

Edgar Filing: Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2015
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

Or
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-16427

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Georgia
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

37-1490331
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

601 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)
(904) 438-6000

32204
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES NO

As of April 30, 2015, 283,463,759 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

FORM 10-Q
 QUARTERLY REPORT
 Quarter Ended March 31, 2015
 INDEX

	Page
<u>Part I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	
<u>A. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>B. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>C. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>D. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2015</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>E. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>F. Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risks</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Part II: OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>27</u>
EX-31.1	
EX-31.2	
EX-32.1	
EX-32.2	
EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT	
EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT	
EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT	
EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT	
EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT	
EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT	

Table of ContentsFIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$489.0	\$492.8
Settlement deposits	300.4	393.9
Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$17.3 and \$15.6 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	1,130.7	1,126.4
Settlement receivables	352.0	153.7
Other receivables	27.5	31.5
Due from Brazilian venture partner	32.4	33.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	196.4	167.0
Deferred income taxes	68.6	67.4
Assets held for sale	—	6.8
Total current assets	2,597.0	2,473.1
Property and equipment, net	490.0	483.3
Goodwill	8,834.8	8,877.6
Intangible assets, net	1,173.5	1,268.0
Computer software, net	878.2	893.4
Deferred contract costs, net	222.4	213.2
Other noncurrent assets	304.1	311.9
Total assets	\$14,500.0	\$14,520.5
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$798.4	\$730.3
Settlement payables	603.1	558.4
Deferred revenues	334.4	279.4
Current portion of long-term debt	13.6	13.1
Due to Brazilian venture partner	11.6	13.3
Liabilities held for sale	—	4.4
Total current liabilities	1,761.1	1,598.9
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	5,182.8	5,054.6
Deferred income taxes	847.0	874.4
Due to Brazilian venture partner	27.3	29.6
Deferred revenues	26.7	26.1
Other long-term liabilities	172.7	245.4
Total liabilities	8,017.6	7,829.0
Equity:		
FIS stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 200 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014	—	—

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Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 600 shares authorized, 387.7 and 387.6 shares issued as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	3.9	3.9	
Additional paid in capital	7,363.2	7,336.8	
Retained earnings	2,784.3	2,746.8	
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss)	(227.8	) (107.2)
Treasury stock, \$0.01 par value, 104.4 and 102.7 shares as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, at cost	(3,562.1	) (3,423.6)
Total FIS stockholders' equity	6,361.5	6,556.7	
Noncontrolling interest	120.9	134.8	
Total equity	6,482.4	6,691.5	
Total liabilities and equity	\$14,500.0	\$14,520.5	

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

2

Table of ContentsFIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(In millions, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Processing and services revenues (for related party activity, see note 2)	\$1,554.8	\$1,520.3
Cost of revenues	1,070.3	1,044.4
Gross profit	484.5	475.9
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	269.4	189.8
Operating income	215.1	286.1
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(37.4)	(41.1)
Other income (expense), net	(1.4)	(0.5)
Total other income (expense), net	(38.8)	(41.6)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	176.3	244.5
Provision for income taxes	57.8	81.2
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	118.5	163.3
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3.1)	(2.2)
Net earnings	115.4	161.1
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4.5)	(6.6)
Net earnings attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$110.9	\$154.5
Net earnings per share — basic from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — basic from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net earnings per share — basic attributable to FIS common stockholders *	\$0.39	\$0.54
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic	283.0	288.0
Net earnings per share — diluted from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — diluted from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net earnings per share — diluted attributable to FIS common stockholders *	\$0.39	\$0.53
Weighted average shares outstanding — diluted	286.8	291.9
Cash dividends paid per share	\$0.26	\$0.24
Amounts attributable to FIS common stockholders:		
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$114.0	\$156.7
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3.1)	(2.2)
Net earnings attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$110.9	\$154.5

* Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,				
	2015		2014		
Net earnings		\$115.4		\$161.1	
Other comprehensive earnings, before tax:					
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments and derivatives	\$(1.9	)	\$(0.9)	
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net earnings	1.0		1.6		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments and derivatives, net	(0.9	)	0.7	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(139.0	)	18.2	
Other comprehensive earnings (loss), before tax:	(139.9	)	18.9	
Provision for income tax expense (benefit) related to items of other comprehensive earnings	(1.6	)	0.2	
Other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of tax	\$(138.3	) (138.3	) \$18.7	18.7
Comprehensive (loss) earnings:		(22.9	)	179.8
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest		(4.5)	(6.6)
Other comprehensive (earnings) losses attributable to noncontrolling interest		17.7		(5.6)
Comprehensive (loss) earnings attributable to FIS common stockholders		\$(9.7	)	\$167.6

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsFIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Equity

Three months ended March 31, 2015

(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Amount FIS Stockholders				Accumulated				
	Number of Common shares	Treasury shares	Common stock	paid in capital	Retained earnings	comprehensive earnings	Treasury stock	Noncontrolling interest	Total equity
Balances, December 31, 2014	387.6	(102.7)	\$3.9	\$7,336.8	\$2,746.8	\$ (107.2)	\$(3,423.6)	\$ 134.8	\$6,691.5
Issuance of restricted stock	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise of stock options	—	0.6	—	(0.7)	—	—	17.4	—	16.7
Treasury shares held for taxes due upon exercise of stock options	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	(5.5)	—	(5.5)
Excess income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	—	—	8.7	—	—	—	—	8.7
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	18.4	—	—	—	—	18.4
Cash dividends paid (\$0.26 per share per quarter) and other distributions	—	—	—	—	(73.4)	—	—	(0.7)	(74.1)
Purchases of treasury stock	—	(2.2)	—	—	—	—	(150.4)	—	(150.4)
Net earnings	—	—	—	—	110.9	—	—	4.5	115.4
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(120.6)	—	(17.7)	(138.3)
Balances, March 31, 2015	387.7	(104.4)	\$3.9	\$7,363.2	\$2,784.3	\$ (227.8)	\$(3,562.1)	\$ 120.9	\$6,482.4

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsFIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$115.4	\$161.1
Adjustment to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	153.4	152.6
Amortization of debt issue costs	2.2	2.6
Stock-based compensation	19.4	13.3
Deferred income taxes	(21.7)	(6.7)
Excess income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(8.7)	(8.5)
Other operating activities	1.9	(0.6)
Net changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions and foreign currency:		
Trade receivables	(21.7)	15.3
Settlement activity	(54.3)	2.5
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(24.4)	(13.0)
Deferred contract costs	(28.3)	(16.6)
Deferred revenue	56.1	25.9
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and other liabilities	41.8	(105.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	231.1	222.6
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(41.9)	(37.9)
Additions to computer software	(59.3)	(52.0)
Other investing activities, net	(0.7)	8.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(101.9)	(81.4)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings	1,686.0	1,839.0
Repayment of borrowings	(1,558.7)	(1,529.6)
Excess income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	8.7	8.5
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	13.3	12.8
Treasury stock activity	(155.9)	(203.1)
Dividends paid	(73.7)	(69.5)
Other financing activities, net	(17.7)	(15.7)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(98.0)	42.4
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	(35.0)	6.6
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3.8)	190.2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	492.8	547.5
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$489.0	\$737.7
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$25.0	\$48.7

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Cash paid for income taxes	\$20.4	\$25.3
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See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

6

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, all references to “FIS,” “we,” the “Company” or the “registrant” are to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a Georgia corporation, and its subsidiaries.

(1) Basis of Presentation

The unaudited financial information included in this report includes the accounts of FIS and its subsidiaries prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. All adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. This report should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The preparation of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) to conform to the classifications used in 2015.

In March 2015, FIS finalized a reorganization and is streamlining its global operations in response to market conditions and to meet the demand of specific client needs in a more efficient way. As a result of these changes, information that the Company’s chief operating decision maker regularly reviews for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance has changed. Therefore, beginning in this first quarter of 2015, the Company will report its financial performance based on our new segments: Integrated Financial Solutions (“IFS”), Global Financial Solutions (“GFS”) and Corporate and Other (Note 10).

(2) Related Party Transactions

Brazilian Venture

The Company operates a joint venture (“Brazilian Venture”) with Banco Bradesco S.A. (“Banco Bradesco”), in which we own a 51% controlling interest, to provide comprehensive, fully outsourced transaction processing, call center, cardholder support and collection services to multiple card issuing clients in Brazil, including Banco Bradesco. The original accounting for this transaction resulted in the establishment of a contract intangible asset and a liability for amounts payable to the original partner banks upon final migration of their respective card portfolios and achieving targeted volumes (the “Brazilian Venture Notes”). The unamortized contract intangible asset balance as of March 31, 2015 was \$117.7 million. The value of the noncontrolling interest as of March 31, 2015 was \$107.3 million.

The Company recorded Brazilian Venture revenues of \$63.5 million and \$66.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, from Banco Bradesco relating to these services. Banco Bradesco Brazilian Venture revenues included \$13.4 million of unfavorable currency impact during the three months ended March 31, 2015 resulting from a stronger U.S. Dollar in 2015 as compared to 2014.

(3) Net Earnings per Share

The basic weighted average shares and common stock equivalents for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are computed using the treasury stock method.

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The following table summarizes the earnings per share attributable to FIS common stockholders for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to FIS, net of tax	\$114.0	\$156.7
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to FIS, net of tax	(3.1	) (2.2
Net earnings attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$110.9	\$154.5
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic	283.0	288.0
Plus: Common stock equivalent shares	3.8	3.9
Weighted average shares outstanding — diluted	286.8	291.9
Net earnings per share — basic from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — basic from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01	) (0.01
Net earnings per share — basic attributable to FIS common stockholders *	\$0.39	\$0.54
Net earnings per share — diluted from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — diluted from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01	) (0.01
Net earnings per share — diluted attributable to FIS common stockholders *	\$0.39	\$0.53

* Amounts may not sum due to rounding.

Options to purchase approximately 4.6 million and 4.1 million shares of our common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive.

(4) Discontinued Operations

Certain operations are reported as discontinued in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

China eCas Business Line

During the second quarter of 2014, the Company committed to a plan to sell our business operation that provides eCas core banking software solutions to small financial institutions in China because it did not align with our strategic plans. This line of business had nominal revenues and losses before taxes of \$1.7 million and \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We signed a contract in January 2015 to sell this business, subject to regulatory approval and certain contractual conditions. This transaction is expected to close during the second quarter of 2015.

Brazil Item Processing and Remittance Services Operations

During the third quarter of 2010, the Company decided to pursue strategic alternatives for Fidelity National Participacoes Ltda. (“Participacoes”). Participacoes' processing volume was transitioned to other vendors or back to its

customers during the second quarter of 2011. There were no revenues for the 2015 and 2014 periods. Participacoes had charges of \$2.1 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The shut-down activities involved the transfer and termination of approximately 2,600 employees. As of March 31, 2015, there were approximately 765 active labor claims. Former employees generally had up to two years from the date of termination to file labor claims, which extended through April 2013. Consequently, we have continued exposure on these active claims, which were not transferred with other assets and

8

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

liabilities in the disposal. Our accrued liability for active labor claims, net of \$11.3 million in court ordered deposits, is \$14.1 million as of March 31, 2015. Any changes in the estimated liability related to these labor claims will be recorded as discontinued operations.

In 2004, Proservvi Empreendimentos e Servicos, Ltda., the predecessor to Fidelity National Servicos de Tratamento de Documentos e Informatica Ltda. ("Servicos"), a subsidiary of Participacoes, acquired certain assets and employees and leased certain facilities from the Transpev Group ("Transpev") in Brazil. Transpev's remaining assets were later acquired by Prosegur, an unrelated third party. When Transpev discontinued its operations after the asset sale to Prosegur, it had unpaid federal taxes and social contributions owing to the Brazilian tax authorities. The Brazilian tax authorities brought a claim against Transpev and beginning in 2012 brought claims against Prosegur and Servicos on the grounds that that Prosegur and Servicos were successors in interest to Transpev.

To date, the Brazilian tax authorities filed four claims against Servicos asserting potential tax liabilities of approximately \$8.0 million. There are potentially 27 additional claims against Prosegur for which Servicos is named as a co-defendant or may be named, but for which Servicos has not yet been served. These additional claims amount to approximately \$60.0 million making the total potential exposure for all 31 claims approximately \$68.0 million. While a liability for these 31 total claims is possible, we do not believe it is probable or reasonably estimable and, therefore, have not reserved for any of these claims.

(5) Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Earnings (Losses)

The following table shows accumulated other comprehensive earnings ("AOCE") by component, net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (in millions):

	Interest Rate Swap Contracts	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Other	Total
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$(0.7)	\$(95.2)	\$(11.3)	\$(107.2)
Other comprehensive gain/(loss) before reclassifications	(1.3)	(120.0)	—	(121.3)
Amounts reclassified from AOCE	0.7	—	—	0.7
Net current period AOCE attributable to FIS	(0.6)	(120.0)	—	(120.6)
Balances, March 31, 2015	\$(1.3)	\$(215.2)	\$(11.3)	\$(227.8)

The amount reclassified from AOCE for interest rate swap contracts includes \$1.0 million recorded as interest expense, reduced by a related \$0.3 million provision for income taxes.

The table below summarizes our provision for income tax expense (benefit) related to items of other comprehensive earnings (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2015	2014
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments and derivatives	\$(0.4)	\$0.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1.2)	(0.1)
Other components of other comprehensive earnings (loss)	—	—
	\$(1.6)	\$0.2)

Provision for income tax expense (benefit) related to items of other comprehensive earnings

(6) Condensed Consolidated Financial Statement Details

The following table shows the Company's condensed consolidated financial statement details as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (in millions):

9

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	Net	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	Net
Property and equipment	\$1,210.3	\$720.3	\$490.0	\$1,204.4	\$721.1	\$483.3
Intangible assets	\$2,831.2	\$1,657.7	\$1,173.5	\$2,884.5	\$1,616.5	\$1,268.0
Computer software	\$1,567.7	\$689.5	\$878.2	\$1,592.6	\$699.2	\$893.4

The Company entered into capital lease obligations of \$1.1 million and \$0.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The assets are included in property and equipment and computer software and the remaining capital lease obligation is classified as long-term debt on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (Unaudited) as of March 31, 2015. Periodic payments are included in repayment of borrowings on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited).

Settlement Activity

We manage certain integrated electronic payment services and programs and wealth management processes for our clients that require us to hold and manage client cash balances used to fund their daily settlement activity. Settlement deposits represent funds we hold that were drawn from our clients to facilitate settlement activities and, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, included \$160.2 million and \$139.3 million, respectively, of investments with original maturities of greater than 90 days. These investments are Level 1 and Level 2 type securities in the fair-value hierarchy. Settlement receivables represent amounts funded by us. Settlement payables consist of settlement deposits from clients, settlement payables to third parties and outstanding checks related to our settlement activities for which the right of offset does not exist or we do not intend to exercise our right of offset. Our accounting policy for such outstanding checks is to include them in settlement payables on the balance sheet and operating cash flows on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited).

(7) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, consisted of the following (in millions):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Term Loans A-4, quarterly principal amortization (1)	\$1,300.0	\$1,300.0
Senior Notes due 2017, interest payable semi-annually at 1.450%	300.0	300.0
Senior Notes due 2018, interest payable semi-annually at 2.000%	250.0	250.0
Senior Notes due 2022, interest payable semi-annually at 5.000%	700.0	700.0
Senior Notes due 2023, interest payable semi-annually at 3.500%	1,000.0	1,000.0
Senior Notes due 2024, interest payable semi-annually at 3.875%	700.0	700.0
Revolving Loan (2)	925.0	795.0
Other	21.4	22.7
	5,196.4	5,067.7
Current portion	(13.6)	(13.1)
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	\$5,182.8	\$5,054.6

Interest on the Term Loans A-4 is generally payable at LIBOR plus an applicable margin of up to 1.75% based (1) upon the Company's corporate credit ratings and the ratings on the FIS Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2015, the weighted average interest rate on the Term Loans A-4 was 1.42%.

Interest on the Revolving Loan is generally payable at LIBOR plus an applicable margin of up to 1.75% plus an (2) unused commitment fee of up to 0.25%, each based upon the Company's corporate credit ratings and the ratings on the FIS Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2015, the applicable margin on the Revolving Loan, excluding facility fees and unused commitment fees, was 1.25%.

FIS is a party to a syndicated credit agreement (the "FIS Credit Agreement"), which as of March 31, 2015, provided total committed capital of \$4,300.0 million comprised of: (1) a revolving credit facility in an aggregate maximum principal amount of \$3,000.0 million maturing on December 18, 2019 (the "Revolving Loan"); and (2) term loans of \$1,300.0 million maturing

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

on March 30, 2017 (the "Term Loans A-4"). As of March 31, 2015, the outstanding principal balance of the Revolving Loan was \$925.0 million, with \$2,074.2 million of borrowing capacity remaining thereunder (net of \$0.8 million in outstanding letters of credit issued under the Revolving Loan).

In June 2014, FIS issued \$1,000.0 million of new senior notes, including \$300.0 million of Senior Notes due in 2017 that bear interest at 1.450% and \$700.0 million of Senior Notes due in 2024 that bear interest at 3.875%. The proceeds were used to pay down a portion of the Term Loans A-4 and to temporarily reduce borrowings under the Revolving Loan until the 2020 Notes were callable.

On July 15, 2014, FIS called the full \$500.0 million principal amount of 2020 Notes, funded by borrowings under the Company's Revolving Loan and cash on hand. As a result of the redemption, FIS incurred a pre-tax charge upon extinguishment of approximately \$35.4 million, consisting of the call premium and the write-off of associated previously capitalized debt issuance costs.

The obligations of FIS under the FIS Credit Agreement and under all of its outstanding senior notes rank equal in priority and are unsecured. On December 18, 2014, FIS completed an amendment to the FIS Credit Agreement that, among other provisions, eliminated all existing guarantees from FIS' subsidiaries and as a result all guarantees by FIS subsidiaries of FIS' outstanding indentures governing the Senior Notes have also automatically terminated. The FIS Credit Agreement and the senior notes remain subject to customary covenants, including, among others, limitations on the payment of dividends by FIS, and events of default.

The following table summarizes the mandatory annual principal payments pursuant to the FIS Credit Agreement and the senior notes' indentures as of March 31, 2015 (in millions). There are no mandatory principal payments on the Revolving Loan and any balance outstanding on the Revolving Loan will be due and payable at its scheduled maturity date:

	Term Loan A-4	2017 Notes	2018 Notes	2022 Notes	2023 Notes	2024 Notes	Total
2015	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017	1,300.0	300.0	—	—	—	—	1,600.0
2018	—	—	250.0	—	—	—	250.0
2019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thereafter	—	—	—	700.0	1,000.0	700.0	2,400.0
Total	\$1,300.0	\$300.0	\$250.0	\$700.0	\$1,000.0	\$700.0	\$4,250.0

Voluntary prepayment of the Term Loans is generally permitted at any time without fee upon proper notice and subject to a minimum dollar requirement. In addition to scheduled principal payments, the Term Loans are (with certain exceptions) subject to mandatory prepayment upon the occurrence of certain events.

FIS may redeem some or all of the 2022 Notes on or before May 14, 2020 at a specified premium to par, and thereafter at par as outlined in the indenture agreement. FIS may also redeem the 2017 Notes, 2018 Notes, 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes at its option in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed and a make-whole amount calculated as described in the related indenture in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption; provided no make-whole amount will be paid for redemptions of the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes during the three months prior to

their maturity.

Debt issuance costs of \$39.2 million, net of accumulated amortization, remain capitalized as of March 31, 2015, related to all of the above outstanding debt.

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is estimated to be approximately \$84.5 million higher than the carrying value as of March 31, 2015. This estimate is based on quoted prices of our senior notes and trades of our other debt in close proximity to March 31, 2015, which are considered Level 2-type measurements. This estimate is subjective in nature and involves uncertainties and significant judgment in the interpretation of current market data. Therefore, the values presented are not necessarily indicative of amounts the Company could realize or settle currently.

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

As of March 31, 2015, we have entered into the following interest rate swap transactions converting a portion of the interest rate exposure on our Term and Revolving Loans from variable to fixed (in millions):

Effective date	Termination date	Notional amount	Bank pays variable rate of	FIS pays fixed rate of
July 1, 2012	July 1, 2015	300.0	1 Month LIBOR (1)	0.58 % ⁽²⁾
February 3, 2014	February 1, 2017	400.0	1 Month LIBOR (1)	0.89 % ⁽²⁾
		\$700.0		

(1)0.18% in effect as of March 31, 2015.

(2) Does not include the applicable margin and facility fees paid to lenders on term loans and revolving loans as described above.

We have designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges and, as such, they are carried on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited) at fair value with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive earnings, net of tax.

Our existing cash flow hedges are highly effective and there was no impact on earnings due to hedge ineffectiveness. It is our practice to execute such instruments with credit-worthy banks at the time of execution and not to enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. As of March 31, 2015, we believe that our interest rate swap counterparties will be able to fulfill their obligations under our agreements and we believe we will have debt outstanding through the expiration dates of the swaps such that the forecasted transactions remain probable of occurring.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in various pending and threatened litigation matters related to operations, some of which include claims for punitive or exemplary damages. The Company believes that no actions, other than the matters listed below, depart from customary litigation incidental to its business. As background to the disclosure below, please note the following:

These matters raise difficult and complicated factual and legal issues and are subject to many uncertainties and complexities.

The Company reviews all of its litigation on an on-going basis and follows the authoritative provisions for accounting for contingencies when making accrual and disclosure decisions. A liability must be accrued if (a) it is probable that a liability has been incurred and (b) the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If one of these criteria has not been met, disclosure is required when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a material loss may be incurred. When assessing reasonably possible and probable outcomes, the Company bases decisions on the assessment of the ultimate outcome following all appeals. Legal fees associated with defending litigation matters are expensed as incurred.

CheckFree Corporation and CashEdge, Inc. v. Metavante Corporation and Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.

On January 5, 2012, CheckFree Corporation and CashEdge, Inc., subsidiaries of Fiserv, Inc. (collectively, the "Plaintiffs") filed a patent infringement action against the Company and its subsidiary, Metavante Corporation (collectively the "Defendants") in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division. Plaintiffs allege that the Defendants infringe the patents at issue by providing customers financial and payment solutions that process payment instructions, provide electronic biller notifications, and/or process account-to-account funds transfer transactions and have requested financial damages and injunctive relief. Defendants filed their Answer and Counterclaims to Plaintiffs' complaint for patent infringement denying the claims of patent infringement and asserting defenses, including non-infringement and invalidity. Defendants filed counterclaims asserting patent infringement of three patents and adding Fiserv, Inc. as a Counter Defendant. Plaintiffs and Counter Defendant Fiserv, Inc., filed their Answer to Defendants' counterclaims denying the claims of patent infringement and asserting defenses, including non-infringement and invalidity. On June 24, 2013, Defendants filed for covered business method ("CBM") post-grant reviews of the validity of the Plaintiff's asserted patents at the US Patent and

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Trademark Office ("USPTO"). On June 25, 2013, Defendants filed a Motion to Stay the case pending the outcome of the CBM post-grant reviews. On December 23, 2013, the USPTO instituted Defendants' CBM Petitions, thereby agreeing to review the validity of Plaintiff's patents. On January 17, 2014, the Court granted Defendants' Motion to Stay the litigation pending the outcome of the CBM review proceedings, and the lawsuit in Florida continues to be stayed. On December 22, 2014, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") issued final written decisions on Defendants' CBM Petition holding that all claims of the Plaintiffs' four patents are unpatentable. Plaintiffs have appealed the PTAB's final written decisions to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. An estimate of a possible loss or range of possible loss, if any, for this action cannot be made at this time.

DataTreasury Corporation v. Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. et. al.

On May 28, 2013, DataTreasury Corporation (the "Plaintiff") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and multiple customer banks in the US District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division. Plaintiff alleges that the Company infringes the patents at issue by making, using, selling or offering to sell systems and methods for image-based check processing. The Complaint seeks damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees for the alleged infringement of two patents. On October 25, 2013, the Company filed for CBM post-grant reviews of the validity of the Plaintiff's asserted patents at the USPTO. The Company filed a Motion to Stay the case pending the outcome of the CBM post-grant reviews. On April 29, 2014, the USPTO instituted the Company's two CBM petitions. On August 14, 2014, the Court granted the Company's Motion to Stay the litigation pending the outcome of the CBM review proceedings. On April 29, 2015, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") issued final written decisions on the Company's two CBM petitions holding that all claims of the Plaintiff's two patents are unpatentable. An estimate of a possible loss or range of possible loss, if any, for this action cannot be made at this time.

Indemnifications and Warranties

The Company generally indemnifies its customers, subject to certain limitations and exceptions, against damages and costs resulting from claims of patent, copyright, or trademark infringement associated solely with its customers' use of the Company's software applications or services. Historically, the Company has not made any material payments under such indemnifications, but continues to monitor the conditions that are subject to the indemnifications to identify whether it is probable that a loss has occurred, and would recognize any such losses when they are estimable. In addition, the Company warrants to customers that its software operates substantially in accordance with the software specifications. Historically, no material costs have been incurred related to software warranties and no accruals for warranty costs have been made.

(9) Share Repurchase Program

On January 29, 2014 our Board of Directors approved a plan authorizing repurchases of up to \$2.0 billion of our outstanding common stock in the open market at prevailing market prices or in privately negotiated transactions through December 31, 2017. This share repurchase authorization replaced any existing share repurchase authorization plan. Approximately \$1,374.1 million of plan capacity remained available for repurchases as of March 31, 2015. The table below summarizes quarterly share repurchase activity for 2015 and 2014 under all plans (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Total number of	Average price	Total cost of shares purchased as part of publicly announced
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Three months ended	shares purchased	paid per share	plans or programs
March 31, 2015	2.2	\$67.94	\$150.4
September 30, 2014	2.7	\$56.26	\$150.0
June 30, 2014	2.8	\$54.24	\$150.5
March 31, 2014	3.2	\$54.31	\$175.0

(10) Segment Information

In March 2015, we finalized a reorganization and are streamlining our global operations in response to market conditions and to meet the demand of specific client needs in a more efficient way. As a result of these changes, information that the

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Company's chief operating decision maker regularly reviews for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance has changed. Therefore, beginning in this first quarter of 2015, the Company will report its financial performance based on the three reportable segments described below.

Summarized financial information for the Company's segments is shown in the following tables.

As of and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (in millions):

	IFS	GFS	Corporate and Other	Total
Processing and services revenues	\$968.9	\$586.9	\$(1.0)	\$1,554.8
Operating expenses	642.5	539.9	157.3	1,339.7
Operating income	\$326.4	\$47.0	\$(158.3)	215.1
Other income (expense) unallocated				(38.8)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes				\$176.3
Depreciation and amortization	\$52.4	\$43.2	\$57.8	\$153.4
Capital expenditures (1)	\$57.1	\$44.4	\$0.8	\$102.3
Total assets (2)	\$9,044.1	\$4,181.3	\$1,271.0	\$14,496.4
Goodwill	\$6,785.8	\$2,049.0	\$—	\$8,834.8

(1) Capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2015 include \$1.1 million of capital leases.

(2) Total assets as of March 31, 2015 exclude \$3.6 million related to discontinued operations.

As of and for the three months ended March 31, 2014 (in millions):

	IFS	GFS	Corporate and Other	Total
Processing and services revenues	\$937.2	\$583.5	\$(0.4)	\$1,520.3
Operating expenses	617.2	516.5	100.5	1,234.2
Operating income	\$320.0	\$67.0	\$(100.9)	286.1
Other income (expense) unallocated				(41.6)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes				\$244.5
Depreciation and amortization	\$51.6	\$38.2	\$62.8	\$152.6
Capital expenditures (1)	\$49.8	\$38.5	\$2.0	\$90.3
Total assets (2)	\$8,995.2	\$3,965.4	\$1,307.1	\$14,267.7
Goodwill	\$6,711.6	\$1,788.4	\$—	\$8,500.0

(1) Capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2014 include \$0.4 million of capital leases.

(2) Total assets as of March 31, 2014 exclude \$3.2 million related to discontinued operations.

Integrated Financial Solutions ("IFS")

The IFS segment is focused on serving the North American regional and community bank market for transaction and account processing, payment solutions, channel solutions, digital channels, risk and compliance solutions, and services, capitalizing on the continuing trend to outsource these solutions. IFS' primary software applications function as the underlying infrastructure of a financial institution's processing environment. These applications include core bank processing software, which banks use to maintain the primary records of their customer accounts, and complementary applications and services that interact directly with the core processing applications. Clients in this segment include regional and community banks, credit unions, commercial lenders, independent community and

savings institutions as well as government institutions, merchants and other commercial organizations. This market is primarily served through integrated solutions delivered from leveraged platforms and characterized by multi-year processing contracts that generate highly recurring revenues.

Global Financial Solutions ("GFS")

Table of Contents

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The GFS segment is focused on serving the largest financial institutions around the globe with banking and payments solutions, consulting and transformation services. GFS clients include the largest global financial institutions, including those headquartered in the United States, as well as all international financial institutions we serve as clients in more than 100 countries around the world. These institutions face unique business and regulatory challenges and account for the majority of financial institution information technology spend globally. The purchasing patterns of GFS clients vary from those of IFS clients who typically purchase solutions on an outsourced basis. GFS clients purchase our solutions and services in various ways including licensing and managing technology “in-house”, using consulting and third party service providers as well as fully outsourced end-to-end solutions. We have long established relationships with many of these financial institutions that generate significant recurring revenue and reoccurring service revenue. This segment also includes the Company's consolidated Brazilian Venture (Note 2).

In connection with the reorganization and streamlining of operations in GFS, we recorded \$44.6 million in severance costs in the first quarter of 2015. Severance payments will be made throughout 2015, with the majority in the latter half of the year.

Clients in Brazil, the United Kingdom, France and Germany accounted for the majority of the revenues from non-North America based clients for all periods presented. Included in this segment are long-term assets, excluding goodwill and other intangible assets, located outside of the United States totaling \$350.9 million and \$375.9 million as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These assets are predominantly located in Brazil, India, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Corporate and Other

The Corporate and Other segment consists of corporate overhead and costs of leveraged functions that are not allocated to operating segments. These costs relate to marketing, corporate finance and accounting, human resources, legal, and amortization of acquisition-related intangibles and other costs that are not considered when management evaluates revenue generating segment performance, such as acquisition integration and severance costs. The composition of our Corporate and Other segment has changed with the new segment presentation in 2015; specifically, costs such as sales, finance, human resources, risk and information security and other administrative support functions that are directly attributable to IFS or GFS are recorded to those reportable segments.

Certain planned integration expenses related to our Clear2Pay acquisition (Note 11) will be recorded in this segment.

(11) Acquisitions

We completed a number of acquisitions in 2014 that were not significant, individually or in the aggregate. Among these were Clear2Pay NV ("Clear2Pay") and Reliance Financial Corporation ("Reliance").

Clear2Pay

On September 2, 2014, FIS signed a definitive agreement to acquire Brussels-based Clear2Pay. We completed the acquisition on October 1, 2014, paying \$462.0 million, net of acquired cash for 100 percent ownership interest. The addition of Clear2Pay will expand FIS' global payments capabilities and enhance our ability to deliver differentiated enterprise payments solutions.

Reliance

On May 5, 2014, FIS signed a definitive agreement to acquire Atlanta-based Reliance. We completed the acquisition on July 15, 2014, paying approximately \$110.0 million to acquire 100 percent ownership interest. The resulting combination creates a full-service wealth management and retirement offering encompassing technology, full back-office operations outsourcing, and retirement trust and fiduciary services.

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, all references to "FIS," "we," the "Company" or the "registrant" are to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a Georgia corporation, and its subsidiaries.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 1: Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) and the Notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. The discussion below contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our expectations, hopes, intentions, beliefs, or strategies regarding the future, are forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events and our future results, and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. Any statements that refer to beliefs, expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances and other statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," or "continue," or the negative of t and other comparable terminology.

Actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties that forward-looking statements are subject to include without limitation:

- changes in general economic, business and political conditions, including the possibility of intensified international hostilities, acts of terrorism, and changes in either or both the United States and international lending, capital and financial markets, and changes in foreign exchange rates;
- the effect of legislative initiatives or proposals, statutory changes, changes in governmental or other applicable regulations and/or changes in industry requirements, including privacy regulations;
- the risks of reduction in revenue from the elimination of existing and potential customers due to consolidation in, or new laws or regulations affecting, the banking, retail and financial services industries or due to financial failures or other setbacks suffered by firms in those industries;
- changes in the growth rates of the markets for our solutions;
- failures to adapt our solutions to changes in technology or in the marketplace;
- internal or external security breaches of our systems, including those relating to the theft of personal information and computer viruses affecting our software or platforms, and the reactions of customers, card associations, government regulators and others to any such events;
- the reaction of our current and potential customers to communications from us or our regulators regarding information security, risk management, internal audit or other matters;
- competitive pressures on pricing related to our solutions including the ability to attract new, or retain existing, customers;
- an operational or natural disaster at one of our major operations centers;
- and other risks detailed elsewhere, including, without limitation, the factors set forth in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, we do not undertake (and expressly disclaim) any obligation and do not intend to publicly update or review any of these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should carefully consider the possibility that actual results may differ materially from our forward-looking statements.

Overview

FIS is a global leader in banking and payments technology as well as consulting and outsourcing solutions. With a long history deeply rooted in the financial services sector, FIS serves more than 14,000 institutions in over 130 countries. Headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida, FIS employs approximately 40,000 people worldwide and holds leadership positions in payment processing and banking solutions, providing software, services and outsourcing of the technology that drives financial institutions. Through our Capco brand, we deliver globally a wide range of information technology consulting and

Table of Contents

transformational services to financial institutions. FIS is a member of the Fortune 500 U.S. and of Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500® Index.

In March 2015, we finalized a reorganization and are streamlining our global operations in response to market conditions and to meet the demand of specific client needs more efficiently. As a result of these changes, the Company will report its financial performance based on three reportable segments: Integrated Financial Solutions, Global Financial Solutions and Corporate and Other. A description of these segments is included in Note 10 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited). Revenues by segment and the results of operations of our segments are discussed below in Segment Results of Operations.

Business Trends and Conditions

Our revenue is primarily derived from a combination of recurring technology and processing services, consulting and professional services and software license fees. The majority of our revenue has historically been recurring, provided under multi-year contracts that contribute relative stability to our revenue stream. These services, in general, are considered critical to our clients' operations. A significant portion of these recurring revenues is derived from transaction processing fees that fluctuate with the level of deposit accounts and card transactions associated with consumer and commercial activity. Consulting and professional services revenues are typically non-recurring, and sales of software licenses are less predictable, a portion of which can be regarded as discretionary spending by our clients.

A continued trend in the financial services industry from which we are benefiting is the migration by many financial institutions to outsourced integrated technology solutions to improve their profitability and rapidly address regulatory challenges. As a provider of outsourcing solutions, we benefit from multi-year recurring revenue streams, which help moderate the effects of year-to-year economic changes on our results of operations. We believe our integrated solutions and outsourced services are targeted and well positioned to address this outsourcing trend across the markets we serve.

Consulting services revenue grew at an increased pace in 2014, and we believe this trend will continue in 2015. The current market pressures in the financial services industry are driving demand for our consulting and professional services as many financial institutions seek to transform their businesses to significantly reduce their cost base, innovate, and comply with increased regulatory oversight with regard to information technology and related processes. Capco provides strategic consulting service capabilities to respond to these market needs and has established itself as a leading global consultancy focused on transformation strategy and execution.

In 2014, we targeted a market opportunity in large global financial institutions where we coupled our strategic consulting and transformation services with outsourced technology, services and solutions to help them achieve their business goals. We made significant, incremental investments in management, sales and account management resources in 2014 to address this opportunity. We believe this market opportunity remains attractive as these large institutions address the challenges they face. We believe these institutions have an increased willingness to outsource solutions and services to drive cost reductions and transformation. Additionally, we believe these large global institutions are likely to increase technology spending to meet competitive pressures after a slowdown during the recent financial crisis years. These trends were central to our segment reorganization referenced above. We have reorganized management and service delivery by aligning certain solutions and sales delivery teams to their market segment to further focus on this market opportunity. We believe that global financial institutions are a higher-growth market where we generate lower margins due to the high mix of professional services, including consulting, information technology integration and business process outsourcing. In making these organizational adjustments, we believe we can expand margins over time in this segment as we continue to rationalize our operations, gain scale and develop more targeted solutions.

Our re-segmentation and alignment of resources in our Global Financial Solutions segment resulted in a restructuring charge of \$44.6 million in the first quarter of 2015. The alignment activities relate primarily to Europe and are a

combination of optimizing on-shore and off-shore resources as well as the removal of overlapping management resources and will continue in the second quarter.

Consumer preference continues to shift from traditional branch banking services to faster on-demand banking solutions and our clients seek to provide a single integrated banking experience through their branch, mobile, internet and voice banking channels. We are focused on enabling our clients to deliver this experience to their customers through our integrated solutions and services. We continue to innovate and invest in these integrated solutions and services to assist clients as they address this market demand. To further focus on this trend in 2015, we have aligned our solutions into the markets they primarily serve.

Table of Contents

We continue to see demand for innovative solutions in the payments market that will deliver faster, more convenient payment solutions in mobile channels, internet applications and cards. We believe mobile payments will grow and partially replace existing payment tender volumes over time as consumers and merchants embrace the convenience, incremental services and benefits. Mobile payment volume is growing significantly but does not yet represent a meaningful amount of the payments market. Additionally, new formidable non-traditional payments competitors, such as Apple, PayPal, and large merchants, are investing in and innovating mobile payment technologies to address the emerging market opportunity, and it is unclear the extent to which particular technologies or services will succeed. We believe the growth of mobile payments continues to present both an opportunity and a risk to us as the market develops. Although we cannot predict which mobile payment technologies or solution will be successful, we cautiously believe our client relationships, payments infrastructure and experience, adapted solutions and emerging solutions are well positioned to maintain or grow our clients' existing payment volumes, which is our focus. High profile North American merchant payment card information security breaches have pushed the payment card industry towards EMV integrated circuit cards as financial institutions, card networks and merchants seek to improve information security and reduce fraud costs. We have invested in our card management solutions and card manufacturing and processing capabilities to accommodate EMV integrated circuit cards so we can guide our clients through this anticipated technology transition, sustain and grow our card driven businesses. We believe the trend to migrate to EMV cards will continue to accelerate in 2015 and we continue to invest to address market demand.

The use of checks continues to decline as a percentage of total payments, which negatively impacts our check warranty and item-processing businesses, and we expect this trend to continue. In 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015, we observed a modest slowdown in our check volume decline and to date have been able to successfully mitigate the majority of the impacts of this decline through cost and fraud efficiency actions and new market solutions, which remain our continued focus.

We anticipate consolidation within the banking industry will continue, primarily in the form of merger and acquisition activity, which we believe as a whole is detrimental to our business. However, consolidation resulting from specific merger and acquisition transactions may be beneficial or detrimental to our business. When consolidations of financial institutions occur, merger partners often operate systems licensed from competing service providers. The newly formed entity generally makes a determination to migrate its core and payments systems to a single platform. When a financial institution processing client is involved in a consolidation, we may benefit by their expanding the use of our services if such services are chosen to survive the consolidation and support the newly combined entity. Conversely, we may lose market share if we are providing services to both entities, or if a client of ours is involved in a consolidation and our services are not chosen to survive the consolidation and support the newly combined entity. It is also possible that larger financial institutions resulting from consolidation may have greater leverage in negotiating terms or could decide to perform in-house some or all of the services that we currently provide or could provide. We seek to mitigate the risks of consolidations by offering other competitive services to take advantage of specific opportunities at the surviving company. Through the first quarter of 2015, we have experienced lower consolidation activity and resulting termination fees compared to the comparable periods in the prior two years.

Notwithstanding challenging global economic conditions, our international business continued to experience growth across all major regions on a constant currency basis during the three months ended March 31, 2015, including Latin America, Europe and Asia. We expect this growth trend to continue as the result of continued growth in our consulting and professional services, new, large-scale outsourcing clients and the opportunities we see for similar arrangements. Demand for our solutions will also be driven in developing countries by government-led financial inclusion policies aimed to reduce the unbanked population and by growth in the middle classes in these markets driving the need for more sophisticated banking solutions. The majority of our European revenue is generated by clients in the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In the first quarter 2015, we have experienced adverse currency impacts in our international businesses as a consequence of a relative strengthening U.S. dollar. In 2015, we expect a moderate increase in unfavorable foreign currency impact, but we cannot predict if this adverse currency impact trend will continue.

Information Security

Globally, attacks on information technology systems continue to grow in frequency, complexity and sophistication. This is a trend we expect will continue. Such attacks have become a point of focus for individuals, businesses and governmental entities. The objectives of these attacks include, among other things, gaining unauthorized access to systems to facilitate financial fraud, disrupt operations, cause denial of service events, corrupt data, and steal non-public information. Despite our significant investments in protection and detection technology and personnel, FIS is not immune to such attacks. As part of our business, we electronically receive, process, store and transmit a wide range of confidential information, including sensitive customer information and personal consumer data. We also operate payment, cash access and prepaid card systems. FIS, like any large financial technology service provider, is subject to attempted cyber-attacks on a regular basis. A successful cyber-

Table of Contents

attack on an FIS system that resulted in sensitive information being compromised, fraud losses or other adverse consequences could have a material adverse effect on the company.

As a Multi-Regional Data Processing Servicer (MDPS), FIS is examined by and has regular interaction with the federal agencies that regulate financial institutions. These regulators have the authority to take actions they deem necessary to protect the safety and soundness of the financial institutions they regulate. Such actions, if taken, could have a material adverse impact on FIS' business. FIS regularly reports to its regulators and to its clients regarding the Company's continual efforts to enhance its risk management, information security and compliance programs and procedures. FIS is unable to predict what, if any, communications or actions the regulators will have or take with FIS' regulated financial institution clients with respect to FIS' risk management, information security and compliance programs. FIS is also unable to predict the effect that any such communications or actions may have on our business.

FIS remains focused on making strategic investments in information security to protect its clients and its information systems. This includes both capital expenditures and operating expense on hardware, software, personnel and consulting services.

We also participate in industry and governmental initiatives to improve information security for our clients.

Critical Accounting Policies

There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Transactions with Related Parties

See Note 2 to the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for a detailed description of transactions with related parties.

Table of Contents

Comparisons of three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Results of Operations (Unaudited)
(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Processing and services revenues	\$1,554.8	\$1,520.3
Cost of revenues	1,070.3	1,044.4
Gross profit	484.5	475.9
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	269.4	189.8
Operating income	215.1	286.1
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(37.4)	(41.1)
Other income (expense), net	(1.4)	(0.5)
Total other income (expense), net	(38.8)	(41.6)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	176.3	244.5
Provision for income taxes	57.8	81.2
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	118.5	163.3
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3.1)	(2.2)
Net earnings	115.4	161.1
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(4.5)	(6.6)
Net earnings attributable to FIS	\$110.9	\$154.5
Net earnings per share — basic from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — basic from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net earnings per share — basic attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.39	\$0.54
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic	283.0	288.0
Net earnings per share — diluted from continuing operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.40	\$0.54
Net earnings (loss) per share — diluted from discontinued operations attributable to FIS common stockholders	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net earnings per share — diluted attributable to FIS common stockholders	\$0.39	\$0.53
Weighted average shares outstanding — diluted	286.8	291.9
Amounts attributable to FIS common stockholders:		
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	\$114.0	\$156.7
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3.1)	(2.2)
Net earnings attributable to FIS	\$110.9	\$154.5

Processing and Services Revenues

Processing and services revenues totaled \$1,554.8 million and \$1,520.3 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in revenue of \$34.5 million, or 2.3%, during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 as compared to the 2014 period is primarily attributable to incremental revenues from the acquisitions of Clear2Pay and Reliance and increased demand for professional and consulting services and processing services, all of which was partially offset by an approximately \$28.0 million reduction in termination fees. The year-over-year growth was also diminished by approximately \$46.0 million of unfavorable foreign currency

impact included in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 resulting from a stronger U.S. Dollar.

Table of Contents

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

Cost of revenues totaled \$1,070.3 million and \$1,044.4 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, resulting in gross profit of \$484.5 million and \$475.9 million, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 31.2% and 31.3% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The increase in gross profit during the 2015 period as compared to 2014 primarily resulted from the revenue variances noted above. The reduction in gross profit percentage during the three-months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 was largely attributable to the impact of lower termination fees, increased investment in our European capabilities, and a scope modification and delay of a significant project.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$269.4 million and \$189.8 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The year-over-year increase for the three-month period ended 2015 as compared to 2014 primarily resulted from severance costs of \$44.6 million incurred in conjunction with the reorganization and streamlining of operations in our GFS segment, transaction and other costs, including integration activities, of \$12.2 million relating to recent acquisitions and other incremental costs related to acquisitions.

Operating Income

Operating income totaled \$215.1 million and \$286.1 million and operating income as a percentage of revenue (“operating margin”) was 13.8% and 18.8% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The changes in operating income and margin for the three months of 2015 as compared to 2014 resulted from the variances addressed above.

Total Other Income (Expense), Net

Total other income (expense), net was \$(38.8) million and \$(41.6) million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest expense is a large component of total other income (expense), net. Interest expense decreased \$3.7 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 primarily due to lower borrowing rates as the result of the debt refinancing activity undertaken during 2014.

Provision for Income Taxes

Income tax expense from continuing operations totaled \$57.8 million and \$81.2 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, resulting in effective tax rates from continuing operations of 33% for both three-month periods.

Earnings (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

During the 2015 and 2014 periods, certain operations are classified as discontinued as discussed more fully in Note 4 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) and as summarized in the following tables. Reporting for discontinued operations classifies revenues and expenses as one line item, net of tax, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited).

Three Months Ended	
March 31,	
2015	2014

China eCas business line	\$(1.7	)	\$(1.8)
Participacoes	(1.4	)	(0.4)
Total discontinued operations	\$(3.1	)	\$(2.2)

Table of Contents

Earnings from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax, Attributable to FIS Common Stockholders

Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax, attributable to FIS common stockholders totaled \$114.0 million and \$156.7 million resulting in earnings per diluted share of \$0.40 and \$0.54 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, reflecting the variances described above and the impacts of our share repurchase program.

Table of Contents

Segment Results of Operations (Unaudited)
 Integrated Financial Solutions
 (in millions)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Processing and services revenues	\$968.9	\$937.2
Operating income	\$326.4	\$320.0

Revenues for IFS totaled \$968.9 million and \$937.2 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The overall segment increase of \$31.7 million during the 2015 period as compared to 2014 was primarily attributable to incremental revenues from our 2014 acquisition of Reliance (Note 11) and growth in card personalization volumes, partially offset by the net reduction in termination fees in comparison to the prior year period.

Operating income for IFS totaled \$326.4 million and \$320.0 million and operating margin was 33.7% and 34.1% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. While the overall revenue increase contributed increased operating income for the 2015 period as compared to 2014, the reduction in termination fees by approximately \$28.0 million in comparison to the prior year quarter resulted in the reduced operating margin during the 2015 three-month period.

Global Financial Solutions
 (in millions)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Processing and services revenues	\$586.9	\$583.5
Operating income	\$47.0	\$67.0

Revenues for GFS totaled \$586.9 million and \$583.5 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The revenue increase for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 was primarily attributable to incremental revenues from the acquisition of Clear2Pay (Note 11) and increased demand for consulting services and professional services, including ATM management in India. The year-over-year growth was offset by approximately \$45.0 million of unfavorable foreign currency impact included in the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 resulting from a stronger U.S. Dollar versus the Real, Euro, British Pound Sterling and Indian Rupee.

Operating income for GFS totaled \$47.0 million and \$67.0 million and operating margin was 8.0% and 11.5% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decreases in operating income and operating margin during the 2015 three-month period as compared to the 2014 period primarily resulted from the impact of unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates, expenses related to the project delay noted above under Consolidated Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit, investment in expanding capabilities in the United Kingdom and the change in revenue mix reflecting increased professional and consulting services, partially offset by expense management.

Corporate and Other

The Corporate and Other segment results consist of selling, general and administrative expenses and depreciation and intangible asset amortization not otherwise allocated to the reportable segments. Corporate and Other expenses were \$158.3 million and \$100.9 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The year-over-year increase for the three-month period ended 2015 as compared to 2014 primarily resulted from severance costs of \$44.6 million incurred in conjunction with the reorganization and streamlining of operations in our GFS segment and transaction and other costs, including integration activities, of \$12.2 million relating to acquisitions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

Table of Contents

Our ongoing cash requirements include operating expenses, income taxes, mandatory debt service payments, capital expenditures, stockholder dividends, working capital and timing differences in settlement-related assets and liabilities, and may include discretionary debt service, share repurchases, and business acquisitions. Our cash requirements also include payments for Capco's contingent consideration earn-out and for labor claims related to FIS' former item processing and remittance operations in Brazil (see Note 4 in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)). Our principal sources of funds are cash generated by operations and borrowings, including the capacity under our Revolving Loan described in Note 7 in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

As of March 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$489.0 million and debt of \$5,196.4 million, including the current portion. Of the \$489.0 million cash and cash equivalents, approximately \$285.5 million is held by our foreign entities and would generally be subject to U.S. income taxation upon repatriation to the U.S. The majority of our domestic cash and cash equivalents represents net deposits-in-transit at the balance sheet dates and relates to daily settlement activity. We expect that cash and cash equivalents plus cash flows from operations over the next twelve months will be sufficient to fund our operating cash requirements, capital expenditures and mandatory debt service. We currently expect to continue to pay quarterly dividends, which we have increased over recent years. On January 30, 2015, the Board of Directors approved an additional 8% increase to \$0.26 per share per quarter beginning with the first quarter of 2015. However, the amount, declaration and payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and depends on, among other things, our investment opportunities, results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects, and other factors that may be considered relevant by our Board of Directors, including legal and contractual restrictions. Additionally, the payment of cash dividends may be limited by covenants in certain debt agreements. A regular quarterly dividend of \$0.26 per common share was paid on March 31, 2015 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on March 17, 2015.

Cash Flows from Operations

Cash flows from operations were \$231.1 million and \$222.6 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash flows from operations increased \$8.5 million in 2015 primarily due to the net change in working capital, partially offset by lower net earnings.

Capital Expenditures and Other Investing Activities

Our principal capital expenditures are for computer software (purchased and internally developed) and additions to property and equipment. We invested \$101.2 million and \$89.9 million in capital expenditures (excluding capital leases) during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We expect to invest approximately 5.5-6.0% of 2015 revenue in capital expenditures.

Financing

For information regarding the Company's long-term debt and financing activity, see Note 7 in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited). We spent \$150.4 million in the first quarter of 2015 compared to \$175.0 million in the comparable 2014 period for share repurchases, resulting in less use of cash. Coupled with higher share prices, this resulted in a 1.0 million reduction in shares repurchased in the 2015 period versus 2014.

Contractual Obligations

There were no material changes in our contractual obligations in the first quarter of 2015 in comparison to the table included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed on February 27, 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)” (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 amends substantially all authoritative literature for revenue recognition, including industry-specific

Table of Contents

requirements, and converges the guidance under this topic with that of the International Financial Reporting Standards. The

ASU implements a five-step process for customer contract revenue recognition that focuses on transfer of control, as opposed

to transfer of risk and rewards. The amendment also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and

uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers. Other provisions include ensuring the time value of

money is considered in the transaction price and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The effective date to the amendments is expected to be postponed to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption allowed for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Entities can transition to the standard either with retrospective application to the earlier years presented in their financial statements or with a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our financial position and results of operations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risks

Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks primarily from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We use certain derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward contracts, to manage interest rate and foreign currency risk. We do not use derivatives for trading purposes, to generate income or to engage in speculative activity.

Interest Rate Risk

In addition to existing cash balances and cash provided by operating activities, we use fixed rate and variable rate debt to finance our operations. We are exposed to interest rate risk on these debt obligations and related interest rate swaps. The senior notes as described in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) represent substantially all of our fixed-rate long-term debt obligations. The carrying value of the notes was \$2,950.0 million as of March 31, 2015. The fair value of the senior notes was approximately \$3,033.2 million as of March 31, 2015. The potential reduction in fair value of the senior notes from a hypothetical 10 percent increase in market interest rates would not be material to the overall fair value of the debt.

Our floating rate long-term debt obligations principally relate to borrowings under the FIS Credit Agreement (as defined in Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)). An increase of 100 basis points in the LIBOR rate would increase our annual debt service under the FIS Credit Agreement, after we include the impact of our interest rate swaps, by \$15.3 million (based on principal amounts outstanding as of March 31, 2015). We performed the foregoing sensitivity analysis based on the principal amount of our floating rate debt as of March 31, 2015, less the principal amount of such debt that was then subject to an interest rate swap converting such debt into fixed rate debt. This sensitivity analysis is based solely on the principal amount of such debt as of March 31, 2015, and does not take into account any changes that occurred in the prior 12 months or that may take place in the next 12 months in the amount of our outstanding debt or in the notional amount of outstanding interest rate swaps in respect of our debt. Further, in this sensitivity analysis, the change in interest rates is assumed to be applicable for an entire year. For comparison purposes, based on principal amounts of floating rate debt outstanding as of March 31, 2014, and calculated in the same manner as set forth above, an increase of 100 basis points in the LIBOR rate would have increased our annual interest expense, after we calculate the impact of our interest rate swaps, by \$10.4 million.

We use interest rate swaps for the purpose of managing our interest expense through the mix of fixed rate and floating rate debt. As of March 31, 2015, we have entered into the following interest rate swap transactions converting a portion of the interest rate exposure on our Term and Revolving Loans from variable to fixed (in millions):

Effective date	Termination date	Bank pays	FIS pays
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		Notional amount	variable rate of	fixed rate of	
July 1, 2012	July 1, 2015	300.0	1 Month LIBOR (1)	0.58	%(2)
February 3, 2014	February 1, 2017	400.0	1 Month LIBOR (1)	0.89	%(2)
		\$700.0			

(1)0.18% in effect as of March 31, 2015.

(2) Does not include the applicable margin and facility fees paid to lenders on Term Loans and the Revolving Loan as described in note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

We have designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. A portion of the amount included in accumulated other comprehensive earnings is reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment as interest

Table of Contents

payments are made on the Term and Revolving Loans. In accordance with the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements, the inputs used to determine the estimated fair value of our interest rate swaps are Level 2-type measurements. We considered our own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparties when determining the fair value of our interest rate swaps.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency risks that arise from normal business operations. These risks include the translation of local currency balances of foreign subsidiaries, transaction gains and losses associated with intercompany loans with foreign subsidiaries and transactions denominated in currencies other than a location's functional currency. Our objective is to minimize our exposure to these risks through a combination of normal operating activities and the use of foreign currency forward contracts. Contracts are denominated in currencies of major industrial countries.

Our exposure to foreign currency exchange risks generally arises from our non-U.S. operations, to the extent they are conducted in local currency. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect translations of revenues denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, our international operations generated approximately \$297.7 million in revenues denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. The major currencies to which our revenues are exposed are the Brazilian Real, the Euro, the British Pound Sterling and the Indian Rupee. A 10% move in average exchange rates for these currencies (assuming a simultaneous and immediate 10% change in all of such rates for the relevant period) would have resulted in the following increase or (decrease) in our reported revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

Currency	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Real	\$7.6	\$9.4
Euro	7.6	7.3
Pound Sterling	6.5	6.6
Indian Rupee	2.4	1.5
Total increase (decrease)	\$24.1	\$24.8

The impact on earnings of the foregoing assumed 10% change in each of the periods presented would not have been significant. Our international operations' revenues and expenses are generally denominated in local currency, which limits the majority of our economic exposure to foreign exchange risk in those jurisdictions.

Revenues included approximately \$46.0 million, and earnings before taxes included \$6.4 million, of unfavorable foreign currency impact during the three months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, resulting from changes in the U.S. Dollar in 2015 as compared to 2014. In 2015, we expect a moderate increase in unfavorable foreign currency impact on our operating income resulting from the continued strength of the U.S. Dollar vs. other currencies.

Our foreign exchange risk management policy permits the use of derivative instruments, such as forward contracts and options, to reduce volatility in our results of operations and/or cash flows resulting from foreign exchange rate fluctuations. At present have no such hedges outstanding, except as described below. We do not enter into foreign currency derivative instruments for trading purposes. We do periodically enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency exposure to intercompany loans. As of March 31, 2015, the notional amount of these derivatives was \$65.2 million and the fair value was nominal. These derivatives are intended to hedge the foreign exchange risks related to intercompany loans but have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal

financial officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is: (a) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms; and (b) accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Table of Contents

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth under “Commitments and Contingencies” in Note 8 in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) under Item 1F. of Part I of this report “Financial Information,” is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

See “Item 1A. - Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 for a detailed discussion of risk factors affecting the Company. There have been no material changes in the Risk Factors described therein.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table summarizes purchases of equity securities by the issuer during the three-month period ended March 31, 2015:

Period	Total number of shares purchased (in millions)	Average price paid per share	Total cost of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (in millions)	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (1) (in millions)
February 2015	1.4	\$67.79	\$95.6	\$1,428.9
March 2015	0.8	\$68.22	54.8	\$1,374.1
	2.2	\$67.94	\$150.4	

On January 29, 2014 our Board of Directors approved a plan authorizing repurchases of up to \$2.0 billion of our outstanding common stock in the open market at prevailing market prices or in privately negotiated transactions (1) through December 31, 2017. This share repurchase authorization replaced any existing share repurchase authorization plan. Approximately \$1,374.1 million of plan capacity remained available for repurchases as of March 31, 2015.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits:

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference		Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed/ Furnished Herewith
		Form	SEC File Number			
10.1	Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2015, by and among Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. and Frank R. Martire	10-K	001-16427	10.28	2/28/2015	
10.2	Amendment to Employment Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2015, by and among Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., and Gary A. Norcross	10-K	001-16427	10.31	2/28/2015	
31.1	Certification of Gary A. Norcross, President and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
31.2	Certification of James W. Woodall, Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
32.1	Certification of Gary A. Norcross, President and and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
32.2	Certification of James W. Woodall, Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document.					*
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					*
101.CAL+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					*
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					*

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101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.	*
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.	*

* Filed or furnished herewith

+ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

Date: May 8, 2015

By: /s/ JAMES W. WOODALL
James W. Woodall
Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

Date: May 8, 2015

By: /s/ PETER J.S. SMITH
Peter J.S. Smith
Corporate Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting
Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Table of ContentsFIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
FORM 10-Q
INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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+ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.