643
Non-controlling interests		745	862

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

ASSETS IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6.1/6.2	621,457	571,562
Property, plant and equipment	6.3	240,481	221,598
Financial assets accounted for using the equity method	6.4	8,111	7,805
Other non-current financial assets	6.5	99,304	93,715
Other non-current assets	6.6	4,044	3,887
Deferred income tax assets	5.8	125,295	73,300
		1,098,692	**971,867**
Current assets			
Inventories	6.7	7,076	5,783
Trade receivables	6.8	409,459	390,714
Other current financial assets	6.9	181,206	172,086
Other current assets	6.10	21,099	16,816
Current income tax receivables	5.8	13,703	9,484
Cash and cash equivalents	6.11	79,533	69,024
		712,076	**663,907**
Total assets		**1,810,768**	**1,635,774**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	Notes	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Equity			
Issued capital	6.12	25,565	25,565
Capital reserve	6.12	475,529	410,529
Revenue reserves	6.12	104,801	81,005
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6.12	–238,520	–123,670
Total equity of the owner		**367,375**	**393,429**
Non-controlling interests	6.13	7,482	7,787
Total equity		**374,857**	**401,216**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	6.14	618,856	444,929
Other non-current provisions	6.15	16,040	17,434
Non-current financial liabilities	6.16	275,119	282,644
Other non-current liabilities	6.18	4,727	6,768
Deferred income tax liabilities	5.8	39,593	38,782
		954,335	**790,557**
Current liabilities			
Other current provisions	6.15	8,974	7,107
Trade payables	6.17	81,117	75,989
Current financial liabilities	6.16	95,923	83,882
Other current liabilities	6.18	288,409	271,616
Current income tax liabilities	5.8	7,153	5,407
		481,576	**444,001**
Total liabilities		**1,435,911**	**1,234,558**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,810,768**	**1,635,774**

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 2014

IN THOUSAND EUR

	Issued capital	Capital reserve	Revenue reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income: Translation reserve	Available-for-sale assets	Hedging instruments assets	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Equity: Owners	Non-controlling interests	Group equity
As of 31.12.2012	**25,565**	**380,529**	**40,639**	**7,316**	**1,419**	**−6,494**	**−100,107**	**348,867**	**7,525**	**356,392**
Profit and loss transfer agreement/dividend distribution	0	0	−26,097	0	0	0	0	−26,097	−133	**−26,230**
Capital increase	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	**30,000**
Other changes	0	0	−12	0	0	0	0	−12	−38	**−50**
Changes to the consolidated group	0	0	−8,015	0	0	0	0	−8,015	9	**−8,006**
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	43	−438	**−395**
Group profit for the period	0	0	74,447	0	0	0	0	74,447	864	**75,311**
Other comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	−12,689	562	1,804	−15,481	−25,804	−2	**−25,806**
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**74,447**	**−12,689**	**562**	**1,804**	**−15,481**	**48,643**	**862**	**49,505**
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	0	0	−56,339	0	0	0	0	−56,339	−129	**−56,468**
Capital increase	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	0	**65,000**
Other changes	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	58	219	**277**
Changes to the consolidated group	0	0	−319	0	0	0	0	−319	−297	**−616**
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	0	0	−1,251	0	0	0	0	−1,251	−843	**−2,094**
Group profit for the period	0	0	81,647	0	0	0	0	81,647	745	**82,392**
Other comprehensive income for the period	0	0	0	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**

DEKRA SE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

OPERATING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Group profit for the period	82,392	75,311
Depreciation/amortisation/impairment losses/reversals of impairment losses	64,573	55,446
Gain/loss from the disposal of financial and intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	469	–472
Interest income/expenses and dividends	8,631	11,458
Current income taxes	42,483	40,543
Change in non-current provisions	6,334	–17,205
Change in deferred income tax assets/liabilities	–3,263	–3,584
Other non-cash expenses/income	2,037	507
Change in inventories, receivables and other assets	–17,785	–31,744
Change in liabilities and current provisions	7,228	25,274
Profit or loss from associates	-694	–852
Interest received	3,211	3,616
Taxes paid	–46,416	–43,643
Taxes received	97	206
Dividends received	363	1,064
Cash flow from operating activities	**149,660**	**115,925**

INVESTING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Cash paid for investments in		
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	–70,860	–73,909
Financial assets and other assets	–31,008	–106,941
Subsidiaries and other business entities	–46,370	–61,986
Cash received from disposals of		
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2,713	2,986
Financial assets and other assets	61,792	134,645
Cash flow from investing activities	**–83,733**	**–105,205**

FINANCING ACTIVITIES IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Cash received from equity contributions	65,000	30,000
Cash paid to owners and non-controlling interests from profit transfers/dividends	–26,226	–57,954
Cash paid for the acquisition of non-controlling interests	–2,254	–1,674
Cash received/paid in relation to loans to owners	–79,074	5,068
Cash repayments of loans	–19,109	–13,223
Cash received from borrowing	17,210	2,637
Cash repayments of liabilities from finance leases	–521	–543
Interest paid	–13,397	–14,560
Cash flow from financing activities	**–58,371**	**–50,249**

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	7,556	–39,529
Changes in cash and cash equivalents due to exchange rates and changes in the consolidated group	2,953	324
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	69,024	108,229
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**79,533**	**69,024**

DEKRA SE
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

1 General Comments

1.1 Commercial register and purpose of the Company

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, 2014 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, 2014 on March 26, 2015 and presented them to the Supervisory Board for review and approval.

1.2 Group affiliation

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].

The new or revised standards that were subject to mandatory adoption or voluntarily adopted for the first time in the fiscal year 2014 in accordance with the respective transitional provisions are presented below. None of these were adopted on a voluntary basis.

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:	
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; January 1, 2014	IFRS 10 introduces a uniform concept of control to be used in determining which entities should be included in the consolidated financial statements. IFRS 10 replaces IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" for the consolidated financial statements and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) 12 "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities". As of January 1, 2014, there are no changes to the entities included in the consolidated financial statements and therefore no effect on the financial position and performance of the Group as the application of IFRS 10 does not lead to any changes in the basis of consolidation.
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements; January 1, 2014	IFRS 11 governs the financial reporting by parties to a joint arrangement. It replaces IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC 13 "Jointly controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers". IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. As there were no joint ventures or joint operations as of the reporting date and during the reporting period, the introduction of the standard did not have any effect on the financial position and performance of the Group.
IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities; January 1, 2014	IFRS 12 governs the disclosures required for reporting on the interests held by the reporting entity in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates, and structured entities and results in extended disclosure requirements. This replaces the disclosure requirements previously contained in a number of standards (IAS 27, IAS 28 and IAS 31). This does not have any significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 – Transition Disclosures; January 1, 2014	These define the date of first-time adoption and the applicable version of IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" when applying IFRS 10 retrospectively. They also provide for exemptions in IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. The amendments do not have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 – Investment Entities; January 1, 2014	This does not have any effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements; January 1, 2014	This does not have any effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures; January 1, 2014	This standard was renamed "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". The amended IAS 28 now incorporates SIC 13 "Jointly controlled Entities — Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers" and clarifies other issues as well. The amendments do not have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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:	
Amendment to IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities; January 1, 2014	The amendment is aimed at eliminating existing inconsistencies by supplementing the application guidelines. However, the existing rules on offsetting financial instruments will be retained. The amendment also defines additional disclosures. This does not have any significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets; January 1, 2014	The amendment is intended to eliminate undesired repercussions of the disclosure requirements resulting from the introduction of IFRS 13. The amendment also requires disclosures on the recoverable amount for assets or cash-generating units on which an impairment loss was recognized or reversed in the reporting period. This does not have any effects on the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 39 – Financial Instruments "Recognition and Measurement" regarding novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting; January 1, 2014	Extensive regulatory changes were introduced to improve the transparency and regulatory oversight of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. Companies must therefore transfer derivatives to central counterparties to avoid any risks of default (novation). Previously, pursuant to IAS 39, accounting for derivatives as a hedging instrument had to be ended if the original derivative no longer existed. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) added a simplification to IAS 39, according to which the hedge accounting does not have to be ended if the novation of a hedging instrument with a central counterparty satisfies certain criteria. The DEKRA Group holds OTC derivatives in the fiscal year. However, due to various exemptions, the amendment does not have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPLANATION AND ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
Endorsed by the EU – voluntary first-time adoption possible as of December 31, 2014: The Group has not yet applied the following amendments:	
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. The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 17, 2014. No or no significant consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2011 – 2013 Cycle); July 1, 2014	The Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 – 2013 Cycle relate to an omnibus of standards published in December 2013 and containing amendments to the following IFRSs: **IFRS 1** First-time Adoption of IFRSs, **IFRS 3** Business Combinations, **IFRS 13** Fair Value Measurement, **IAS 40** Investment property. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014. No or no significant consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits; July 1, 2014	The amendment regulates the recognition of contributions by employees or third parties to a defined benefit pension plan as a reduction in service cost provided that these reflect the service rendered in the reporting period. The amended standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. No or no significant consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2010 – 2012 Cycle); Various	The amendments contained in the improvements project of the 2010 – 2012 cycles are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014, and are not expected to have any effects, or no significant effects, on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The amendments concern: **IFRS 2** Share-Based Payment, **IFRS 3** Business Combinations, **IFRS 8** Operating Segments, **IFRS 13** Fair Value Measurement, **IAS 16** Property, Plant and Equipment, **IAS 38** Intangible Assets.

The IASB and the IFRS IC have issued the standards, interpretations and amendments listed below that were not yet mandatory and some of which had not been endorsed by the EU as of December 31, 2014. There are no plans to early adopt these new pronouncements. Unless stated otherwise, the Group does not currently expect the adoption of these standards and interpretations to have a significant impact on the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPLANATION AND ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
No EU endorsement:	
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; January 1, 2018	IFRS 9 regulates the classification and measurement of financial assets. The IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 on July 24, 2014. 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 effects on the consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.
Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 und IAS 28 – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception; January 1, 2016	No consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IFRS 10 und IAS 28 – Sale of Assets by an Investor or Contribution to their Associate or Joint Venture; January 1, 2016	No consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IFRS 11 – Acquisition of Shares in a Joint Operation; January 1, 2016	The publication from May 6, 2014 clarifies that both the first-time acquisition as well as the acquisition of further interests in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business are to be accounted for by applying the accounting principles on business combinations in IFRS 3, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11. It also clarifies that the acquirer must disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The amendments are not expected to have any effect on the consolidated financial statements.
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts; January 1, 2016	No consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD/INTERPRETATION; EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPLANATION AND ANTICIPATED IMPACT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEKRA SE
No EU endorsement:	
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers; January 1, 2017	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 with a five-step model. The standard also contains a number of other rules on details and expands the required disclosures in the notes. The new standard will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The 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.
Amendment to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements; January 1, 2016	In the amendments from December 18, 2014, the IASB clarifies the definition of materiality in IAS 1. In addition, they clarify sub-classifications of items of the statement of financial position and the statement of comprehensive income, the presentation of subtotals and requirements regarding the structure of the notes. Furthermore, requirements regarding the presentation of significant accounting policies as an integral part of the disclosures in the notes were revoked. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The effect on the consolidated financial statements is currently being assessed.
Amendment to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation; January 1, 2016	No consequences are expected for the consolidated financial statements.
Amendment to IAS 27 – Equity-Method in Separate Financial Statements; January 1, 2016	The amendment again permits the equity method as an accounting option for shares in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the separate financial statements of an investor. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The amendments do not have any consequences for the consolidated financial statements as they regulate the accounting for separate financial statements.
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2012 – 2014 Cycle); January 1, 2016	In September 2014, the IASB issued the final omnibus of changes to existing IFRSs in the course of its annual improvements project. The annual improvements project included minor amendments or clarifications. These amendments concern the standards listed below and will not have no effects, or no significant effects, on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. **IFRS 5** Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, **IFRS 7** Financial Instruments: Disclosures with subsequent amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, **IAS 19** Employee Benefits, **IAS 34** Interim Financial Reporting.

3 Accounting Policies

The consolidated 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.

3.1 Principles of consolidation

All companies over which the Group's ultimate parent exercises 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 direct or indirect control of the subsidiary.

There were no joint ventures or joint operations as of the reporting date or during the reporting period which would have had to be consolidated using the equity method.

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. In the consolidated financial statements of DEKRA SE, a total of two German (prior year: two) companies were consolidated using the equity method. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Thereafter, the entities are included in the consolidated financial statements by way of full consolidation.

Financial assets accounted for using the equity method are recognised at cost as of the date of acquisition. 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 in accordance with the equity method. The principles of purchase price allocation for full consolidation apply in the same way to the initial measurement of investments in associates. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognised separately, it is not tested for impairment separately in accordance with the requirements for goodwill impairment testing under IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets). Instead, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Non-controlling interests in the total comprehensive income and equity of subsidiaries are presented separately under equity in the statement of comprehensive income. If there were negative non-controlling interests in entities that were not settled and for which IAS 27 (old version) in conjunction with IFRS 3 (old version) was applicable, no negative non-controlling interests are reported. Upon acquisition of additional shares of subsidiaries, the difference between the cost of these shares and the non-controlling interests previously recognised in the Group for these shares is reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

The consolidated group included DEKRA SE and the other entities listed in "Other Disclosures" accordingly as of December 31, 2014.

The financial statements of the individual subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014 in accordance with the statutory requirements using the uniform accounting policies stipulated by DEKRA SE. Overall, in addition to DEKRA SE, Stuttgart, 26 German (prior year: 25) and 135 foreign (prior year: 129) entities are included. The inclusion of subsidiaries and associates that were immaterial in the past results in effects that 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 on which control is acquired (IFRS 3). The portion of the purchase price paid in expectation of future positive cash flows from the acquisition that cannot be allocated to identified or identifiable assets in the full remeasurement is recognised as goodwill. For the measurement of non-controlling interests, IFRS 3 provides for an option between the purchased goodwill method and the full goodwill method, in which the entire goodwill on the acquired entity is recognised, including that part attributable to non-controlling interests. This option can be exercised for every business combination. DEKRA determines the method to be used to recognise the goodwill for each individual business combination. So far the Group has solely applied the purchased goodwill method to business combinations. Costs incurred in the course of the business combination are recognised in profit or loss.

In the course of business combinations, call and put options are sometimes agreed with non-controlling interests with respect to those interests. The obligations arising from such agreements are recognised as a financial liability in accordance with IAS 32 at the present value of the estimated consideration. Changes in the present value of the estimated consideration are recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods. The acquiree is included in the consolidated financial statements in full and no non-controlling interests are presented.

If, in a business combination, arrangements are made concerning contingent consideration, such obligation is included in the consideration at fair value upon acquisition and recognised as a financial liability. Changes in subsequent periods in the fair value of the consideration recognised as a liability are recognised through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39.

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. Since this date, goodwill has no longer been amortised. Instead, pursuant to IAS 36, it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are indications that it is impaired, and impairment losses are recognised where necessary.

All intragroup transactions between the consolidated entities were eliminated. Effects of consolidation on income taxes are accounted for by recognising deferred taxes.

Currency translation

DEKRA SE's main functional and presentation currency is the euro. The concept of a functional currency is applied when translating financial statements of consolidated entities prepared in foreign currencies into euros. Because the group entities run their own operations independently, they are accounted for as foreign operations within the meaning of IAS 21, and the functional currency is the local currency. When using this method, assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate, equity amounts at historical rates, and expenses and income at the annual average rate. The resulting difference is reported and presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Transactions in foreign currencies are disclosed at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate as of the reporting date. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss and reported in the statement of comprehensive income under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses" as well as in the financial result to the extent that they relate to financial instruments. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the historical rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

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

1 EURO =	RATE AS OF REPORTING DATE		ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	2014	2013
Brazilian real (BRL)	3,2207	3,2576	3,1228	2,8669
Czech koruna (CZK)	27,735	27,427	27,5358	25,9872
Chinese renminbi (CNY)	7,5358	8,3491	8,1883	8,1655
Danish krone (DKK)	7,4453	7,4593	7,4549	7,4577
Pound sterling (GBP)	0,7789	0,8337	0,8064	0,8493
Croatian kuna (HRK)	7,658	7,6265	7,6346	7,5791
Hungarian forint (HUF)	315,5400	297,0400	308,7067	296,9408
Moroccan dirham (MAD)	10,9957	11,2216	11,2684	11,2732
New Zealand dollar (NZD)	1,5525	1,6762	1,5999	1,6202
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)	9,417	10,6933	10,3052	10,3018
Polish zloty (PLN)	4,2732	4,1543	4,1845	4,1971
Swedish krona (SEK)	9,393	8,8591	9,0969	8,6505
US dollar (USD)	1,2141	1,3791	1,3288	1,3282
South African rand (ZAR)	14,0353	14,5660	14,4065	12,8308
Australian dollar (AUD)	1,4829	1,5423	1,4724	1,377

3.2 Significant accounting policies

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, that being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity. Acquisition-related costs incurred in the course of business combinations are expensed.

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 and incidental cost. The useful lives of all intangible assets are classified as finite. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives, which are between three and eight years. Useful lives of trademarks or customer relationships of ten to 15 years are used for purchase price allocations. 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 or development costs 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 on the item of property, plant and equipment.

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. Borrowing costs are capitalised when the requirements of a qualifying asset are met. Maintenance expenses are recognised in the income statement. Forecast maintenance expenses are capitalised as cost or subsequent costs if the capitalisation requirements are met.

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 over the estimated useful life of the leased asset. The payment obligation is recognised at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of all future lease payments. In this way, the lease payments are distributed over interest expenses and changes in the liability in such a way as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining liability. Interest expenses are recognised immediately through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

Lease payments for operating leases are recognised in 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 only capitalised 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.

Financial assets

In addition to trade receivables and payables as well as securities, financial assets primarily include shares in subsidiaries, included at amortised cost for reasons of materiality. In addition, they comprise the financial instruments described below, as well as investments in entities, which are measured at fair value if market values are available, and otherwise at amortised cost. The loans to non-consolidated subsidiaries and investees also included are likewise measured at amortised cost. The financial instruments are reported on the settlement date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Pursuant to IAS 39, financial instruments 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, excluding transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at fair value. This corresponds to the amount that could be recovered if the assets were traded under current market conditions. This generally means the market price, if the financial asset is traded on an active market. All changes in value in this category are recognised in profit or loss.

The DEKRA Group only classifies derivatives in this category that do not constitute a hedging relationship.

Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted on an active market.

They are initially recognised at cost plus 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 always recognised in profit or loss.

The DEKRA Group uses this category for some of its financial assets.

Held-to-maturity investments
Only financial assets that the Company intends to hold, and can hold, to maturity may be assigned to this category. 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 in profit or loss.

The DEKRA Group does not use this category.

Available-for-sale assets at fair value not through profit or loss
All other financial assets are classified as available-for-sale.

They are initially recognised at cost plus transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at fair value. However, changes in values are not recognised through profit or loss, but rather are reported as other comprehensive income under the available-for-sale reserve until the item is disposed of or the impairment loss reversed. If the fair values are lower than the cost and if there is objective evidence of impairment, permanent or significant impairment is assumed, which is recognised in profit or loss. All information available, such as market conditions and market prices, asset-specific factors as well as the duration and extent of the decline in value below cost are taken into account when assessing the potential impairment losses.

The DEKRA Group uses this category for some of its financial assets.

IAS 39 provides for two categories for financial liabilities:

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. Derivatives used as hedging instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity. Liabilities are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation and this amount can be reliably measured. The liabilities are stated at amortised cost. 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 in profit or loss. When the hedged transaction occurs, the effective portion is also recognised in profit or loss. For further information, we refer to the comments on financial management "Financial instruments and hedging activities".

Inventories
The merchandise recognised under inventories is 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 estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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. Bad debt allowances 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.

The item also includes time deposits with a term of more than three months, recognised at nominal value.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances and short-term deposits.

Deferred taxes and income taxes
Deferred taxes are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the tax accounts and the IFRS 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. Changes to tax rates adopted by the reporting date are taken into account when calculating deferred 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 using the liability method in accordance with IAS 12 (revised 2000) for temporary differences between the tax accounts and the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply for the period of reversal of the difference.

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. If the recoverable amount of the asset 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. This does not apply to acquired goodwill.

Impairment tests must also be carried out at each reporting date for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet available for use. However, the test can be carried out at any time during the year. Because goodwill and other intangible assets cannot be sold independently and cannot generate cash flows independently of other assets, impairment tests can only be carried out in connection with the related cash-generating unit.

The cash-generating units 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, which generate cash flows largely independently. This is due to single management, shared customer service, uniform product policy and a joint advertising strategy, as well as joint monitoring and management at business unit level.

In the annual impairment test, the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is compared with the higher of its net disposal proceeds and its value in use (present value of future cash flows). The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit includes the carrying amount of 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 in 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 unit in the reporting period.

Non-current assets held for sale
The DEKRA Group had no non-current assets held for sale as of December 31, 2014.

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. This method primarily takes into account the relevant long-term capital market interest rate and current assumptions about future increases in salaries and pensions, in addition to biometric bases of calculation.

In June 2011 the IASB issued changes to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", which were endorsed by the EU in June 2012. The revised standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The DEKRA Group elected to early adopt the revised standard in 2012 and applied IAS 19 (2011) with retroactive effect as of January 1, 2011.

The changes arising from the revised standard for the DEKRA Group related to provisions for pensions and similar obligations, other non-current provisions as well as related deferred taxes and equity. As a result of the removal of the corridor method, actuarial gains and losses as well as past service cost are recognised immediately for provisions for pensions, and the statement of financial position therefore always presents the full obligation at each reporting date. With regard to other non-current provisions, the changes in accounting policy affect the top-up amounts for German phased retirement obligations. Top-up amounts are no longer added in one sum, but are replaced by an obligation that is accrued over the entire working period.

Since the removal of the corridor method, the recognised provision corresponds to the full amount of the obligation. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in their entirety under 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. There is no delayed recognition option.

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.

Pension commitments are determined taking into account the biometric data in accordance with recognised mortality tables. 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 obligations result 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 is posted as income when the service is rendered. Services are recognised according to their percentage of completion, if the requirements pursuant to IAS 18.20 et seq. are met. The percentage of completion is determined in accordance with the cost-to-cost method.

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 directly in profit or loss as of the date the subsidised expenses are incurred, unless they relate to subsidies for an asset. Government grants are disclosed gross 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 uniform group-wide 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 used. Even if the estimates should change, we currently expect the recoverable amount 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 commitments and the pension costs of the subsequent year are determined based on actuarial parameters. Increasing the discount rate by 0.5% would result in a decrease in pension obligations of 7.1%, i.e., approximately 64 million euros. Reducing the discount rate by 0.5% would result in an increase in pension obligations of 8.0%, i.e., approximately 73 million euros. For further explanations, we refer to note 6.14.

In some business combinations, contingent consideration has been arranged or the seller has been granted a put option for non-controlling interests. The related 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 consideration. 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 the 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 in profit or loss, depending on how they were initially recognised.

4 Business Combinations

Presentation of significant business combinations in the fiscal year

TTL Ltd. UK
Effective as of January 31, 2014, DEKRA Expert Ltd., London, UK, acquired 80% of the shares in Spearhead Communication Limited, Stokenchurch, UK, as well as in its subsidiary TTL Automotive Ltd. The purchase price amounted to 8.8 million euros.

A put/call option was agreed on for the remaining shares. The exercise period for the call option begins on the day after January 1, 2015. The exercise period for the put option begins on the day after May 1, 2016. In accordance with IAS 32, the resulting obligation was recognised at the present value of the estimated purchase price of 5.9 million euros.

Changes in the present value of the estimated consideration are recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods. The acquiree is included in the consolidated financial statements in full and no non-controlling interests are presented. For the range of potential contingent consideration, we refer to note 10.

The acquired net assets amounted to 2.8 million euros. As of the date of acquisition, the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities amounted to 5.0 million euros and 2.2 million euros respectively.

An amount of 0.1 million euros in assets relates to property, plant and equipment, while an amount of 2.1 million euros relates to cash, 2.3 million euros to trade receivables, and 0.5 million euros to other assets.

All liabilities are current. The carrying amount of the receivables corresponds to the fair value.

In the course of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets (customer list) of 3.2 million euros and deferred taxes of 0.6 million euros were recognised. The resulting goodwill on the acquisition date amounted to 9.3 million euros. In addition to synergy effects, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how.

The purchase price for this business combination was paid in cash. Directly allocable incidental costs of 0.1 million euros were incurred in the transaction, which were recognised in other operating expenses.

Spearhead Communication Limited, Stokenchurch, UK, and its subsidiary were included in the consolidated financial statements of DEKRA SE, Stuttgart, in the current fiscal year with revenue of 13.1 million euros, with effect as of January 1, 2014. Without considering depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets recognised in the course of the purchase price allocation, the acquiree contributed of 1.7 million euros to earnings before taxes.

The transaction was carried out mainly in order to strategically expand the Automotive Solutions service unit in connection with the automotive consulting business. Accordingly, the company was allocated to the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive.

DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S.
Effective as of September 30, 2014, DEKRA Automotive S.A., Paris, France, acquired the assets of DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S. (formerly REUNION CONTROLE SARL, DELTA CONTROL SARL, EURO CONTROLE SARL, OCEAN CONTROLE SARL, GENERAL CONTROLE SARL and BOURBON CONTROLE SARL), Trappes, France.

The purchase price amounted to 9.7 million euros, with acquired net assets of 0.8 million euros.

The carrying amounts of the acquired assets, amounting to 0.8 million euros, are attributable in full to property, plant and equipment.

In the course of the purchase price allocation, intangible assets (customer list and brand) of 2.6 million euros and deferred taxes of 0.9 million euros were recognised. The goodwill arising from the purchase price allocation amounted to 7.2 million euros. In addition to synergy effects, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how.

The purchase price for this acquisition was paid in cash. Directly allocable incidental costs of 0.1 million euros were incurred in the transaction, which were recognised in other operating expenses.

The acquisition contributed 1.2 million euros to group revenue and -0.2 million euros to the Group's earnings before taxes in the current fiscal year.

Due to the asset deal, it is not possible to determine the effects of inclusion for the entire year.

The transaction was carried out mainly in order to further expand the Group's global market position in the automotive testing business. Accordingly, the company was allocated to the Business Unit DEKRA Automotive.

Visatec GmbH

Effective as of July 30, 2014, DEKRA Inspection Services GmbH, Stuttgart, acquired 100% of the shares in Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH, Sulzberg. The purchase price amounted to 5.2 million euros, with acquired net assets of 1.8 million euros.

As of the date of acquisition, the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities amounted to 2.4 million euros and 0.6 million euros respectively.

An earn-out agreement was entered into dependent on the entity reaching certain earnings targets.

An amount of 0.2 million euros in assets relates to property, plant and equipment, while an amount of 0.4 million euros relates to cash, 0.6 million euros to trade receivables, and 1.2 million euros to other assets.

An amount of 0.2 million euros in liabilities is non-current, while an amount of 0.4 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) of 1.4 million euros and deferred taxes of 0.4 million euros were recognised. The goodwill arising from the purchase price allocation amounted to 2.4 million euros. In addition to synergy effects, the goodwill arising includes intangible assets that cannot be measured separately from goodwill such as the permanent workforce and know-how.

The purchase price for this acquisition was paid in cash. Directly allocable incidental costs of 0.02 million euros were incurred in the transaction, which were recognised in other operating expenses.

The acquisition contributed 1.4 million euros to group revenue and 0.1 million euros to the Group's earnings before taxes in the current fiscal year.

Taking into account the inclusion of the Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH for the entire year, this would have contributed 3.4 million euros to group revenue and 0.5 million euros to the Group's earnings before taxes.

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

Other business combinations

In addition, further companies with purchase prices totalling 19.1 million euros and the resulting goodwill totalling 9.9 million euros were acquired: Van Kouterik & Partners B.V., Veenendaal, Netherlands (3.9 million euros, 2.3 million euros), COMEQUAL MANAGEMENT S.A.S., Paris, France (4.5 million euros, 3.0 million euros), Plurel B.V., Utrecht, Netherlands (4.1 million euros, 2.2 million euros), Satura Personaldienstleistungen GmbH, Ludwigsburg (2.7 million euros, 1.2 million euros), as well as ZAP – Zeitarbeit, Arbeitsvermittlung und Projektmanagement GmbH, Eberswalde (3.9 million euros, 1.2 million euros).

The acquired net assets amounted to 5.2 million euros. As of the date of acquisition, the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities amounted to 15.3 million euros and 10.1 million euros respectively.

An amount of 0.5 million euros in assets relates to property, plant and equipment, while an amount of 5.3 million euros relates to cash, 8.8 million euros to trade receivables, and 0.7 million euros to other assets.

An amount of 0.1 million euros in liabilities is non-current, while an amount of 10.0 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) of 5.2 million euros and deferred taxes of 1.2 million euros were recognised.

Satura Personaldienstleistungen GmbH and ZAP – Zeitarbeit, Arbeitsvermittlung und Projektmanagement GmbH, were merged into DEKRA Arbeit GmbH, Stuttgart in 2014.

Due to the mergers with other group entities, it is no longer possible to determine the contribution of the acquirees to the Group's revenue and earnings.

Taken together, the other business combinations in 2014 were immaterial.

Presentation of significant business combinations in the prior year

In 2013, the significant business combinations were the acquisitions of 100% of the shares in the RAR Investments Pty Ltd., Melbourne, Australia, of 100% in the shares of the Raysonics Group, Vereeniging, South Africa, and of 60% of the shares in the Vehicle Testing Group Ltd. (VTG), Wellington, New Zealand, for a total purchase price of 40.1 million euros. A put-call-option expiring on December 31, 2016 was agreed on for the remaining shares in Vehicle Testing Group Ltd. (VTG) and its subsidiary Vehicle Testing New Zealand Ltd. (VTNZ). In accordance with IAS 32, the resulting obligation was recognised at the present value of the estimated purchase price of 15.1 million euros. These acquisitions resulted in goodwill totalling 40.3 million euros.

RAR Investments Pty Ltd. was included in the consolidated financial statements from January 1, 2013. RAR Investments Pty Ltd. contributed 4.2 million euros (prior year: 2.6 million euros) to group revenue in 2014.

The Raysonics Group was included in the consolidated financial statements from June 30, 2013. The Raysonics Group contributed 17.8 million euros (prior year: 10.8 million euros) to group revenue in 2014.

The Vehicle Testing Group Ltd. was included in the consolidated financial statements from September 30, 2013. The Vehicle Testing Group Ltd. contributed 59.4 million euros (prior year: 15.4 million euros) to group revenue in 2014.

Significant business combinations after the reporting date

Effective as of February 16, 2015, the group acquired QuieTek Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan, and now holds 100% of the shares in a provider of testing services for electronics products and components. The provisional purchase price amounts to approximately 23.7 million euros. A final purchase price calculation was not yet available as of the reporting date.

A purchase price allocation has not been performed yet.

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 in profit or loss. Non-owner-based transactions reported as other comprehensive income are presented after the income statement (one statement approach).

5.1 Revenue

Within the business units, revenue is broken down by services that exist internationally throughout the Group. The revenue results from ordinary activities.

Revenue also includes income from unbilled service contracts as of year-end of 29,279 thousand euros (prior year: 28,184 thousand euros), which are recognised according to their percentage of completion.

Revenue by service line

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Vehicle Inspection	808,281	741,301
Expertise	277,144	285,947
Automotive Solutions[1]	139,066	116,756[2]
Homologation & Type Approvals	25,606	26,453
Claims Services	38,871	33,683
Other Automotive income	38,749	32,752
Automotive Services	**1,327,717**	**1,236,892**
Industrial & Construction Inspection	348,847	336,503
Material Testing & Inspection	133,486	127,121
Product Testing & Certification	84,393	77,381
Business Assurance	66,516	58,547[2]
Insight	65,951	58,264[2]
Other Industrial income	3,009	4,857[2]
Industrial Services	**702,202**	**662,673**
Training & Education	160,454	155,431
Temporary Work	295,904	234,895
Personnel Services	**456,358**	**390,326**
Other	**23,572**	**21,027**
	2,509,849	**2,310,918**

[1] Prior year: Used Car Managemnt
[2] The prior-year figures of the services have been restated due to changes in the allocation. The adjustments do not have any impact on the CGE.

Of the total revenue, 1,565.9 million euros (prior year: 1,474.6 million euros) relates to Germany, 354.3 million euros (prior year: 349.1 million euros) to France and 589.6 million euros (prior year: 487.2 million euros) to other countries.

5.2 Other operating income

Other operating income of 38.6 million euros (prior year: 32.3 million euros) chiefly includes current income of 29.6 million euros (prior year: 26.3 million euros). This includes reimbursements of purchase prices from acquisitions in prior years of 6.2 million euros as well as reintegration and wage subsidies totalling 3.8 million euros (prior year 4.0 million euros). Furthermore, the item includes income from the disposal of non-current assets of 1.6 million euros (prior year: 2.0 million euros). Other operating income also includes exchange gains of 0.3 million euros (prior year: 0.3 million euros).

5.3 Cost of materials

Cost of materials breaks down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Cost of purchased services	249,222	227,920
Cost of purchased merchandise	25,749	24,208
	274,971	**252,128**

5.4 Personnel expenses

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Wages and salaries	1,315,561	1,191,261
Social security costs (excl. pension insurance premiums)	170,485	160,917
Pension costs	102,074	94,446
	1,588,120	**1,446,624**

Pension costs also include employer contributions to the statutory pension insurance fund of 75.2 million euros (prior year: 67.7 million euros). The majority of group employees are salaried employees.

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

ANNUAL AVERAGE	2014	2013
Business Unit DEKRA Automotive	14,280	12,757
Business Unit DEKRA Industrial	6,441	6,368
Business Unit DEKRA Personnel	10,407	9,164
DEKRA SE/Regional central units	570	477
	31,698	**28,766**

5.5 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses of 481.2 million euros (prior year: 454.8 million euros) chiefly include rent and rent incidentals of 110.4 million euros (prior year: 106.5 million euros), travel expenses of 86.8 million euros (prior year: 82.6 million euros), administrative expenses of 84.7 million euros (prior year: 78.9 million euros), IT costs of 42.2 million euros (prior year: 35.7 million euros) and vehicle costs of 39.4 million euros (prior year: 39.2 million euros). Other operating expenses contain exchange differences of 0.6 million euros (prior year: 0.9 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	2014	2013
Investment result from financial assets accounted for using the equity method	**533**	**773**
Other investment result	362	1,084
Expenses from investments and shares in affiliates	–3,525	–1,029
Result from securities	38	930
Result from loans	20	9
Other financial result	**–3,105**	**994**
Interest income	7,469	5,006
Interest expense	–31,545	–32,788
thereof other interest expenses	–16,462	–17,527
thereof net lending from German phased retirement scheme obligations	–72	47
thereof net lending from pension provisions	–15,011	–15,308
Interest result	**–24,076**	**–27,782**
Financial result	**–26,648**	**–26,015**

The investment result from companies accounted for using the equity method of 533 thousand euros (prior year: 773 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 investment 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.

The interest income primarily relates to interest income from time deposits of 3,430 thousand euros (prior year: 3,553 thousand euros) and from securities held for sale of 964 thousand euros (prior year: 1,264 thousand euros). Moreover, in the fiscal year this includes income of 2,663 thousand euros from the reduction of liabilities resulting from put and call options in connection with subsidiaries acquired in prior years. Measurements in foreign currencies had an effect of 480 thousand euros (prior year: 110 thousand euros) on interest income.

Other interest expenses of 16,462 thousand euros (prior year: 17,527 thousand euros) chiefly stem from short-term and long-term loans as well as from the unwinding of the discount on other provisions and liabilities of 367 thousand euros. Moreover, interest expenses from interest derivatives amount to 2,446 thousand euros (prior year: 2,761 thousand euros), and expenses from exchange rate losses come to 2,511 thousand euros (prior year: 2,472 thousand euros).

Net lending from pension provisions results from interest expenses arising from pension obligations of 24,085 thousand euros (prior year: 24,239 thousand euros) and the expected return on plan assets of 9,074 thousand euros (prior year: 8,930 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 22.7 million euros (prior year: 24.2 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	2014	2013
Current taxes	42,483	40,543
Deferred taxes		
Temporary differences	–1,862	–3,443
Unused tax losses	–1,401	–142
	39,220	**36,958**

Current taxes contain tax income of 180 thousand euros (prior year: 805 thousand euros) relating to other periods.

As of the reporting date, the DEKRA Group disclosed 11,575 thousand euros in total of unused tax losses (prior year: 6,891 thousand euros), which resulted in deferred tax assets of 3,684 thousand euros (prior year: 2,137 thousand euros). 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 meantime.

The deferred taxes as of December 31, 2014 break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	
	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Non-current assets	5,701	5,189	41,495	41,132
Current assets	2,995	1,724	1,901	3,655
Non-current liabilities				
Pension provisions	119,294	67,099	1,191	450
Other non-current liabilities	2,390	3,099	5,010	2,800
Current liabilities	2,385	3,278	1,150	–29
Deferred taxes on temporary measurement differences	**132,765**	**80,389**	**50,747**	**48,008**
Deferred taxes on unused tax losses	3,684	2,137	0	0
Total deferred taxes	**136,449**	**82,526**	**50,747**	**48,008**
Offsetting at tax group	–11,154	–9,226	–11,154	–9,226
Disclosure	**125,295**	**73,300**	**39,593**	**38,782**

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	2014	2013
Consolidated earnings before tax	121,612	112,269
Expected tax expense (30.525%)	37,122	34,270
Losses for which no deferred taxes were recognised	881	1,928
Differences from foreign tax rates	829	1,308
Tax-free income	–4,775	–2,871
Non-deductible expenses	4,613	2,857
Tax items relating to other periods	180	-805
Other tax effects	370	271
Effective tax expense	**39,220**	**36,958**

Deferred income tax assets
The Group has unused tax losses that can be carried forward indefinitely of 19,447 thousand euros (prior year: 16,165 thousand euros), for which no deferred taxes were recognised, since it is not yet sufficiently probable that they will be usable for tax purposes.

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

Of the change in deferred taxes, an amount of 51,637 thousand euros (prior year: 5,318 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.

Deferred income tax liabilities and current income tax liabilities

Tax liabilities arise mainly from deferred tax liabilities as well as from effective tax obligations. 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 in profit or loss, which resulted in deferred tax assets or liabilities, are presented in the table above. In the first-time consolidations, deferred taxes of 3.2 million euros were recognised.

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 82.4 million euros (prior year: 75.3 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 – 175.2 million euros (prior year: – 21.8 million euros). This effect and the related deferred taxes of 52.2 million euros (prior year: 6.3 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 1.0 million euros (prior year: 2.6 million euros) and available-for-sale securities of 1.1 million euros (prior year: 0.8 million euros). It is possible that these items will be recycled through profit and loss in future together with the associated deferred taxes by an amount of – 0.3 million euros (prior year: – 1.0 million euros) and – 0.3 million euros (prior year: – 0.2 million euros) respectively.

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 6.6 million euros (prior year: – 12.7 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, the South African rand and the Swedish krona. 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". Internally generated intangible assets of 754 thousand euros (prior year: 1,843 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 01.01.2013	**388,105**	**84,016**	**158,733**	**10,865**	**10,974**	**652,693**
Exchange difference on opening balance	–7,087	–53	–3,055	–171	0	**–10,366**
Exchange difference in current year	–3,112	–13	–204	19	0	**–3,310**
Additions	1,158	6,149	1,180	1,843	6,380	**16,710**
Additions to the consolidated group	50,052	39	13,416	0	4	**63,511**
Disposals	–146	–117	–23	–258	–87	**–631**
Reclassifications	1	3,561	8	775	–4,345	**0**
Subsequent recognition	0	687	0	0	0	**687**
As of 31.12.2013/01.01.2014	**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	**468,637**	**105,935**	**185,534**	**14,752**	**19,733**	**794,591**
Amortisation and impairment losses as of 01.01.2013	**0**	**–73,162**	**–48,509**	**–4,809**	**0**	**–126,480**
Exchange difference on opening balance	0	33	1,015	79	0	**1,127**
Exchange difference in current year	0	6	236	28	0	**270**
Additions	0	–4,282	–15,396	–2,816	0	**–22,494**
Disposals	0	39	–7	44	0	**76**
Reclassifications	0	5	–3	–2	0	**0**
Subsequent recognition	0	–231	0	0	0	**–231**
As of 31.12.2013/01.01.2014	**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	**0**	**–82,966**	**–80,114**	**–10,054**	**0**	**–173,134**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2014	**468,637**	**22,969**	**105,420**	**4,698**	**19,733**	**621,457**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2013	**428,971**	**16,677**	**107,391**	**5,597**	**12,926**	**571,562**
Carrying amount as of 01.01.2013	**388,105**	**10,854**	**110,224**	**6,056**	**10,974**	**526,213**

6.2 Goodwill

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

Of the goodwill, 167 million euros (prior year: 134 million euros) relate to DEKRA Automotive, 264 million euros (prior year: 259 million euros) to DEKRA Industrial and 38 million euros (prior year: 36 million euros) to DEKRA Personnel.

Of the additions of 36.1 million euros to goodwill, the largest share of 30.0 million euros is attributable to the 2014 business combinations, while amounts of 3.1 million euros and 3.0 million euros are attributable to the inclusion of previously immaterial entities in the consolidated group and asset deals, respectively. Goodwill also increased by 3.8 million euros due to currency translation differences.

The recoverable amount of the 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 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 5.86% (prior year: 6.56%) and for DEKRA Personnel of 9.05% (prior year: 10.50%).

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 01.01.2013	**122,589**	**119,188**	**168,285**	**7,470**	**417,532**
Exchange difference on opening balance	–1,003	–860	–297	–21	**–2,181**
Exchange difference in current year	–8	–309	–147	–34	**-498**
Additions	8,540	11,543	20,963	17,637	**58,683**
Additions to the consolidated group	7,446	6,916	2,620	597	**17,579**
Disposals from the consolidated group	0	0	–2	0	**–2**
Disposals	–1,406	–1,714	–12,396	–561	**–16,077**
Reclassifications	557	980	65	–1,620	**–18**
As of 31.12.2013/01.01.2014	**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	**169,025**	**149,516**	**189,171**	**6,262**	**513,974**
Depreciation and impairment losses as of 01.01.2013	**–40,258**	**–79,050**	**–116,117**	**–10**	**–235,434**
Exchange difference on opening balance	225	451	71	0	**747**
Exchange difference in current year	31	126	65	17	**238**
Additions	–4,470	–10,607	–16,912	–156	**–32,145**
Disposals	762	1,466	10,934	0	**13,162**
Disposals from the consolidated group	0	0	1	0	**1**
Reclassifications	–17	215	–221	34	**11**
As of 31.12.2013/01.01.2014	**–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	**–48,956**	**–94,724**	**–129,713**	**–99**	**–273,493**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2014	**120,069**	**54,792**	**59,458**	**6,163**	**240,481**
Carrying amount as of 31.12.2013	**92,988**	**48,345**	**56,912**	**23,353**	**221,598**
Carrying amount as of 01.01.2013	**82,331**	**40,138**	**52,168**	**7,460**	**182,098**

6.4 Financial assets accounted for using the equity method

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

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Aggregated assets	40,627	38,926
Aggregated liabilities	17,912	17,092

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Aggregated revenue	39,016	37,858
Aggregated profit for the period	1,451	2,107

6.5 Other non-current financial assets

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Shares in affiliates (at cost)	11,781	12,019
Other investments	3,102	3,224
Loans to affiliates	13,765	4,142
Loans to investees and investors	630	1,486
Other loans	3,920	2,923
Available-for-sale securities	61,486	65,937
Other non-current financial assets	4,620	3,984
	99,304	**93,715**

Other non-current financial assets contain impairment losses of 505 thousand euros (prior year: 1,456 thousand euros).

The decrease in shares in affiliates measured at cost results primarily from consolidation effects and impairment losses recorded on some entities in 2014. In the fiscal year, impairment losses on shares in affiliates at cost of 266 thousand euros were recognised in profit and loss. By contrast, the acquisition of the company Regulatory Consultants, Inc. Safety, (RCK), Horton, USA, with a purchase price of 5.6 million euros had the effect of increasing the shares in affiliates 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. The loans were extended to finance the start-up costs of entering new markets. Impairment losses increased from 786 thousand euros to 1,153 thousand euros due to changed maturities. The decrease in loans to investees and investors is primarily due to their reclassification from non-current to current assets. 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. On the other hand, some of the current other loans were reinvested on maturity as available for sale securities. Net reversals of impairments of 1,500 thousand euros were recognised in this item in 2014, which burdened the financial result with expenses of 37 thousand euros as a result of changes in fair value.

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

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2013	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	21,848	21,848	10,373	10,373
Past due between 1 and 90 days	446	339	998	917
Past due between 91 and 180 days	45	0	294	0
Past due more than 180 days	842	714	1,128	197
	23,181	**22,901**	**12,793**	**11,487**

Most of the 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Reimbursement claims in accordance with IAS 19.104a	1,134	1,131
Other non-current assets	2,910	2,756
	4,044	**3,887**

Current assets

6.7 Inventories

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Materials and supplies	433	428
Work in progress	3,182	1,517
Merchandise	2,671	3,838
Prepayments on inventories	790	0
	7,076	**5,783**

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 subsequently measured at the closing rate in accordance with IAS 21.23. The difference is recognised in profit or loss.

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Trade receivables, gross	393,427	378,963
Receivables from percentage of completion	32,293	26,148
Portfolio-based specific valuation allowance on trade receivables	–16,261	–14,397
	409,459	**390,714**

The maturities break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2013	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	290,286	290,286	267,249	267,249
Past due between 1 and 90 days	84,589	75,769	89,551	55,043
Past due between 91 and 180 days	17,212	9,588	16,940	9,737
Past due more than 180 days	33,634	11,195	31,371	15,616
	425,721	**386,838**	**405,111**	**347,645**

The increase in receivables that are not impaired is mainly due to the congruent 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Bad debt allowances as of January 1	**14,397**	**12,292**
Allocation	5,277	4,504
Utilisation	–858	–540
Reversal	–2,555	–1,859
Bad debt allowances as of December 31	**16,261**	**14,397**

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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Available-for-sale securities	2,136	1,695
Receivables from affiliates, and other investees and investors	110,955	67,561
Sundry other financial assets	68,115	102,830
	181,206	**172,086**

Sundry other financial assets primarily include time deposits with a term of more than three months. The decrease is attributable on the one hand to the funds due being used for acquisitions. On the other hand, funds due were reinvested in securities with longer terms. In the current fiscal year, impairment losses of 3,807 thousand euros were recognised in profit and loss; they primarily relate to loans to non-consolidated subsidiaries. Taking into account reclassifications due to changes in terms, the sum of impairment losses contained in this line item rose to a total of 4,368 thousand euros (prior year: 928 thousand euros).

Receivables from affiliates as well as investees and investors contain liabilities from income tax and VAT, profit transfers from DEKRA SE and other cost allocations to the owner totalling 93,909 thousand euros, which are offset against receivables from the cash pool and other cost allocations of 174,329 thousand euros.

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

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	Thereof not impaired	31.12.2013	Thereof not impaired
Not past due	171,073	171,073	157,953	157,953
Past due between 1 and 90 days	3,966	2,228	3,225	8
Past due between 91 and 180 days	286	6	1,836	48
Past due more than 180 days	3,745	2,914	7,376	2,821
	179,070	**176,221**	**170,390**	**160,830**

6.10 Other current assets
This item principally includes 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Cash at banks	77,696	67,411
Cash on hand	1,565	1,450
Cash equivalents less than 3 months	272	163
	79,533	**69,024**

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 475,529 thousand euros (prior year: 410,529 thousand euros) mainly include contributions from DEKRA e. V., Stuttgart. A contribution 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 company. The profit transfer is reported in other comprehensive income as a transaction with the equity investor. The difference between the HGB result 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 have a share in capital of less than 100% in the list of shareholdings (note 14), 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. No negative non-controlling interests are reported for non-controlling interests to which IFRS 3 (old version) applies.

In the past fiscal year, the main acquisition was the 40% interest acquired in DEKRA Revisioni Italia S.r.l., Arese (Milan), Italy, for a purchase price of 1,550 thousand euros. For additional information, please refer to the note 10. The transactions were presented directly within equity in accordance with the revised version of IAS 27.

The information below presents the required pro rata financial information of the significant entities with non-controlling interests (SLOVDEKRA s.r.o., DEKRA Testing Services (Zhejiang) Ltd. and DEKRA Expertise S.A.S.).

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Aggregated assets	8,555	7,843
Aggregated liabilities	1,816	1,695

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Aggregated revenue	7,374	6,919
Aggregated profit for the period	516	594

6.14 Pensions and other post-employment benefits

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Pension provisions in Germany	606,920	436,249
Pension provisions in other countries	11,936	8,680
	618,856	**444,929**

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 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 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 assets of DEKRA Unterstützungskasse e. V. are treated as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.113.

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.

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 01.01.2013	**660,671**	**–234,327**	**426,344**
Current service cost	17,366	17	17,383
Past service cost/plan curtailment	50	–	50
Net interest cost (standard interest)	24,239	–8,930	15,309
Net pension cost	41,655	–8,913	32,742
Actual return on plan assets less net interest cost	–	2,384	2,384
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	–2,184	–	–2,184
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in financial assumptions	20,567	–	20,567
Change from asset ceiling unless contained in net interest expense	1,012	9	1,021
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	19,395	2,393	21,788
Benefits paid	–20,890	11,199	–9,691
Employer contributions	–	–26,131	–26,131
Employee contributions	3,123	–3,010	113
Total payments	–17,767	–17,942	–35,709
Additions to plan assets	–	–	–
Changes in the consolidated group	–304	68	–236
As of 31.12.2013	**703,650**	**–258,721**	**444,929**

thereof funded	657,790
thereof unfunded	45,860

IN THOUSAND EUR	Benefit obligation	Plan assets (–)	Total
As of 01.01.2014	**703,650**	**–258,721**	**444,929**
Current service cost	17,280	18	17,298
Past service cost/plan curtailment	579	–	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	–	–4,338	–4,338
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in demographic assumptions	–80	–	–80
Actuarial gain/loss from changes in financial assumptions	177,818	–	177,818
Change from asset ceiling unless contained in net interest expense	1,825	–	1,825
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	179,563	–4,338	175,225
Benefits paid	–21,582	12,027	–9,555
Employer contributions	139	–25,521	–25,382
Employee contributions	4,544	–4,236	308
Total payments	–16,899	–17,730	–34,629
Additions to plan assets	–	–	–
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

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 16.31 years (prior year: 15.28 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:

	GERMANY		OTHER COUNTRIES	
IN %	31.12.2014	31.12.2013	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Interest rate	2.00	3.50	1.78	3.31
Increase in salaries	2.00	2.00	1.66	1.05
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	0.50%	7.1% decrease	8.0% increase
Increase in salaries	0.50%	0.0% decrease	0.0% increase
Increase in pensions	0.50%	6.4% decrease	5.8% increase
Age	One year	4.7% increase	4.7% decrease

Plan assets

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

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	thereof market price quoted on an active market	31.12.2013	thereof market price quoted on an active market
Employer's pension liability insurance policies	229,296	0	200,516	0
Securities	51,506	0	48,268	0
Other	9,038	0	9,937	0
	289,840	**0**	**258,721**	**0**

The employer contributions to plan assets are expected to amount to 27.4 million euros in the next fiscal year (prior year: 24.5 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 82.9 million euros in the fiscal year (prior year: 74.7 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 01.01.2014	Allocation	Additions to the consolidated group	Utilisation	Reversal	Reclassifications	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 THOUSAND EUR	As of 01.01.2013	Allocation	Additions to the consolidated group	Utilisation	Reversal	Reclassifications	As of 31.12.2013
Non-current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	11,036	3,580	293	–17,703	–765	12,439	**8,880**
Phased retirement	7,533	2,166	0	–16,172	0	10,252	**3,779**
thereof from phased retirement obligation	27,846	3,064	0	–16,172	0	0	**14,738**
thereof from phased retirement plan assets	–20,313	–898	0	0	0	10,252	**–10,959**
Long-service reward	3,087	1,116	0	–912	–1	0	**3,290**
Sundry other personnel provisions	416	298	293	–619	–764	2,187	**1,811**
Other non-personnel provisions	9,615	5,077	0	–165	–3,786	–2,187	**8,554**
	20,651	**8,657**	**293**	**–17,868**	**–4,551**	**10,252**	**17,434**
Current provisions							
Other personnel provisions	2,262	1,493	38	–374	–393	0	**3,026**
Restructuring provision	310	65	166	–170	–287	0	**85**
Other non-personnel provisions	4,508	1,850	77	–1,393	–1,046	0	**3,996**
Potential losses	1,581	425	0	–325	–482	0	**1,199**
Litigation costs	290	0	0	–28	–107	0	**155**
Sundry other non-personnel provisions	2,637	1,425	77	–1,040	–457	0	**2,642**
	7,080	**3,408**	**281**	**–1,937**	**–1,725**	**0**	**7,107**

There are non-current obligations in relation to warranties, 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 291 thousand euros (prior year: 481 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Liabilities to banks	240,902	251,380
Liabilities to affiliates	0	2
Derivative financial instruments	5,816	6,995
Lease liabilities	2,647	3,257
Other financial liabilities	171	115
Liabilities from business combinations	25,583	20,895
	275,119	**282,644**

Current financial liabilities

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Liabilities to banks	17,411	6,513
Profit participation rights	16,488	16,986
Financial liabilities to affiliates	19,373	19,630
Financial liabilities to associates	931	1,051
Financial liabilities to investees and investors	2	90
Derivative financial instruments	52	28
Lease liabilities	987	693
Liabilities from business combinations	1,559	2,783
Liabilities to employees	22,326	19,657
Other financial liabilities	16,794	16,451
	95,923	**83,882**

The total increase of 3,464 thousand euros in non-current and current liabilities from business combinations is mainly due to the acquisition of a short option position on a put option of an acquired subsidiary with non-controlling interests and to variable purchase price components The increase in the liability due to acquisitions is countered by a decrease in existing liabilities due to payments and remeasurements of put options as well as variable purchase price components.

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, 3,184,588 (prior year: 3,284,636) 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.

The rise in liabilities to employees is primarily due to the increased number of temporary workers.

6.17 Trade payables

Trade payables rose by 5,128 thousand euros compared with the prior year to 81,117 thousand euros.

6.18 Other liabilities (non-current and current)

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

Other current liabilities break down as follows:

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Personnel-related liabilities	150,364	143,682
Deferred revenue	14,030	10,816
Other liabilities for taxes	46,544	45,920
Prepayments received	27,379	26,832
Social security	33,641	28,645
Sundry other	16,451	15,721
	288,409	**271,616**

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

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 and 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Total purchase/sale price	–55,223	–75,779
thereof settled in cash	–48,378	–60,007
thereof not yet settled/received	–6,845	–15,772
Amount of cash and cash equivalents acquired/disposed of	8,234	1,841
Amount of assets and liabilities acquired/disposed of		
Non-current assets	54,708	76,767
Current assets	14,212	11,920
Non-current liabilities	3,353	11,174
Current liabilities	12,476	12,011

The cash flow from investing activities takes account of purchase price liabilities from the acquisition of fully consolidated subsidiaries from prior years amounting to 2,090 thousand euros. The payments were 249 thousand euros lower than the liabilities recognised in prior years.

In addition, the cash flow from investing activities comprises purchase price payments of 5,811 thousand euros (prior year: 3,397 thousand euros) for further subsidiaries and other units.

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 leases and vehicles.

Operating leases

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Rental and lease obligations in the current year	124,148	112,338
Residual term of less than 1 year	96,293	95,376
Residual term of 1 to 5 years	163,467	166,204
Residual term of more than 5 years	69,847	75,273
Total obligations for future years	**329,607**	**336,853**

The rental and lease obligations of the current year contain contingent lease payments of 156 thousand euros (prior year: 0 thousand euros). Property leases generally have residual terms of up to 15 years. Subleases only result in minimal lease income and are not expected to produce significant amounts in future.

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**

IN THOUSAND EUR	31.12.2013	Liability from lease obligation
Rental and lease obligations in the current year	637	–
thereof interest portion	158	–
Residual term of less than 1 year	876	693
Residual term of 1 to 5 years	2,327	2,171
Residual term of more than 5 years	1,238	1,086
Total obligations for future years	**4,441**	**3,950**

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 8,976 thousand euros (prior year: 8,569 thousand euros). Of this total, an amount of 7,730 thousand euros is attributable to land and buildings and 1,246 thousand euros to other plant and equipment. The leases contain purchase options. No restrictions were imposed under the terms of these leases.

In 2014, the Group reported other financial obligations including purchase commitments of 27,503 thousand euros (prior year: 37,335 thousand euros). These are mainly attributable to long-term framework agreements concluded.

8.2 Contingent liabilities, other contingencies and collateral provided

Contingent liabilities of 6,383 thousand euros (prior year: 6,291 thousand euros) mainly include bank guarantees and contingencies from guarantees. In addition, collateral and warranties of 967 thousand euros (prior year: 2,756 thousand euros) have been issued.

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 3,776 thousand euros (prior year: 4,011 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 65 million euros. This was countered by the decrease of 123 million euros, which was required due to the adjustment in the discount rate for pension obligations. The DEKRA Group's equity ratio amounted to 20.7% (prior year: 24.5%) 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 and receivables 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	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	–659	147
Assets at fair value not through profit or loss	843	2,214
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,921	2,331
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	–12,971	–14,083
	–10,866	**–9,391**

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 decrease in net losses for loans and receivables measured at amortised cost is primarily due to the increase in expenses associated with waivers of receivables and the higher level of interest expenses for liabilities compared to the prior year.

The income from financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss stems from the reversal of 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 1.1 million euros (prior year: increase of 0.8 million euros) which were reported in other comprehensive income. This includes a decrease of 0.4 million euros in the AfS reserve (prior year: decrease of 0.6 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 in comprehensive income increases the reserve for hedging instruments by 1.0 million euros to – 5.7 million euros (prior year: – 6.7 million euros). Deferred taxes of 1.7 million euros (prior year: 2.0 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 319 thousand euros was recognised as tax income.

The following tables display 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 **31.12.2014**	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**	
Current assets							
Trade receivables	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
Loans	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**		
	769,502	**690,997**	**78,505**	**63,622**	**15,231**	**48,391**	

[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[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	2,647	0	0	2,647[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other non-current debt	171	0	0	171	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	275,119	**5,816**	**25,583**	**243,720**	**31,399**		**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**		**52**	**1,559**
	452,158	**5,816**	**27,193**	**419,148**	**27,193**		**5,868**	**27,142**

[2] The fair value of the financial liability after discounting to residual term amounts to 254,467 thousand euros.
[3] Measured in accordance with IAS 17.

IN THOUSAND EUR

	Carrying amount **31.12.2013**	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	15,243	0	15,243[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	65,937	0	65,937	65,937	19,185	46,489	n/a
Loans	8,551	8,551	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	3,984	3,984	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	93,715	**12,534**	**81,179**	**65,937**	**19,185**	**46,489**	
Current assets							
Trade receivables	390,714	390,714	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cash and cash equivalents	69,024	69,024	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Securities	1,695	0	1,695	1,695	1,695	n/a	n/a
Loans	67,561	67,561	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other financial assets	102,829	102,829	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	631,824	**630,129**	**1,695**	**1,695**	**1,695**		
	725,539	**642,663**	**82,875**	**67,632**	**20,880**	**46,489**	

[1] This contains available-for-sale assets measured at cost of 15,243 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 **31.12.2013**	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	6,995	6,995	0	0	6,995	n/a	6,995	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	20,895	0	20,895	0	20,895	n/a	n/a	20,895
Financial liabilities	251,380	0	0	251,380[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	3,259	0	0	3,259[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other non-current debt	115	0	0	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	282,644	**6,995**	**20,895**	**254,754**	**27,890**		**6,995**	**20,895**
Current liabilities								
Trade payables	75,989	0	0	75,989	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Profit participation rights	16,986	0	0	16,986	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments	28	0	28	0	28	n/a	28	n/a
Liabilities from business combinations	2,783	0	2,783	0	2,783	n/a	n/a	2,783
Financial liabilities	6,513	0	0	6,513	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to affiliates	19,630	0	0	19,630	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to associates	1,051	0	0	1,051	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities to other investees and investors	90	0	0	90	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other current liabilities	36,109	0	0	36,109	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance lease liabilities	693	0	0	693[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	159,871	**0**	**2,811**	**157,060**	**2,811**		**28**	**2,783**
	442,515	**6,995**	**23,706**	**411,814**	**30,702**		**7,023**	**23,678**

[2] The fair value of the financial liability after discounting to residual term amounts to 254,585 thousand euros.
[3] 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 inputs than quoted market prices that can be directly (e.g., prices) or indirectly (e.g., derived from prices) observed, and
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	2014	2013
As of January 1	23,678	22,916
Additions	7,866	18,594
Disposals	– 2,481	– 11,869
Fair value changes	– 1,921	– 5,963
As of December 31	**27,142**	**23,678**

Assuming a change of +10% (– 10%) in the underlying parameters regarding cumulative earnings before amortisation, depreciation, income taxes and working capital as of the next possible exercise date, the liability from the reported put options for Spearhead Ltd., Jopema Servicos Tecnicos de Sinistros Ltda., DEKRA Expertise Spain S.L.U., DEKRA Akademie A/S (formerly: TUC Uddannelsesselskabet A/S) and Vehicle Testing Group Ltd. would be 2,000 thousand euros higher (lower).

The contingent purchase price liabilities were recognised at present value. This gave rise to interest expenses of 77 thousand euros, which are contained in the financial result.

Contingent purchase price liabilities of 2,481 thousand euros were paid and 3,440 thousand euros released through profit or loss in the fiscal year and recognised as income. An amount of 1,519 thousand euros was expensed through profit or loss.

Any future changes in value in the purchase price liabilities will be recognised in 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.

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 240,902 thousand euros comes to 245,467 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 both German subsidiaries and 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, 2014, the DEKRA Group was only exposed to 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, 2014, there are medium-term credit lines of 313.1 million euros granted in writing that have not yet been drawn.

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

31.12.2014 IN THOUSAND EUR	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Trade payables	81,116	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
	188,041	**257,352**	**1,074**

31.12.2013 IN THOUSAND EUR	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Trade payables	75,989	0	0
Financial liabilities	12,956	270,626	1,152
Other financial liabilities	75,685	115	0
Derivative financial instruments (negative) designated as hedging instruments	2,431	5,557	0
Finance lease liabilities	876	2,327	1,238
	167,937	**278,625**	**2,390**

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-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 specific 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, 2014, 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, 2014, 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 in 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 1,531 thousand euros (prior year: increase of 749 thousand euros). A downward shift of 100 base points would result in a decrease in the interest result of 1,363 thousand euros (prior year: decrease of 184 thousand euros).

An upward shift of 100 base points would result in a decrease of 21 thousand euros (prior year: 245 thousand euros) on the available-for-sale reserve. A corresponding downward shift of 100 base points would increase the available-for-sale reserve by 22 thousand euros (prior year: 343 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 1,298 thousand euros. A downward shift of 100 base points would result in a decrease in the fair value reported in equity of 1,347 thousand euros.

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

Cash flow hedges for fixed and variable-interest loans

The rules on cash flow hedge accounting were used 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 in profit or loss. The cash flow hedges for the variable-interest portions of the loans did not lead to any ineffective hedges in the fiscal year to be recognised in profit or loss. 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 two and four 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, only liabilities 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 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 378.5 million euros (prior year: 288.0 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, 2014, the Group had available-for-sale financial assets totalling 78.5 million euros (prior year: 82.6 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 1.7% in 2014 and 1.2% in 2013.

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 1.1 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.

Total remuneration for the Management Board of DEKRA SE including reimbursement of expenses amounted to 2,943 thousand euros (prior year: 2,823 thousand euros).

In addition, there were further expenses (among other things, for pensions of DEKRA SE) of 766 thousand euros (prior year: 696 thousand euros) and obligations of 8,049 thousand euros (prior year: 5,035 thousand euros) relating to this group of persons.

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: 202 thousand euros), of which a total amount of 203 thousand euros (prior year: 202 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 727 thousand euros (prior year: 464 thousand euros) and obligations of 1,295 thousand euros (prior year: 719 thousand euros) relating to this group of persons.

Transactions with DEKRA e. V., Stuttgart
There are liabilities of 17.1 million euros (prior year: 15.9 million euros) to DEKRA e. V., Stuttgart, as of December 31, 2014, which mainly stem from VAT liabilities. There are also receivables of 97.6 million euros (prior year: 47.0 million euros) that primarily result from the cash pooling and profit and loss transfer agreement.

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 22.2 million euros in the fiscal year 2014 (prior year: 25.3 million euros). Receivables from and liabilities to DEKRA e. V., Stuttgart, gave rise to interest income of 1.0 million euros (prior year: 0.8 million euros) and interest expenses of 0.1 million euros (prior year: 1.0 million euros). There was also a total of 22.7 million euros (prior year: 23.8 million euros) of tax allocations for income taxes and payments from DEKRA e. V., Stuttgart, of 5.4 million euros (prior year: 5.4 million euros). In addition, the DEKRA Group rendered services of 10.9 million euros (prior year: 11.7 million euros) to 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 EUROS	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Purchased services	1.1	2.1
Receivables and loans	23.2	21.7
Liabilities*	1.8	3.7

ASSOCIATES IN MILLION EUROS	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Purchased services	10.5	10.7
Liabilities	0.9	1.0

EQUITY INVESTMENTS MILLION EUROS	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
Purchased services	1.0	3.5
Receivables and loans	3.9	4.5
Liabilities*	0.0	0.1

* Liabilities are 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**
  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., Munich
- **Heinrich Breitbach*** (until October 21, 2014)
  Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
  Chairman of the central works council and of the SE works council of DEKRA SE, Engineer at the Frankfurt branch of DEKRA Automotive GmbH, Offenbach
- **Hartwig Meis*** (since October 21, 2014)
  Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
  (since December 2, 2014),
  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***
  ver.di trade union secretary, Baden-Württemberg district, responsible for special services, Bühl
- **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 branch of DEKRA Industrial S.A.S., Suzette, France
- **Jean-Luc Inderbitzin***
  Representative of the French trade union CFDT at the Paris branch of DEKRA Industrial S.A.S., Doulevant-le-Château/France
- **Wilfried Kettner*** (since October 21, 2014)
  Deputy Chairman of the central works council of DEKRA Automobil GmbH, Engineer at the Bad Salzungen branch of DEKRA Automobil GmbH, Dermbach
- **Arndt Günter Kirchhoff**
  Chairman of the management of the KIRCHHOFF Group, Attendorn
- **Jörg Leiser*** (until October 21, 2014)
  Publicly appointed and sworn expert at the branch Karlsruhe of DEKRA Automobil GmbH, Ettlingen
- **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 Service Center Wuppertal, 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 other significant events after the reporting date apart from the business transactions described in note 4.

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 International GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Beteiligungs- und Finanzierungs GmbH, Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Assurance Services GmbH (formerly: DEKRA Consulting GmbH), Stuttgart	4)	100.00
DEKRA Media GmbH, Mönchengladbach (formerly: Deutsches Institut für Betriebswirtschaft GmbH, Frankfurt/Main)	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 Ingenieurtechnik für Fördertechnik GmbH, Hamburg		100.00
DEKRA Soziale Dienste GmbH i.L., Stuttgart	1)	100.00
PRO-LOG Niederrhein GmbH, Kleve		75.00
GKK Gutachterzentrale GmbH, Düsseldorf		100.00
Arbeit-Verwaltungs GmbH. Stuttgart	1)	100.00
DEKRA Inspection Services GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Solutions Germany GmbH, Frankfurt/Main		100.00
DEKRA Incos GmbH, Ingolstadt		100.00
DEKRA Cargo & Security Services GmbH (CSS), Stuttgart	1)	100.00
DEKRA Testing and Certification GmbH, Dresden		100.00
Visatec Gesellschaft für visuelle Inspektionsanlagen mbH, Sulzberg		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
Automobile Contrôle Technique S.A.R.L., Allonnes, France		51.00
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. (formerly: DEKRA Automobil 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., Brussels, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg	1)	100.00
DEKRA Claims Services Netherlands B.V., s-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services UK Ltd., London, Great Britain		100.00
DEKRA France S.A.S., Trappes, France		100.00
DEKRA Claims Services International BVBA, Sint-Stevens-Woluwe, Belgium	1)	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 Expertises-Peritagem Automóvel S.A., Leiria, Portugal		100.00
DEKRA Automotive Solutions Spain S.L., Madrid, Spain		100.00
DEKRA Nederland B.V., Uden, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA North America, Inc., Wilmington, USA		100.00
DEKRA Austria Automotive GmbH, Vienna, Austria	1)	100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA zaposljavanje, 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
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 (Mailand), Italy		100.00
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 Revisioni Italia S.r.l., Arese (Milan), Italy		100.00
DEKRA za privremeno zaposljavanje d.o.o., Zagreb, Croatia		100.00
DEKRA zaposljavanje d.o.o. (formerly: DEKRA savjetovanje doo), 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, 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
STK DEKRA Rychnov s.r.o., Rychnov nad Kneznou, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Russ O.O.O., Moscow, Russia	1)	99.99
DEKRA Akademie Kft., Budapest, Hungary	1)	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, Great Britain		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 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., Arnhem, 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. (formerly: Linces Vistorias Ltda.), Atibaia, Brazil		100.00
DEKRA WIT Certification Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, China	1)	60.00
DEKRA Expert Services N.V. (formerly: DEKRA Automotive N.V.), Lovendegem, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Industrial AB, Göteborg, Sweden		100.00
DEKRA Sweden AB, Stockholm, Sweden		100.00
UAB DEKRA Industrial, Visaginas, Lithuania		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. (formerly: Linces Motores Ltda.), São Paulo, Brazil	1)	100.00
DEKRA Insight AB (formerly: Nordic Automotive Consultant AB), Alingsas, Sweden	1)	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 Automotive Solutions Portugal Lda., Lisbon, Portugal		100.00
Chilworth Holdings Ltd., Southampton (Hampshire), Great Britain		100.00
Chilworth Technology Ltd., Southampton (Hampshire), Great Britain		100.00
Chilworth Technology (Pvt) Ltd., Neu-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

IN %		Share of capital
Safety Consulting Engineers Inc., Schaumburg, USA		100.00
John Chubb Instrumentation Ltd., Southampton (Hampshire), Great Britain	[1]	100.00
Jopema Servicos Tecnicos de Sinistros Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil		70.00
DEKRA Expertise Spain S.L.U., San Sebastián de los Reyes (Madrid), Spain		100.00
DEKRA ITV España S.L. (formerly: DEKRA ITV Spain S.L.), Madrid, Spain		100.00
CABINET D'EXPERTISE R.TANFERRI S.A.S., Vitry-sur-Orne, France		51.00
DEKRA Arbeit Isgücü Seçme ve yerlestirme 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., Genua, Italy	[1]	51.12
DEKRA Canada Inc., Saint John NB, Canada	[1]	100.00
DEKRA Endüstri Yatirimlari A.S., Ankara, Turkey		100.00
DEKRA Kalite Kontrol Hizmetleri Ltd. Sti., Ankara, Turkey		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 (formerly:TUC Uddannelsesselskabet A/S), Brondby, Denmark		96.00
BST Consultants Pte. Ltd., Singapore, Singapore		100.00
Behavioral Sciene 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
Noè Soluzioni Emergenti S.r.l., Sommacampagna (VR), Italy	[1]	100.00
DEKRA Services ApS (formerly: TUC M. Invest og Ejendomme ApS), Brondby, Denmark		96.00
TUC AMU Center TUC SYD A/S, Vejen, Denmark		96.00
TUC Transport Uddannelses-Centeret A/S, Brondby, Denmark		96.00
TUC DUCAS ApS, Brondby, Denmark		96.00
TUC Strandens Uddannelses-Center ApS, Ishoj, Denmark		96.00
TUC AMU Center TUC Midtjylland ApS, Skjern, Denmark		96.00
TUC Dansk Vognmandsskole A/S, Braband, Denmark		96.00
DEKRA Equipment & Services A/S (formerly: TUC Fyn ApS), 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	[1]	100.00
Road Safety Consulting N.V., Brussels, Belgium		50.10
DEKRA Outsourcing d.o.o., Belgrade, Serbia	[1]	100.00
DEKRA People B.V., Alkmaar, Netherlands	[1]	100.00

IN %		Share of capital
DEKRA Privremeno Zaposljavanje Podgorica d.o.o., Podgorica, Montenegro	[1]	100.00
Controle Technique Developpement S.A.R.L., Pessac, France	[1]	100.00
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
RAYSONICS Pty Ltd., Vereeniging, South Africa		100.00
DEKRA Quality Management AB (formerly: Indeco Kalibrering AB), Solna, Sweden		100.00
Jabonecká STK s.r.o., Jablonec nad Nisou, Czech Republic		100.00
PRO - M s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
STK - Stanice Technickó Koĺtroly s.r.o., Pilsen, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA Inspecoes Portugal, LDA, Lisbon, Portugal	[1]	99.99
DEKRA Vrabotuvanje dooel, Skopje, Mazedonia	[1]	100.00
Uddannelsescenter (UC) Fyn ApS, Odense, Denmark		48.00
Vianorm B.V., Arnhem, Netherlands		100.00
European Road Stars Academy (ERSA) SPRL, Brussels, Belgium	[1]	50.10
DEKRA New Zealand Ltd. (formerly: Vehicle Testing Group 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., Rotselaar, Belgium		100.00
DEKRA Akademie SRL (formerly: DEKRA-Formare Profesionala SRL), Bucharest, Romania	[1]	100.00
Spearhead Communications Ltd., Stokenchurch, Great Britain		80.00
TTL Automotive Ltd., Stokenchurch, Great Britain		80.00
Van Kouterik & Partners B.V., Veenendaal, Netherlands		100.00
Ekoline s.r.o., Brno, Czech Republic		100.00
HCT DEKRA a.s., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
DEKRA España S.L., Madrid, Spain		100.00
COMEQUAL MANAGEMENT SAS, Paris, France		100.00
DEKRA Akademie EPE, Athens, Greece	[1]	100.00
DEKRA Automotive La Reunion S.A.S., Trappes, France		100.00

IN %		Share of capital
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, (RCK), Horton, USA	1)	100.00
Arbeit De Agency for Temporary Employment, Skopje, Mazedonia	1)	100.00
DEKRA zaposlitev d.o.o., Ljubljana, Slowenia	1)	100.00
ADA 1214 DEKRA s.r.o., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
TDK system CZ, a.s., Prague, Czech Republic		100.00
COMENIUS Oktató és Kiadó Kft., Pecs, Hungary	1)	100.00
Didactica Magna Alapítvány, Pecs, Hungary	1)	100.00
GAM2I S.A., Limoges, France		95.99
MERMOZ BASTIE S.C.I., Limoges, France		95.99
DEKRA Industrial SAS (formerly: DEKRA Inspection S.A.S.U.), Limoges, France		95.99
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., Algier, 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., Arnhem, Netherlands		100.00
DEKRA Solutions B.V., Arnhem, 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., Tokio, Japan	1)	100.00
DEKRA Testing Services (Zhejiang) Ltd., Zhejiang, China		51.00
DEKRA Testing and Certification China Ltd., Shanghai, China		100.00
DEKRA Solutions S.A.S., Paris, France	1)	100.00
DEKRA Certification Ltd., London, Great Britain	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
DEKRA Automotive Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa	2)	50.00
DEKRA Automotive Holding Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa	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
A.B.I. gGmbH, Leer		9.40
DYNAE S.A., Villefontaine, France		19.13
Société Coopérative de Promotion S.A., Trappes, France		< 5.00
Crédit Agricole S.A., Paris, France		< 1.00
Crédit 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 29, 2014 appointed Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as auditors of the separate and consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2014.

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

Group auditors' fees

IN THOUSAND EUR	2014	2013
Audit services	555	555
Tax advisory services	227	258
Other services	87	213
	869	**1,026**

Stuttgart, March 26, 2015

DEKRA SE
The Management Board

Kölbl, Chairman

Gerdon

Klinke

Mannsperger

Rauh

DEKRA SE
AUDIT OPINION

We have issued the following opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the group management report:
"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, 2014. 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 on 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 net assets, financial position and results of operations 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, and 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 27, 2015
Ernst & Young GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Hochrein
Wirtschaftsprüferin
[German Public Auditor]

Hummel
Wirtschaftsprüfer
[German Public Auditor]

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

In the 2014 reporting year, the Supervisory Board comprehensively fulfilled its role of monitoring and guiding the Management Board of DEKRA SE. We received regular written and verbal reports on important business matters throughout the course of the year. In addition, major business events at DEKRA SE were discussed in detail at two meetings of the Supervisory Board and in further meetings and conversations between the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board. Issues concerning DEKRA's financial situation and strategic direction were discussed in relation to the overall objective of achieving sustained and healthy development for the company.

In addition, the Supervisory Board was provided with detailed information on changes in the market and competitive environment as well as regulatory intervention in markets of relevance to the company. On the basis of these discussions, the Supervisory Board and Management Board made an assessment of the opportunities and risks in relation to key business decisions. As part of this process, the draft resolutions submitted by the Management Board were discussed in detail and duly approved.

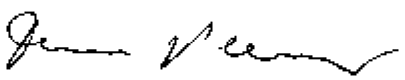
The Supervisory Board notes that 2014 was another successful year for DEKRA SE. Key business indicators such as revenue and income increased, while the number of employees worldwide rose by around 2,400 and now exceeds 35,000.

The Supervisory Board appointed Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Stuttgart, to audit the Annual Financial Statements and Management Report as well as the Consolidated Financial Statements and Group Management Report of DEKRA SE, including the accounting records for the 2014 fiscal year. The Supervisory Board noted and approved the unqualified auditor's report. Having carried out its own review of the Annual Financial Statements, Management Report, Consolidated Financial Statements and Group Management Report, the Supervisory Board raised no objections. The Supervisory Board thus approved the Annual Financial Statements prepared by the Management Board, which were thereby adopted.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the Management Board for its successful endeavours during the reporting year and all employees for their commitment to the company.

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. A lawyer by profession, he was Chief Executive Officer at Allianz Versicherungs AG in Munich from 2006 until 2010.

Stuttgart, April 2015,
The Supervisory Board,



Thomas Pleines
Chairman

IMPRINT

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