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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(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 June 30, 2016, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's common shares held by non-affiliates was \$1,482,545,284 based on the closing pricing of its common shares on the New York Stock Exchange. Solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation only, all directors and executive officers of the Registrant are assumed to be "affiliates" of the Registrant. As of February 20, 2017, there were 124,082,833 shares of the Registrant's common shares, par value \$0.0025 per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be mailed to stockholders in connection with the Registrant's annual stockholders' meeting scheduled to be held on June 16, 2017 (the "Annual Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The forward-looking statements contained herein involve risks and uncertainties. Many of the statements appear, in particular, in the sections entitled “Business”, “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”. Forward-looking statements identify prospective information. Important factors could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the forward-looking statements. In some cases you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “predict,” “potential,” “should,” “will” and “would” or other similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they discuss our future priorities, goals, strategies, actions to improve business performance, market growth assumptions and expectations, new products, product pricing, changes to our business processes, future business opportunities, capital expenditures, financing needs, financial position and other information that is not historical information. References within this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “we,” “our,” “us” or “Travelport” refer to Travelport Worldwide Limited, a Bermuda company, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The following list represents some, but not necessarily all, of the factors that could cause actual results to differ from historical results of continuing operations or those anticipated or predicted by these forward-looking statements:

- factors affecting the level of travel activity, particularly air travel volume, including security concerns, pandemics, general economic conditions, natural disasters and other disruptions;
- our ability to obtain travel provider inventory from travel providers, such as airlines, hotels, car rental companies, cruise-lines and other travel providers;
- our ability to maintain existing relationships with travel agencies and to enter into new relationships on acceptable financial and other terms;
- our ability to develop and deliver products and services that are valuable to travel agencies and travel providers and generate new revenue streams;
- the impact on travel provider capacity and inventory resulting from consolidation of the airline industry;
- our ability to grow adjacencies, such as payment and mobile solutions;
- general economic and business conditions in the markets in which we operate, including fluctuations in currencies, particularly in the U.S. dollar, and the economic conditions in the eurozone;
- the impact on business conditions worldwide as a result of political decisions, including the United Kingdom’s (“U.K.”) decision to leave the European Union (“E.U.”);
- pricing, regulatory and other trends in the travel industry;
- the impact our outstanding indebtedness may have on the way we operate our business;

- our ability to achieve expected cost savings from our efforts to improve operational and technological efficiency, including through our consolidation of multiple technology vendors and locations and the centralization of activities; and
- maintenance and protection of our information technology and intellectual property.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors may not contain all of the factors that are important to you. In addition, in light of these risks and uncertainties, the matters referred to in the forward-looking statements contained in this report may not in fact occur.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by which, such performance or results will be achieved.

Forward-looking information is based on information available at the time and/or management's good faith belief with respect to future events and is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. The factors listed

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in the section captioned “Risk Factors” in this Annual report on Form 10-K, provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations described in the forward-looking statements. You should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in these risk factors and elsewhere in this report could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect thereto or with respect to other forward-looking statements. For any forward-looking statements contained in any document, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a leading travel commerce platform providing distribution, technology, payment, mobile and other solutions for the global travel and tourism industry. We facilitate travel commerce by connecting the world's leading travel providers, such as airlines and hotel chains with online and offline travel agencies and other travel buyers in our proprietary business-to-business ("B2B") travel commerce platform (our Travel Commerce Platform). We processed approximately \$79 billion of travel spending in 2016. Our geographically dispersed footprint allows travel providers to generate high yielding and incremental global demand for their perishable and capital intensive travel inventory from customers living in non-domestic, or away, markets, in addition to serving their domestic, or home, markets. As travel industry needs evolve, we continue to invest in our Travel Commerce Platform, developing new technology solutions to better serve our customers by redefining the electronic distribution and merchandising of airline core and ancillary products, as well as extending our reach into the growing world of travel commerce beyond air, including to hotel, car rental, rail, cruise-line and tour operators. In addition, we leveraged our domain expertise in the travel industry to design a unique and pioneering B2B payment solution that addresses the need of travel agencies to efficiently and securely make payments to travel providers globally. We also provide a wide range of digital and mobile services that allow airlines, hotels, corporate travel management companies and travel agencies to engage with their customers through mobile services, including apps, corporate booking tools, mobile web and mobile messaging. Through our global reach in approximately 180 countries and territories, distinct merchandising suite with capabilities for value-added content and enhanced user experience, we offer a strong value proposition not only to travel providers, travel agencies and corporations, but also to end travelers. Our primarily transaction-based pricing model links our revenue to global travel passenger volume rather than travel spending, thus creating a stable and recurring business model with high revenue visibility.

Our Travel Commerce Platform connects travel providers and travel buyers, the latter of which includes travel agencies, travel management companies ("TMCs") and corporations. The diagram below illustrates our central role in global travel commerce as a provider of high value, real-time distribution services:

We believe that our Travel Commerce Platform combines state-of-the-art technology with industry leading features, functionality and innovative solutions to address the high-volume and growing transaction processing requirements for the evolving needs of the travel industry. In 2016, our systems processed up to 4 billion travel related system messages per day and approximately 18 billion Application Programming

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Interface (“API”) calls per month. Our advanced search technology aggregates global travel content, filters it through sophisticated search algorithms and presents it in a transparent and efficient workflow for travel agencies, enabling them to create and modify multi-content, multi-modular complex itineraries, issue travel documents, process millions of booking transactions and invoices and transfer secure, cost-effective and automated payments, all on a graphically rich, single user interface.

From 2012 to 2016, we strategically invested over \$1 billion in technology with a focus on redefining our Travel Commerce Platform to address the trends, inefficiencies and unmet needs of all components of the travel value chain: Air and Beyond Air, which include distribution and merchandising solutions for hotel, car rental, rail, cruise-line and tour operators, B2B travel payments, digital services, advertising and an array of additional platform services. For Air, we have transformed the traditional Global Distribution System (“GDS”) concept, which had very limited ancillary sales capabilities, into an open platform with Extensible Markup Language (“XML”) connectivity and a graphically rich, single user interface to enable marketing and sales of not only full air content, but also full ancillary content. For Beyond Air, in addition to chain hotel content, we have added independent hotel inventory, previously rarely booked through the intermediary channel, to a global network of travel agencies through our meta-search technology, which combines search results from multiple sources and have given hotels the ability to display their full range of rates and packages in a one-stop booking portal. We have also pioneered a secure, cost-effective and automated B2B payment alternative to the traditional inefficient and costly methods for travel agencies to pay travel providers. Our digital strategy and value propositions focus on improving the end-to-end customer experience through the provision of innovative digital travel solutions to all of our customers, including through Travelport Locomote’s corporate travel platform and our innovative mobile travel solutions for airlines, TMCs and travel agencies. Our Travel Commerce Platform creates synergies and network effects that facilitate revenue growth across the travel value chain. The chart below demonstrates the ways in which our Travel Commerce Platform identified, addressed and redefined key elements of the travel value chain that are fully or partially unaddressed by traditional GDS providers:

Our Travel Commerce Platform Addresses the Evolving Needs of Our Industry

We provide air distribution services to approximately 400 airlines globally, including approximately 125 low cost carriers (“LCCs”). We distribute ancillaries for approximately 100 airlines. In addition, we secure

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content from numerous Beyond Air travel providers, including approximately 650,000 hotel properties (of which over 500,000 are independent hotel properties), over 37,000 car rental locations, over 50 cruise-line and tour operators and 14 major rail networks worldwide. We aggregate travel content across approximately 68,000 travel agency locations representing over 234,000 online and offline travel agency terminals worldwide, which in turn serve millions of end consumers globally. In 2016, we handled approximately 340 million segments sold by travel agencies and sold over 65 million hotel room nights and over 94 million car rental days. Our Travel Commerce Platform provides real-time search, pricing, booking, change, payment and integrated itinerary creation for travelers who use the services of online and offline travel agencies for both leisure and business travel. Our access to business travelers, merchandising capabilities and ability to process complex itineraries attracted and allowed for the full integration of several fast-growing LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair into our Travel Commerce Platform.

Through eNett International (Jersey) Limited (“eNett”), our majority-owned subsidiary and an early adopter in automated payments, we are redefining how travel agencies pay travel providers. When a consumer purchases an itinerary through a travel agency, the consumer pays using a variety of mechanisms, including cash, direct debit and credit card. Generally, the consumer makes one payment for the entire itinerary of flights, hotels and ground services, such as transfers. The travel agency then remits the individual payments to each travel provider. eNett’s core offering is a payment solution that automatically generates unique Mastercard numbers used to process payments globally.

Before eNett, travel payments were primarily settled in cash and exposed payers to risks of fraud, delays and costly reconciliations. The Virtual Account Number (“VAN”) solution is integrated into all of our point of sale systems and exclusively utilizes the Mastercard network pursuant to a long-term agreement. eNett’s operations currently focus on Asia Pacific and Europe, and we believe the model is highly scalable. We have expanded beyond the core hospitality sector into air travel, including LCCs, with further opportunities for growth in other sectors of the travel industry. eNett was formed in 2009, and eNett’s net revenue has grown from \$2 million in 2011 to \$150 million in 2016.

Through Locomote Holdings Pty Limited (“Travelport Locomote”), we have significantly strengthened our offering to both corporates and TMCs from an end-to-end customer experience perspective. Travelport Locomote is a corporate travel platform that empowers travel managers to drive change and achieve efficiencies. Travelport Locomote creates seamless experiences and integrated solutions from approval management to cost savings to duty of care. Customers control the entire travel program, enabling greater insight into travel expenditure. The Travelport Locomote platform uses Travelport’s Universal Profile, Universal Record, travel policy engine and our Travelport Universal API, from which it obtains real time access to our content, which includes LCCs and network carriers, airline ancillary products, car rental and the broad range of hotel properties and rates that we distribute. The platform has further been developed to enable easy integration of third-party, complementary applications that an individual corporation might want to add to its travel and/or authorization processes, including multiple expense management systems, corporate booking tools and other add-on services, all within the same corporate user experience, workflow and data management capabilities. Following our acquisition of Mobile Travel Technologies Ltd. (now, Travelport Digital Limited) (“Travelport Digital”) in July 2015, we also provide innovative digital travel solutions for airlines, TMCs and travel agencies. Travelport Digital’s solutions are used worldwide to improve the end-to-end mobile travel experience and increase the value of every interaction with every customer via sophisticated apps and mobile services across smartphones, tablets and wearables. In addition to industry-leading travel apps, Travelport Digital provides advanced mobile services, including real-time mobile messaging, day-of-travel solutions and ancillary upsell opportunities. Travelport Digital’s solutions also enable airlines and travel companies to create new revenue opportunities through ancillary upsell and improved conversion rates as a result of high-end design and more personalized experiences via mobile.

In addition to hospitality, payment solutions and digital services, we utilize the broad connections and extensive data managed by our Travel Commerce Platform to provide advertising solutions to over 3,000 advertisers that allow our travel providers to easily and cost-effectively promote upgrades, ancillary products or services, package deals and other offers. We also offer other platform services, including subscription services, processing services, business intelligence data services and marketing-oriented analytical tools, to travel agencies, travel providers and other travel data users.

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We provide critical IT solutions to airlines, such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other services, enabling them to focus on their core business competencies and reduce costs. We also host reservations, inventory management and other related systems for Delta Air Lines Inc. (“Delta”) and run the system infrastructure for the Delta platform in our Atlanta data center under a long-term agreement. We refer to these solutions and services as “Technology Services.” In addition, as of December 31, 2016, we own a 51% controlling interest in IGT Solutions Private Ltd. (“IGTS”), a Gurgaon, India-based technology development company. We recently signed an agreement to divest our 51% interest in IGTS.

We believe we are the most geographically balanced participant in the travel distribution industry. In 2016, we generated \$2,230 million in Travel Commerce Platform revenue, of which 73% is international (with 23% from Asia Pacific, 32% from Europe, 5% from Latin America and Canada and 13% from the Middle East and Africa) and 27% is from the United States. Our geographically dispersed footprint helps insulate us from particular country or regional instability, allows for optimal IT efficiency and enhances our value proposition to travel providers. We are well positioned to capture higher value business from travel providers operating in away markets, which results in higher per transaction revenue for both us and the travel providers we serve. As of December 31, 2016, we served approximately 180 countries and territories through our extensive global network of 60 sales and marketing offices (“SMOs”) and a diverse workforce of approximately 4,000 full-time employees and an additional approximately 1,000 employees at IGTS as of December 31, 2016.

We have a recurring, primarily transaction-based, revenue model. As an asset-light company, we do not take airline, hotel or other inventory risk, and we are not directly exposed to fuel price volatility or labor unions like our travel providers. Our recurring, transaction-based revenue model is primarily driven by discrete travel events such as Air or Beyond Air segments booked rather than the price of the booking, meaning we benefit from an increase in total global travel without being exposed to price changes. However, our results, like others in our industry, are dependent upon various levels of travel activity, particularly air travel as well as our ability to obtain travel provider inventories, our ability to maintain existing relationships with travel agencies and our ability to deliver desired products and services. Our ability to offer broad, high-quality and multi-product content on a single user interface encourages those booking travel to purchase additional products and services beyond the original Air or Beyond segment. For example, for every 100 air tickets sold in 2016, 47 hospitality segments were sold, which has grown from 34 hospitality segments sold for every 100 air tickets sold in 2010. The merchandising of additional products and services increases our revenue per transaction, and, consequently, we measure performance primarily on the basis of increases in both Reported Segments and RevPas (including Air and Beyond Air segments). Our recurring, transaction-based revenue model combined with high-quality content availability (which encourages incremental services booked with each transaction), our investment in our distribution and payment solutions technology and digital services and our multi-year contracts with travel providers and travel agents enabled us to grow our RevPas in each of the last 20 quarters on a year-over-year basis. We increased our RevPas from \$5.11 in the first quarter of 2011 to \$6.67 in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Our management team, led by industry leader Gordon Wilson, our Chief Executive Officer, has been spearheading a shift in our corporate strategy to focus on the trends, inefficiencies and unmet needs of all components of the travel value chain and defined a strategy to transform our business from a traditional GDS to a next generation travel commerce platform. Since refocusing our strategy in 2012, we have experienced revenue growth from airline fees, hospitality, advertising, payments and digital services and launched our Travelport Merchandising Suite. We grew our Beyond Air revenue by 16% between 2014 and 2015 and 18% between 2015 and 2016.

Company History

On September 30, 2014, we completed our initial public offering, and our common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “TVPT.”

We were incorporated in 2006 in Bermuda. Our principal executive offices are located at Axis One, Axis Park, Langley, Berkshire SL3 8AG, United Kingdom and our telephone number is +44-1753-288-000.

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We continually explore, prepare for and evaluate possible transactions, including acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures and other arrangements, to ensure we have the most efficient and effective capital structure and/or to maximize the value of the enterprise. No assurance can be given with respect to the timing, likelihood or effect of any possible transactions.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that several aspects of our strategy fundamentally differentiate us from our competitors, including our focus on redefining travel distribution and commerce instead of investing in more capital and labor intensive airline and hospitality related IT solutions, our fast growing Beyond Air portfolio, including our automated B2B payments solution and digital services with large addressable markets and our emphasis on a value-based partnership approach with travel providers that allows us to increase revenue and profitability per Reported Segment. The following attributes describe in further detail how we differentiate ourselves from our competitors.

Our Travel Commerce Platform Addresses the Evolving Needs of Travel Providers, Agencies, Corporations and Travelers

Travel providers need flexible systems to distribute and merchandise their increasingly sophisticated core products and broadening offerings of ancillary products and services. We offer them a portfolio of industry-leading, value-add tools to increase revenue, lower costs and efficiently reach travel buyers globally in every channel. Our global reach allows travel providers to display and sell products in approximately 180 countries and territories and across approximately 68,000 travel agency locations representing over 234,000 online and offline travel agency terminals worldwide. Our Travel Commerce Platform enables travel providers to (i) extend their distribution by broadening their geographic reach to away markets and connects them with higher value business travelers, (ii) access higher yielding ticket prices from long-haul segments, room rates, complex itineraries and business travelers and (iii) encourage travelers to purchase ancillary services and/or upgrade or upsell travelers through our highly-differentiated Travelport Merchandising Suite.

Our Travelport Merchandising Suite, consisting of three distinct solutions—Travelport Aggregated Shopping, Travelport Ancillary Services and Travelport Rich Content and Branding—offers a range of sophisticated travel sales and marketing capabilities in collaboration with airlines. These solutions allow airlines to promote their products and services to the right buyers, at the right time and in the right place. Travelport Aggregated Shopping allows travel agencies to efficiently and directly compare results from network carriers, who deliver data through the traditional industry standard ATPCO, which regularly updates traditional GDSs, with those from LCCs and other carriers who use an API connection to deliver data directly and in real time to us. Travelport Ancillary Services allow travel agencies to sell airline ancillaries, such as checked baggage, premium seats and lounge passes, directly through their existing interface rather than needing to book separately on an airline’s website. Travelport Rich Content and Branding allows airlines to more effectively control how their flights and ancillaries are visually presented and described on travel agency screens, bringing the display more in line with the airlines’ own website. This is especially valuable to airlines given the increasing importance of ancillary revenue for profitability and allows travel agencies to sell more effectively. The benefits also are available to customers connected to the Travelport Universal API. This means that online travel agencies (“OTAs”), corporate booking tool providers or other travel consultants, who are designing their own customized user interfaces, can still understand an airline’s full value proposition, including its branded fares and ancillaries, in the same way as a customer connected to Travelport’s point of sale solution, Travelport Smartpoint, would. Our ability to help travel providers and travel agencies increase their revenue reinforces the value proposition of our Travel Commerce Platform when compared to alternative distribution channels, and is a key part of our strategy to change our relationship with travel providers from cost-focused to value-focused.

Our leading access to global travel provider content helps attract more travel agencies, both online and offline, as well as corporations and self-serve travelers, onto our platform, which in turn drives greater value for the travel providers, increasing their addressable customer base. Our leading point of sale solutions, such as Travelport Smartpoint, along with Travelport Branded Fares and Ancillaries, provide travel agencies with greater choice and detailed information on key differences between the products and services offered by

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travel providers, allowing them to provide more valuable insights to their customers, higher levels of customer service and improved sales productivity. Travelport Smartpoint is Travelport's innovative point of sale solution that allows travel consultants to more effectively advise their customers about the entire range of products, optional services and offers available from the travel providers Travelport distributes, with fully interactive, graphical screen displays and real time booking. Travelport Smartpoint provides upselling and cross-selling opportunities through the integration of Travelport's Rich Content and Branding merchandising solution for airlines. In addition, Travelport Smartpoint mirrors for travel agents the experience of consumers booking hotel and car rental online by allowing them to access enhanced features including pictures, comparisons and maps, all within the same workflow. This allows travelers to be better informed of the products available to them, the options that might exist, the cost of enhanced products and the ancillary products available to buy, to tailor their journey to their specific requirements. Utilization of our leading Travelport Smartpoint point of sale simplifies highly complex, high volume operations, freeing up more time for travel agencies to focus on the selling process.

In addition, our Travel Commerce Platform reduces operating costs for travel agencies by offering a single point of access to broad global travel content and by integrating critical data for back office, accounting and corporate customer reporting. Furthermore, our Travel Commerce Platform gives travelers a quick and easy way to compare a multitude of available travel options and obtain the true cost of a desired itinerary, buy ancillaries directly after the core booking has been made and provides greater control over itineraries through an option to add features at later stages in the travel process.

Fast Growing Portfolio of Beyond Air Initiatives

Our Travel Commerce Platform provides us with a foundation to offer a fast growing portfolio of additional products and services, which in turn results in additional revenue. Our Beyond Air portfolio includes distribution and merchandising solutions for hotel, car rental, rail, cruise-line and tour operators, payment solutions, digital services, advertising and other platform services.

Based on our estimates, we are the fourth largest third-party distributor of hotel nights, and we sold over 65 million room nights in 2016. Independent hotels were largely unaddressed by the GDS industry, which we integrate on one platform by combining the content from chain hotels captured by the traditional GDSs with independent hotel content our system accesses through our meta-search technology. In particular, our B2B solution, Travelport Rooms and More, is a single user interface that combines detailed product insights with meta-search functionality to deliver a fully-integrated hotel booking platform to travel agencies. Travelport Rooms and More captures highly fragmented content in one interface (including approximately 650,000 hotel properties) by combining content from large global OTAs with that from aggregators specializing in a particular geographic area. This streamlined and efficient interface also enables travel agencies to more easily upsell hotel content in a single, consistent and efficient workflow and user experience, as well as a new business travel booking app.

In June 2014, we acquired Travelport Hotelzon, a B2B hotel distribution technology provider, as part of our ongoing strategy to strengthen our hotel offering to both corporations and TMCs and make booking independent hotels easier for business travelers, including unmanaged travelers who do not use travel agencies. Many hotel bookings, especially for independent hotel properties, are still being booked direct by business travelers themselves, and this acquisition was designed to provide both corporations, and Travelport-connected travel agencies, with a best-in-class booking tool with extensive independent hotel content, complementing the extensive hotel chain content that has been in our system for many years. In turn, this also enables corporations to more easily track their employees while on business travel as part of their duty of care responsibilities. Since the acquisition, we have further invested in the Travelport Hotelzon's technology and enhanced it with a user-friendly extranet that is uniquely positioned to capture independent hotels and privately negotiated corporate hotel rates that are provided to corporations.

We are an early adopter in automated B2B payments and are redefining payments from travel agencies to travel providers. We have pioneered a new class of payments for the unmet needs of the travel industry that is focused on replacing cash and other payment methods with secure virtual pre-funded payment cards. eNett's innovative, cost-efficient and secure travel payment solutions offer a strong value proposition to travel agencies and travel providers, including providing them with full flexibility, lower administrative cost due to significantly reduced time spent on reconciliation, rewards to travel agencies with incentive payments

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based on payment volumes and a lower spread for foreign currency payments. eNett exclusively utilizes Mastercard under a long-term arrangement, giving unparalleled access to the payment systems of virtually all the world's travel providers who accept Mastercard as a form of payment. We believe the model is highly scalable as we expand beyond the core hospitality sector into air travel, including LCCs, as well as other sectors of the travel industry. We estimate that there is approximately \$2 trillion of direct spending on travel annually, approximately \$910 billion of which is booked through the indirect channel, and payment is made from travel agencies to travel providers.

In July 2015, we acquired Travelport Digital and now provide a mobile travel platform and digital product set that allows travel providers and travel agencies to engage with their customers through sophisticated, tailored mobile services, including apps, mobile web and intelligent mobile messaging.

Through Travelport Locomote, we provide a corporate travel platform that empowers travel managers to drive change and achieve efficiencies. Travelport Locomote creates seamless experiences and integrated solutions from approval management to cost savings to duty of care. Customers control the entire travel program, enabling greater insight into travel expenditure.

In addition to hospitality, payment solutions and digital services, we utilize the broad connections and extensive data managed by our Travel Commerce Platform to provide advertising solutions to over 3,000 advertisers, which includes, among others, travel providers who use our advertising solutions to easily and cost-effectively promote upgrades, ancillary products or services, package deals and other offers and, as a result, more effectively merchandise their products and services to targeted customers. We give advertisers direct access to a captive professional audience across approximately 68,000 travel agency locations representing over 234,000 online and offline travel agency terminals worldwide, with a full-time focus on global travel bookings and cover all main domestic and international travel flows. In 2016, we generated approximately 8 billion advertising impressions. Our improved, graphically rich point of sale solutions provide increased capabilities and advertising space to display banner advertisements, add click through functionality and market ancillary products through our user interface.

Innovative, Flexible and Scalable Open Technology Platform Tailored to Meet Evolving Industry Needs

Through our industry-leading technology platform, we have been able to maintain our position at the forefront of innovation by meeting the global demands of our travel agents and travel providers for speed, flexibility and convergence. Our technology-enabled solutions offer rich content through accessible distribution channels, such as Travelport Smartpoint. To address unmet industry needs, we made significant strategic investments in innovative technology over the last four years, and we continue to invest in developing new technologies, platforms and ideas, all on an open and accessible platform that delivers expansive content and improves service. Our open connectivity approach allows for fully-flexible access to content and services across a range of delivery mechanisms, from XML protocols to more traditional industry sources such as ATPCO. Our open platform allows us to pull together content delivered from multiple sources into a cohesive display for the travel buyer, enabling search, comparison, reservation and payment across multiple providers. We deliver our content and functionality through state-of-the-art point of sale tools or via our own Travelport Universal API, which enables the flexibility for travel agencies and intermediaries to design customized user interfaces. In 2016, a broad network of approximately 1,700 developers utilized our Travelport Universal API, to create their own applications and increase the robustness of our systems. Our point of sale tools are device agnostic, allowing travel agents to access our platform via internet connection on a desktop or a variety of mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets. Travel consultants connecting to the Travelport Universal API also can access the same rich product descriptions and graphics, branded fare and ancillary content available in Travelport Rich Content and Branding. In 2016, our systems processed up to 4 billion travel related system messages per day and approximately 18 billion API calls per month with 99.985% core system uptime using approximately 16,000 physical and virtual servers and had total storage capacity of over 15 petabytes. In addition, we operate our own in-house data center.

In recognition of the advantages provided by our open platform, we were the first among our competitors to offer Delta Air Lines' full range of seating products. In addition, starting in 2013, we offered Travelport Aggregated Shopping through XML connectivity to airline content, which has enabled and encouraged leading LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair to join our fully integrated Travel

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Commerce Platform. In 2013, we launched an innovative Travelport Merchandising Suite to enhance user experience and focus on the sale of ancillary products and services, which are becoming increasingly important for airlines' profitability. In the hospitality industry, we were the first GDS to our knowledge to offer a one-stop portal for hotel content distribution powered by "meta-search" technology.

Resilient, Recurring, Transaction-based Business Model with High Revenue Visibility and Strong Cash Flow Generation

Our operations are primarily founded on a transaction-based business model that ties our revenue to travel providers' transaction volumes rather than the price paid by a consumer for airfare, hotel rooms or other travel products and services booked through our systems. Travel related businesses with volume-based revenue models have generally shown strong visibility, predictability and resilience across economic cycles because travel providers have historically sought to maintain traveler volumes by reducing prices in an economic downturn.

In general, our business is characterized by multi-year travel provider and travel agency contracts. Our base distribution agreements with travel providers are open-ended or rollover unless specifically terminated. In 2016, we had 66 planned airline contract renewals, and we successfully renewed substantially all such contracts. We currently have 59 and 36 planned airline contract renewals in 2017 and 2018, respectively, including contracts which rollover on an annual basis. We also enter into contracts with travel buyers, such as travel agencies and corporate travel departments. A meaningful portion of our travel buyer agreements, representing approximately 18% of our revenue on average, are up for renewal in any given year. The length of our contracts, as well as the transaction-based and recurring nature of our revenue, provides high revenue visibility going forward.

We generate strong cash flows on a consistent basis, with net cash provided by operating activities of \$299 million and \$262 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Drivers of our cash flows benefit from relatively modest capital expenditure requirements and attractive working capital position. Furthermore, the diversity of our business provides us with multiple independent revenue streams from various markets and channels that lessen the impact of potential strategic and geographic shifts within the industry. These characteristics, combined with the contractual nature of our revenue and costs, our leading industry position and our long-standing customer relationships provide for a strong and predictable stream of cash flows.

Balanced Global Footprint with Longstanding Relationships

We believe we are the most geographically balanced participant in the travel distribution industry. In 2016, we generated \$2,230 million in Travel Commerce Platform revenue, of which 73% is international (with 23% from Asia Pacific, 32% from Europe, 5% from Latin America and Canada and 13% from the Middle East and Africa), and 27% is from the United States. Our geographically dispersed footprint helps insulate us from particular country or regional instability, allows for optimal IT efficiency and enhances our value proposition to travel providers. We are well positioned to capture higher value business from travel providers operating in away markets, which results in higher per transaction revenue for both us and the travel providers we serve. This strategically diversified geographic footprint allows us to focus on higher value transactions in the international travel segment. Our balanced network positions us well to benefit from global industry growth, while lessening the impact of potential geographic shifts within the industry. Our footprint also positions us as the challenger to the industry leader for air segments processed in each geographic region and provides us opportunities to grow our share.

We also have highly diversified, strong, long-standing relationships with both our travel providers and travel buyers. None of our travel buyers or travel providers accounted for more than 10% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016. Our top 15 travel providers (by 2016 revenue) have been with us for more than ten years on average.

Proven and Motivated Management Team with Deep Travel Industry Expertise

Our management team has extensive travel industry experience and is committed to improving and maintaining operational excellence by utilizing their in-depth knowledge of the travel and technology industries. Their dedication and excellence has been demonstrated by improving our key business metrics

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and our capital structure improvements. Our management team's compensation structure directly incentivizes them to improve business performance and profitability. Members of management currently own approximately 1.6% of our outstanding common shares (approximately 6.1% on a fully diluted basis assuming the vesting of existing equity awards).

Our management team is supported by a skilled, diverse, motivated and global workforce, comprised of approximately 4,000 full-time employees and an additional approximately 1,000 employees at IGTS as of December 31, 2016. By investing in training and skills development for our employees, we seek to develop leaders with broad knowledge of our company, the industry, technology and customer-specific needs. We also hire externally as needed to bring in new expertise. Our combination of deep industry and company experience combined with the fresh perspective and insight of new hires across our management team creates a solid foundation for driving our business to success, profitability and industry leadership.

Our Growth Strategies

We believe we are well positioned for future growth. Our balanced geographic footprint aligns us with anticipated industry growth across geographies, and we expect trends such as the increasing importance of ancillary revenue, the need by travel providers to personalize their offers to travelers, expansion by LCCs into the business travel industry, continued penetration by GDSs into hospitality distribution and growth of B2B travel advertising to further underpin our growth. We continue to leverage our domain expertise and relationships with travel providers to grow eNett and Travelport Digital. We will continue to evaluate and pursue strategic acquisition opportunities that enhance our Travel Commerce Platform. Our strategic capital investments, current product portfolio and strategic positioning enable us to benefit from industry trends, and we intend to capitalize further on these industry trends by focusing on the following initiatives:

Driving Beyond Air Innovation and Growth

Our Beyond Air portfolio includes fast growing hospitality, advertising, payment solutions and digital services. Given growth rates and the underpenetrated nature of these areas, we believe we can grow our Beyond Air portfolio at a multiple to overall travel industry growth by continuing to strategically invest in the development of state-of-the-art capabilities in order to achieve a leading industry position.

Payments: Our strategy for eNett is to continue growing the scale of the business through further investment in operational capabilities, new products, sales and marketing and targeted geographic expansion. We plan to capitalize on our early adopter advantage to capture "white space" given the travel industry's previously unmet needs for a secure and efficient payment solution. Our Travel Commerce Platform allows us to leverage our extensive network of travel agencies to grow the penetration rate for eNett payments.

Hospitality: Through our leading meta-search capabilities, we are increasing our presence among independent hotels. In addition, we provide superior chain hotel content to OTAs relative to our competitors by providing direct XML connectivity. Our strategy to grow in hospitality distribution is also focused on delivering corporate access to aggregated hotel content, including both chain and independent hotels through a single point of sale.

The Travelport Hotelzon solution also works well when a corporate hotel booking is not an 'add on' to an air booking, which is particularly the case for travel within Continental Europe, where many business trips actually take place in the traveler's home country or to bordering countries, and trains and cars are often the preferred method of transport rather than flights. Through Travelport Hotelzon's technology, privately negotiated rates for corporations can be added and accessed directly by the corporation and its employees.

Car: Our strategy is to continue to build on our extensive content offering for travel agency customers. Our travel agency customers have access to more choice of car content, as well as the ability to search and book content from smaller regional car rental companies.

Advertising: Our strategy is to focus on the B2B advertising opportunity by targeting travel agencies. Hotel advertising will remain our core offering, but other advertising categories (especially air) also represent areas for growth, which we believe we are well positioned to capitalize on through our Travel Commerce Platform.

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Digital: We provide travel companies with a mobile travel platform and digital product set that allows airlines, hotels, corporate travel management companies and travel agencies to engage with their customers through mobile services, including apps, mobile web and mobile messaging.

Travelport Locomote offers a corporate travel platform that empowers travel managers to drive change and achieve program efficiencies. Travelport Locomote is more than an online booking tool and provides a range of app-powered workflows that consolidate the entire travel lifecycle.

Expand Air Platform

We are well positioned in both the high-value, complex segment of air travel distribution, as well as the growing LCC segment, which is characterized by its larger number of business travelers, complex itineraries and international bookings. Our strategy to grow our Air platform focuses on providing state-of-the-art solutions to address the changing manner in which airlines are positioning and selling their products and services.

We intend to focus on the following strategies to drive Air growth:

Growth through Retailing and Merchandising Capabilities: In order to address the growing importance for travel providers of flexible systems to distribute and merchandise their increasingly sophisticated core products and broadening offerings of ancillary products, we have heavily invested in our Travelport Merchandising Suite to more effectively market and sell products and services. The Travelport Merchandising Suite, which includes our Rich Content and Branding airline merchandising solutions, integrates XML content with traditional content in a graphically rich, single user interface and, together with our sourced travel content, including air, hotels and car rental options, is fully accessible to all customers and channels. These customers include our global network of offline travel agencies, as well as OTAs, corporate travelers who prefer to self-serve and use corporate booking tools and developers who are part of our developer community. The online channel is able to connect to this content and functionality via our Travelport Universal API.

Our Rich Content and Branding airline merchandising solutions allow for more flexible and effective distribution and merchandising of both core travel content and ancillary products and services, resulting in a higher value proposition for both network carriers and LCCs, while facilitating travel agencies to upsell more content efficiently. As of December 31, 2016, we have over 210 airlines utilizing our Rich Content and Branding solution with approximately a further 20 more contracted. We will continue to target additional airlines with this solution suite. In addition, increasing the sale of ancillaries through our platform not only results in additional transaction revenue, but also helps us attract new content from carriers. We intend to continuously invest in our retailing and ancillary merchandising capabilities and grow by partnering with both traditional carriers and LCCs.

Growth through Enhanced Technologies: We also continue to invest in technologies that addresses the needs of travel agencies and drives end customer conversion. This includes providing enhanced search capabilities, data analytics, state of the art mobile interfaces and robotics and automation. These technologies will drive greater customer conversion and superior productivity of travel agencies.

LCC Participation Growth: As LCCs continue to evolve and look for further growth opportunities, they seek to expand their offering to higher yield customers, mainly business travelers. Our access to business travelers, merchandising capabilities and ability to process complex itineraries have attracted and allowed for the full integration of several fast-growing LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair into our Travel Commerce Platform. We view the expansion of LCCs into the business travel segment as a significant growth opportunity for us, and we will continue building our offering to win their business.

Targeted Geographic Expansion: Because the ability to increase away segments provides more revenue to airlines, away segments attract a premium to home segments, a dynamic that will benefit our performance as this trend continues. Furthermore, due to our balanced global footprint, we are well placed to benefit from global airline capacity shifts and increased LCC participation. We will continue to grow our international business and will focus on expanding into new emerging regions such as Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

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Business Travel Growth: Our strategy to grow in the business travel space is focused on investing in products that distribute travel technology solutions directly to corporations, allowing them to easily access and book travel content that incorporates their travel management policies directly through our platform. The demographic make-up of corporate travelers is changing rapidly, with many now preferring to self-serve and use their mobile devices rather than booking travel through more traditional methods. We intend to be at the forefront of these changes as we deploy our content and digital technology assets to address them. Our investments to support the growth and changes we are seeing in the business travel sector include our acquisition of Travelport Hotelzon, a B2B hotel distribution technology provider focused on corporates, which has made booking independent hotels and accessing privately negotiated corporate hotel rates more efficient for business travelers. We have also invested in Travelport Locomote, an Australian based corporate travel procurement and management platform focused on empowering corporate travelers through an improved mobile user experience. The Travelport Locomote platform provides solutions for all corporate travel management needs, including travel authorization and policy compliance, flexibility to change bookings, and more efficient back-office reconciliation.

In July 2015, we also acquired Travelport Digital, which we believe to be the world's leading provider of innovative mobile apps development and digital services in the travel industry. Travelport Digital's clients include many blue-chip brands in the industry, including multi-national TMCs, and this acquisition formed a key part of our ongoing strategy to support the ever-connected business traveler.

We will continue to develop our offering in the business travel space and, as well as strengthening our partnerships with TMCs, we will look at new opportunities to invest in products that distribute travel technology solutions directly to corporations.

Focus on Distribution Technology Leadership and Differentiated Products

Achieving growth in our Travel Commerce Platform is predicated on our continued investment in developing advanced technologies and differentiated products to maintain our competitive position. We intend to continue our strong commitment to product innovation and technological excellence to maintain our state-of-the-art product portfolio and preserve our early adopter advantage in several key growth areas, such as the sale of ancillaries, B2B travel payments solutions, digital services, hospitality merchandising and advertising. We plan to continue offering rich travel content and empowered selling capabilities on an open platform with service oriented architecture and industry leading Travelport Universal API, and plan to continue to focus on developing a diverse application set to consistently increase the value of our Travel Commerce Platform to our customers. We are exploring new adjacencies that allow us to improve our products and data offerings to our customers and develop insights into travel behaviors. We have chosen not to focus our resources on more capital and labor intensive airline and hospitality related hosting solutions. Instead, we focus on distribution products, payment related solutions and digital services. Our ability to offer differentiated, high value products and services allows us to shift the focus of our dialogue with travel providers from price to value, leading to higher RevPAs.

On February 8, 2017, we named Tata Consultancy Services ("TCS"), part of the Tata Group and a leading global IT services, consulting and business solutions organization, as our primary technology partner. TCS was selected in recognition of its strengths in the global travel industry and its ability to work alongside us and provide scale in application engineering and assurance services. Through this appointment, we have rationalized the number of third-party IT development companies with whom we work. At the same time, we are also consolidating our wholly-owned U.S. operations into two centers in Atlanta and Denver. Our increased investment in technology forms an integral part of our overall growth plan and long-term strategy.

Travel Providers

Our relationships with travel providers extend to airlines, hotels, car rental companies, rail networks, cruise-line and tour operators. Travel providers are offered varying levels of services and functionality at which they can participate in our Travel Commerce Platform. These levels of functionality generally depend upon the travel provider's preference as well as the type of communications and real-time access allowed with respect to the particular travel provider's host reservations and other systems.

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We provide air distribution services to approximately 400 airlines globally, including approximately 125 LCCs. We distribute ancillaries for approximately 100 airlines. We have relationships with approximately 310 hotel chains, representing over 150,000 hotel properties, which provide us with live availability and instant confirmation for bookings, in addition to approximately 20 hotel aggregators resulting in an aggregate of approximately 650,000 hotel properties bookable through Travelport Rooms and More. In addition, we serve over 37,000 car rental locations, over 50 cruise-lines and tour operators and 14 major rail networks worldwide.

The table below lists alphabetically our largest airline providers in the regions presented for the year ended December 31, 2016, based on revenue:

Asia Pacific	Europe	Latin America and Canada	Middle East and Africa	United States
Air India	Aeroflot Airlines	Aerovias	Emirates Airlines	Alaska Airlines
Jet Airways	Alitalia Airlines	Air Canada	Ethiopian Airlines	American Airlines
Qantas Airways	Emirates Airlines	American Airlines	Qatar Airways	Delta Air Lines
Singapore Airlines	Lufthansa Airlines	Latam Airlines	South African Airways	Korean Airways
Virgin Australia Airlines	Turkish Airlines	Lufthansa Airlines	Turkish Airlines	United Airlines

The majority of our agreements remain in effect each year, with exceptions usually linked to airline mergers or insolvencies. In 2016, we had 66 planned airline contract renewals, and we successfully renewed substantially all such contracts. We currently have 59 and 36 planned airline contract renewals in 2017 and 2018, respectively, including contracts which roll on an annual basis. Our top fifteen travel providers as measured by revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016, all of which are airlines, have been customers on average for more than ten years. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our top ten travel providers represented approximately 24% of revenue, and no single provider accounted for more than 10% of revenue.

We have entered into a number of specific-term agreements with airlines across the globe to secure all of the airline's public content. These content agreements allow our travel agency customers to have access to the full range of our airline providers' public content, including the ability to book the last available seat, as well as other functionalities. We have secured full-content or distribution parity agreements with approximately 120 airlines, including LCCs. Revenue attributable to these agreements comprised 69% of Air revenue in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Certain full-content agreements expire, or may be terminated, during 2017. For example, though we have participation agreements with these airline providers in which they participate in our Travel Commerce Platform, full-content or distribution parity agreements with airlines representing 23% of our Travel Commerce Platform revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 are up for renewal or are potentially terminable by such carriers in 2017.

We have approximately 125 airlines that we classify as LCCs participating in our Travel Commerce Platform around the world, including AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair. Revenue from LCCs accounted for less than 5% of our total Air revenue in 2016.

Our top hotel providers for the year ended December 31, 2016 were Hilton, Intercontinental Hotels Group and Marriott Hotels.

Our top car rental company providers by brand for the year ended December 31, 2016 were Advantage/E2 Group, Avis, Enterprise and Hertz. We provide electronic ticket distribution to 14 major international and national rail networks, including Amtrak (United States), Deutsche Bahn (Germany), Eurostar Group (United Kingdom/France) and Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer France (SNCF) (France).

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Travel Agencies

Approximately 68,000 travel agency locations representing over 234,000 online and offline travel agency terminals worldwide use us for travel information, booking and ticketing capabilities, travel purchases, workflow automation and management tools for travel information and travel agency operations. Access to our Travel Commerce Platform enables travel agencies to electronically search travel related data such as schedules, availability, services and prices offered by travel providers and to book travel for end customers.

Our Travel Commerce Platform also facilitates travel agencies' internal business processes such as quality control, operations and financial information management. Increasingly, this includes the integration of products and services from independent parties that complement our core product and service offerings, including a wide array of mid- and back-office service providers. We also provide technical support, training and other assistance to travel agencies, including numerous customized access options, productivity tools, automation, training and customer support focusing on process automation, back-office efficiency, aggregation of content at the desktop and online booking solutions. In addition, we provide business intelligence and data solutions to our travel agency customers.

Our relationships with travel agencies typically are non-exclusive, meaning they subscribe to and have the ability to use more than one GDS but may require a substantial portion to be booked through our Travel Commerce Platform. We pay travel agencies a commission for segments booked on our Travel Commerce Platform and, in order to encourage greater use of our Travel Commerce Platform, we may pay an increased commission based on negotiated segment volume thresholds. Travel agencies or other customers in some cases pay a fee for access to our Travel Commerce Platform or to access specific services or travel content. Our travel agency customers comprise online, offline, corporate and leisure travel agencies. Our largest OTA customers, by revenue, in 2016 included Expedia, Inc. ("Expedia"), which includes Orbitz Worldwide, and Priceline. For the year ended December 31, 2016, approximately 10% of our revenue was derived from our five largest OTAs. Our largest business travel agency customers in 2016 included American Express Global Business Travel, Carlson Wagonlit Travel and Flight Centre Limited. Our largest leisure travel agency customers in 2016 included AAA Travel, Carlson Leisure Group and GTT Global/USA Gateway. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our top ten travel agency customers represented approximately 25% of revenue, and no single travel agency customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue. Travel agency contracts representing approximately 18%, 23% and 59% of 2016 revenue are up for renewal in 2017, 2018 and beyond, respectively.

Competition

Travel Commerce Platform

The marketplace for travel distribution is large, multi-faceted and highly competitive. We compete with a number of travel distributors, including:

- traditional GDSs, such as Amadeus IT Group SA ("Amadeus") and Sabre Corporation ("Sabre");
- local distribution systems that are primarily owned by airlines or governmental entities and operated predominately in their home countries, including TravelSky in China, Infini in Japan and Sirena Travel in Russia;
- travel providers that use direct distribution, including through the use of travel provider websites and mobile applications;
- corporate booking tools, including Concur Technologies, GetThere, Deem, KDS, eTravel and Egencia (although most corporate booking tools interface with a GDS to access the content and functionality offered by the GDS); and
- other participants, including Kayak, TripAdvisor, Yahoo! and Google, which have launched business-to-consumer travel search tools (although bookings are often fulfilled through a GDS) that connect travelers with direct distribution

channels and OTAs.

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While many of the products and services offered by non-GDSs offer some of the functionality and integration provided by our Travel Commerce Platform, we believe none of them offer the full functionality and integration we offer, including serving the end consumer who desires to explore all booking options. Among industry participants with a traditional GDS, we believe our Travel Commerce Platform differentiates us from our competitors. We believe that competition in the industry is based on the following criteria:

- the timeliness, reliability and scope of travel inventory and related content;
- service, reliability and ease of use of the system;
- the number and size of travel agencies and the fees charged by a GDS and incentives and loyalty payments made to travel agencies;
- travel provider participation levels, inventory and the transaction fees charged to travel providers;
- the range of products and services that deliver efficiencies that are available to travel providers and travel agencies; and
- geographical reach, consistency of data and content, cross border capabilities and end traveler and corporation servicing.

GDS Transacted Air Segments: According to our view of the GDS air market, which is based on all air-related transactions processed on GDS platforms as reported by Marketing Information Data Tapes (“MIDT”), our share for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 amounted to 23% and 24%, respectively.

Payment Solutions

While we believe eNett is redefining payments from travel agencies to travel providers, there are currently multiple ways to settle travel payments from travel agencies to travel providers. Traditional methods of settling travel payments include:

- cash and check;
- consumer cards, corporate cards, lodge cards and bank-issued VANs; and
- wire transfers and Electronic Funds Transfer (“EFT”).

In addition to the traditional methods to settle travel payments, eNett’s principle competitor is WEX Inc.

Technology Services

The technology services sector of the travel industry is highly fragmented by service offering, including hosting solutions, such as internal reservation system services, as well as flight operations technology services and software development services. For example, sector participants include Amadeus, HP Enterprise Services, Sabre, SITA and Google, as well as airlines that provide the services and support for their own internal reservation system services and also host external airlines.

Sales and Marketing

Our SMOs and national distribution companies (“NDCs”) are organized by country or region and are typically divided between the new account teams, which seek to add new travel agencies to our Travel Commerce Platform, and account management teams, which service and expand existing business. Our SMOs are wholly-owned and represented approximately 80% of our Travel Commerce Platform revenue in 2016. We continue to utilize NDCs in certain regions where our appointed distributor either provides specialized expertise in the technology or in the countries or local regions in which they operate for us. We also contract with new NDCs in countries and regions where doing so would be more cost-effective than establishing an SMO. Our top ten NDCs generated approximately 11% of our Travel Commerce Platform revenue in 2016, and no single NDC accounted for more than 5% of revenue.

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We have dedicated teams that cover sales, marketing, product and application development for air commerce, agency commerce and hospitality. eNett and Travelport Digital work closely with the Travel Commerce Platform SMOs to realize cross-sale opportunities.

Technology

Achieving growth for our Travel Commerce Platform is predicated on our continued investment in developing advanced technologies and differentiated products to maintain our competitive position. We intend to continue our commitment to product innovation and technological excellence to maintain our product portfolio and preserve our early adopter advantage in several key growth areas, such as the sale of ancillaries, B2B travel payment solutions, digital services, hospitality merchandising and advertising. We plan to continue offering rich travel content on an open platform with service oriented architecture and an industry leading Travelport Universal API, and are also focused on developing a diverse application set to consistently keep increasing value of our Travel Commerce Platform to our customers. We are exploring new adjacencies that will allow us to improve our products and data offerings to our customers and develop insights into travel behaviors. We have chosen not to focus our resources on more capital and labor intensive airline and hospitality related IT solutions. Instead, we focus on distribution products, payment solutions, digital services and technology services. For example, we offer Travelport Aggregated Shopping through XML connectivity to airline content, which has enabled and encouraged leading LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair to join our fully integrated Travel Commerce Platform, and have focused on providing superior chain hotel content to OTAs relative to our competitors by directly connecting via XML to key hotel chains. Our ability to offer differentiated, high value products and services allows us to shift the focus of our dialogue with travel providers from price to value, leading to higher revenue per transaction.

We support our operations from a single data center location in Atlanta, Georgia that we operate. We believe that our data center is a state-of-the-art facility that has completed comprehensive technology upgrades to current processing and storage platforms. The combined facility features a technology platform that we believe leads the industry in terms of functionality, performance, reliability and security. The existing systems are certified compliant with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, offering a secure environment for operations and have historically operated at a 99.985% core systems uptime. In 2016, our systems processed over 1 trillion transactions, up to 4 billion travel related system messages per day and approximately 18 billion API calls per month. Our data center uses approximately 16,000 physical and virtual servers and has total storage capacity of over 15 petabytes. In the data center environment, our customers benefit from access to one of the industry's most powerful, reliable and responsive travel distribution and hosting platforms. Continued modernization of our technical environment is an integral part of our aim to support growth by efficiently delivering distribution systems to our customers.

Intellectual Property

We regard our technology and other intellectual property as critical components and assets of our business. We protect our intellectual property rights through a combination of copyright, trademark and patent laws, and trade secret and confidentiality laws and procedures, as well as database rights, where applicable. We own and seek protection of key technology and business processes and rely on trade secret and copyright laws to protect proprietary software and processes. We also use confidentiality procedures and non-disclosure and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property assets. We rely on appropriate laws to protect the ownership of our data and databases.

Where appropriate, we seek statutory and common law protection of our material trade and service marks. The laws of some foreign jurisdictions, however, vary and offer less protection than other jurisdictions for our proprietary rights. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on us, and there is no assurance that our legal remedies would adequately compensate us for the damages caused by such unauthorized use.

We rely on technology that we license or obtain from third parties to operate our business. Vendors that support our core GDS technology include IBM, CA, Inc., SAS Group, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc., EMC Corporation and Red Hat, Inc. In 2010, we obtained licenses to our Transaction Processing Facility operating system from IBM. Associated software, maintenance and support are available through December 31, 2019 under an agreement with IBM, and we expect such services will continue to be available to us after December 31, 2019.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately 4,000 full-time employees and an additional approximately 1,000 employees at IGTS. We recently signed an agreement to divest our 51% interest in IGTS. None of our employees in the United States are subject to collective bargaining agreements governing employment with us. In certain of the European countries in which we operate, we are subject to, and comply with, local law requirements in relation to the establishment of work councils. In addition, due to our presence across Europe and pursuant to an E.U. Directive, we have a Travelport European Works Council in which we address E.U. and enterprise-wide issues. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Seasonality

Our business experiences seasonal fluctuations, reflecting seasonal demand trends for the products and services we offer. These trends generally cause our revenue to be higher in the first and second quarters as compared to the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. Revenue typically peaks during the first two quarters of the year as travelers plan and purchase their upcoming spring and summer travel.

Segments

We have two operating segments, Travelport and eNett, that we report together as one reportable segment. See footnote 19—Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Government Regulation

In the countries in which we operate, we are subject to or affected by international, federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies, including anti-bribery rules, trade sanctions, data privacy requirements, labor laws and anti-competition regulations, which are constantly subject to change. In addition, certain government trade sanctions affect our ability to operate in Cuba, Iran, Sudan, Syria and Ukraine. The descriptions of the laws, regulations and policies that follow are summaries and should be read in conjunction with the texts of the laws and regulations. The descriptions do not purport to describe all present and proposed laws, regulations and policies that affect our businesses.

We believe that we are in material compliance with these laws, regulations and policies. Although we cannot predict the effect of changes to the existing laws, regulations and policies or of the proposed laws, regulations and policies that are described below, we are not aware of proposed changes or proposed new laws, regulations and policies that will have a material adverse effect on our business.

Industry Regulations

Our business is subject to GDS industry specific regulations, including in the E.U., Canada, India and China, and eNett operates in the highly regulated financial services industry.

Historically, regulations were adopted in the E.U. and Canada to guarantee consumers access to competitive information by Computer Reservation Systems (“CRSs”) (then owned by individual airlines) and to provide travel agencies with unbiased displays and rankings of flights. Under the current E.U. CRS Regulations, GDSs and airlines are free to negotiate booking fees charged by GDSs and the information content provided by the airlines. The E.U. CRS Regulations include provisions to ensure a neutral and non-discriminatory presentation of travel options in the GDS displays and to prohibit the identification of travel agencies in MIDT data without their consent. The E.U. CRS Regulations also require GDSs to display rail or rail/air alternatives to air travel on the first screen of their principal displays in certain circumstances. In addition, to prevent parent carriers of GDSs from hindering competition from other GDSs, parent carriers will continue to be required to provide other GDSs with the same information on their transport services and to accept bookings from another GDS. There are also GDS regulations in Canada, under the regulatory authority of the Canadian Department of Transport.

Although all GDS regulations in the United States (which only covered airline distribution) expired as of July 2004, the U.S. Department of Transportation, or DOT, retains the jurisdiction to regulate GDSs if they engage in “unfair or deceptive” practices relating to airfare price listings.

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In 2010, new Civil Aviation Requirements were issued by the Government of India to regulate CRSs operating in India for the purpose of displaying or selling air services, to promote fair competition in the airline sector and to ensure that consumers do not receive inaccurate or misleading information on airline services.

On October 1, 2012, the Interim Regulations on Administering the Permit of Direct Access to and Use of Foreign Computer Reservation System by Foreign Airlines' Agents in China were published by the Civil Aviation Administration of China, or CAAC, and became effective on that date. The key element of the new regulations is the introduction of a permit scheme whereby foreign airlines are able to apply to CAAC for approval to allow Chinese-based travel agencies to access their nominated foreign CRS provider's system for the purpose of making international bookings.

Because eNett operates an innovative payment solution, the regulatory environment for eNett products and services is not clearly defined and varies from country to country. In November 2013, eNett was granted a financial services license in Australia by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. eNett had previously provided its eNett VAN solution pursuant to a sub-license from an Australian payments processor. In the E.U, eNett partners with regulated entities to limit its obligation to be regulated as a financial services provider with regard to its management of client funds. In January 2016, eNett was granted a money service operator services license in Hong Kong by the Customs and Excise Department of Hong Kong. In jurisdictions where eNett's operations are regulated, the regulations generally require licensing, insurance, systems and controls, client identification checks, and/or compliance staffing. Any violation of these regulatory requirements could compromise licenses and lead to financial penalties, imposed changes to systems and controls, closer monitoring, and detailed regulatory reviews.

We are also subject to regulations affecting issues such as international trade.

Privacy and Data Protection Regulations

Privacy regulations continue to evolve and on occasion may be inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another. Many states in the United States have introduced legislation or enacted laws and regulations that provide for penalties for failure to notify customers when security is breached, even by third parties.

Many countries have enacted or are considering legislation to regulate the protection of private information of consumers. In the United States, significant legislation is pending at the state and federal level. We cannot predict whether any of the proposed privacy legislation currently pending will be enacted and what effect, if any, it would have on our business.

A primary source of privacy regulations to which our operations are subject is the E.U. Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and Council (October 24, 1995), or the E.U. Data Protection Directive. Pursuant to this Directive, individual countries within the E.U. have specific regulations related to the trans-border dataflow of personal information (i.e., sending personal information from one country to another). The E.U. Data Protection Directive requires companies doing business in E.U. member states to comply with its standards. It provides for, among other things, specific regulations requiring all non-E.U. countries doing business with E.U. member states to provide adequate data privacy protection when processing personal data from any of the E.U. member states. The E.U. has enabled several means for U.S.-based companies to comply with the E.U. Data Protection Directive, including a set of standard form contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data outside of Europe. In May 2016, the European Union finalized the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) to replace this Directive, effective May 2018. We are reviewing our data protection program to identify updates required by GDPR.

We have relied on model contracts to provide a legal framework for the transfer of personal data to our U.S. data center. These contracts originally were published by the European Commission with an adequacy finding and have been executed between our European affiliates and our U.S. data processing companies.

The CRS Regulations in force in Europe also incorporate personal data protection provisions that, among other things, classify GDSs as data controllers under the E.U. Data Protection Directive. The data protection provisions contained in the CRS Regulations are complementary to E.U. national and international data protection and privacy laws.

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Many other countries have adopted data protection regimes. An example is Canada's Personal Information and Protection of Electronic Documents Act, or PIPEDA. PIPEDA provides Canadian residents with privacy protections with regard to transactions with businesses and organizations in the private sector. PIPEDA recognizes the need of organizations to collect, use and share personal information and establishes rules for handling personal information. In 2015, Russia made effective a data localization law that will require some personal data of Russian citizens to be stored and processed in Russia. This law contains exemptions that we believe cover our processing operations with respect to Russian personal data. If these exemptions are narrowed or are not found to cover our data processing, the data localization law would conflict with our operational practice of aggregating and processing data at a central site. We are monitoring further legal developments and enforcement practices by the Russian authorities with other affected businesses.

Iran Sanctions Disclosure

As part of our global business in the travel industry, we provide certain passenger travel related Travel Commerce Platform and Technology Services to Iran Air. We also provide certain Technology Services to Iran Air Tours. All of these services are either exempt from applicable sanctions prohibitions pursuant to a statutory exemption permitting transactions ordinarily incident to travel or, to the extent not otherwise exempt, specifically licensed by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control. Subject to any changes in the exempt/licensed status of such activities, we intend to continue these business activities, which are directly related to and promote the arrangement of travel for individuals. The gross revenue and net profit attributable to these activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approximately \$571,000 and \$411,000, respectively, and \$551,000 and \$389,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

Company Information

Our principal executive office is located at Axis One, Axis Park, Langley, Berkshire SL3 8AG, United Kingdom, and our telephone number is +44-1753-288-000. We file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") required reports on Form 8-K, Form 10-Q and Form 10-K, proxy materials, ownership reports for insiders as required by Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, registration statements and other forms or reports as required. Certain of our officers and directors also file statements of changes in beneficial ownership on Form 4 with the SEC. The public may read and copy any materials that we have filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Such materials also may be accessed electronically on the SEC's Internet site (sec.gov). We maintain a website (travelport.com), and copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Section 16 reports, proxy materials and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished with the SEC are available free of charge in the Investor Relations section of our website, as soon as reasonably practicable after filing with the SEC. Copies of our Board committee charters, Codes of Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines and other corporate governance information are also available on our website. If we should decide to amend any of our Board committee charters, Codes of Conduct and Ethics or other corporate governance document, copies of such amendments will be made available to the public through our website. The information contained on our website is not included in, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following is a cautionary discussion of the most significant risks, uncertainties and assumptions that we believe are significant to our business and should be considered carefully in conjunction with all of the other information set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. If any of the risks described below actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Based on the information currently known to us, we believe that the following information identifies the most significant risk factors affecting us in each of these categories of risk. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties and potentially inaccurate assumptions. Past financial performance may not be a reliable indicator of future performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Market and Industry Risks

Our revenue is derived from the global travel industry and a prolonged or substantial decrease in global travel volume, particularly air travel, as well as other industry trends, could adversely affect us.

Our revenue is derived from the global travel industry. As a result, our revenue is directly related to the overall level of travel activity, particularly air travel volume, and is therefore significantly impacted by declines in, or disruptions to, travel in any region due to factors entirely outside of our control. Such factors include:

- global security issues, political instability, acts or threats of terrorism, including those that target the travel industry, hostilities or war and other political issues that could adversely affect global air travel volume;
- epidemics or pandemics, such as the Zika virus, the ebola virus and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and;
- natural disasters, such as hurricanes, volcanic activity and resulting ash clouds, earthquakes and tsunamis;
- general economic conditions, particularly to the extent that adverse conditions may cause a decline in travel volume, such as the crisis in the global credit and financial markets, diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence and discretionary income, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates and uncertainty about economic stability;
- the impact on business conditions worldwide as a result of political decisions, including the U.K.'s decision to leave the E.U.;
- the financial condition of travel providers, including airlines and hotels, and the impact of any changes such as airline bankruptcies or mergers, on the cost and availability of air travel and hotel rooms;
- changes to laws and regulations governing the airline and travel industry and the adoption of new laws and regulations detrimental to operations, including potential enhanced travel restrictions;
- fuel price escalation or availability;
-

work stoppages or labor unrest at any of the major airlines or other travel providers or at airports;

- increased security, particularly airport security that could reduce the convenience of air travel;
- travelers' perception of the occurrence of travel related accidents, of the environmental impact of air travel, particularly in regards to CO2 emissions, or of the scope, severity and timing of the other factors described above; and
- changes in hotel occupancy rates.

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If there were to be a prolonged substantial decrease in travel volume, particularly air travel volume, for these or any other reason, it would have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The travel industry is highly competitive, and we are subject to risks relating to competition that may adversely affect our performance.

Our business operates in highly competitive industries. If we cannot compete effectively, we may lose share to our competitors, which may adversely affect our financial performance. Our continued success depends, to a large extent, upon our ability to compete effectively in industries that contain numerous competitors, some of which may have significantly greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources than us.

Our Travel Commerce Platform has two different primary categories of customers, namely travel providers, which provide travel content, and travel agencies, which shop for and book that content on behalf of end customers. The inter-dependence of effectively serving these customer groups, and the resulting network effects, may impact our ability to attract customers. If we are unable to attract a sufficient number of travel providers to provide comprehensive travel content, our ability to service travel agencies will be adversely impacted. Conversely, if we are unable to attract or retain a sufficient number of travel agencies, our ability to maintain our large base of travel providers and attract new travel providers will be impaired.

In addition to supplying sufficient content, the ability of our Travel Commerce Platform to attract travel agencies is dependent on the development of new products to enhance our Travel Commerce Platform and on the provision of adequate commissions to travel agencies. Competition to attract travel agencies is particularly intense as travel agencies, particularly larger ones, have the ability to access content from a variety of sources, including subscribing to more than one GDS at any given time. We also have had to, and expect that it will continue in certain circumstances to be necessary to, increase commissions to travel agencies in connection with renewals of their contracts, which may in the future reduce margins. If travel agencies are dissatisfied with our Travel Commerce Platform or we do not pay adequate commissions or provide other incentives to travel agencies to remain competitive, our Travel Commerce Platform may lose a number of travel agency customers.

Our Travel Commerce Platform competes against traditional GDSs operated by Amadeus and Sabre, as well as against local distribution systems and alternative distribution technologies. Our Travel Commerce Platform also competes against direct distribution of travel content by travel providers, such as airlines, hotels and car rental companies, many of which distribute all or part of their inventory directly through their own travel distribution websites (known as “supplier.com websites”). In addition, our Travel Commerce Platform competes against travel providers that supply content directly to travel agencies as well as new companies in the industry that are developing distribution systems without the large technology investment and network costs of a traditional GDS. The revolutionary emergence of mobile applications that link directly to providers may create a vigorous source of new competition that bypasses GDSs.

Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins, as well as loss of share and brand recognition. We may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors, and competitive pressures we face could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If we fail to develop and deliver new innovative products or enhance our existing products and services in a timely and cost-effective manner in response to rapid technological change and customer demands, our business will suffer. Our industry is subject to constant and rapid technological change and product obsolescence as customers and competitors create new and innovative products and technologies. Products or technologies developed by our competitors may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive. We must develop innovative products and services and enhance our existing products and services to meet rapidly evolving demands to attract travel agencies. The development process to design leading, sustainable and desirable products to generate new revenue streams and profits requires us to accurately anticipate technological changes and business trends. Developing and enhancing these products is uncertain and can

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be time-consuming, costly and complex. If we do not continue to develop innovative products that are in demand by our customers, we may be unable to maintain existing customers or attract new customers. Customer and business requirements can change during the development process. There is a risk that these developments and enhancements will be late, fail to meet customer or business specifications, not be competitive with products or services from our competitors that offer comparable or superior performance and functionality or fail to generate new revenue streams and profits. Our business will suffer if we fail to develop and introduce new innovative products and services or product and service enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis.

Trends in pricing and other terms of agreements among airlines and travel agencies have become less favorable to us, and a further deterioration or a failure to renew these agreements may occur in the future, which could reduce our revenue and margins.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived from fees paid by airlines for bookings made through our Travel Commerce Platform. Airlines have sought to reduce or eliminate these fees in an effort to reduce distribution costs. One manner in which they have done so is to differentiate the content, in this case, the fares and inventory, that they provide to us and to our competitors from the content that they distribute directly themselves. In these cases, airlines provide some of their content to us and our competitors, while withholding other content, such as lower cost fares, for distribution via their own supplier.com websites unless the GDS agrees to significant discounts. Certain airlines have withdrawn, and other airlines have threatened to withdraw, content, in whole or in part, from us or our competitors as a means of obtaining lower booking fees or, alternatively, have charged, or threatened to charge, to access their lower cost fares or charge travel agencies for bookings generated in our Travel Commerce Platform. Airlines also have aggressively expanded their use of the direct online distribution model for tickets in the United States and in Europe. There also has been an increase in the number of airlines that seek to sell optional ancillary services, such as fees for checked baggage or premium seats, only through their direct distribution channels, which threaten to further fragment content and disadvantage us and our competitors by making it more difficult to deliver a platform that allows travel agencies to shop for a single, “all-inclusive” price for travel.

We have entered into content agreements with most major carriers in the Americas and Europe, and a growing number of carriers in the Middle East and Africa, which provides us with access to the near-complete scope of public fares and inventory which the carriers generally make available through direct channels, such as their own supplier.com websites, with a contract duration usually ranging from three to seven years. In addition, we have entered into agreements with most major carriers in Asia Pacific, which provide us with access to varying levels of their content. We may not be able to renew these agreements on a commercially reasonable basis or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements, we will be disadvantaged compared to our competitors, and our financial results will be adversely impacted. The content agreements have required us to make significant price concessions to the participating airlines. If we are required to make additional concessions to renew or extend the agreements, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, as existing content agreements come up for renewal, there is no guarantee that the participating airlines will continue to provide their content to us to the same extent or on the same terms as they do now. For example, our content agreements with airlines representing approximately 23% of Travel Commerce Platform revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 are up for renewal or are potentially terminable by such carriers in 2017. In addition, certain content agreements may be terminated earlier pursuant to the specific terms of each agreement. A substantial reduction in the amount of content received from the participating airlines or changes in pricing options will also negatively affect our competitive positioning, revenue and financial condition. Although we continue to have participation agreements with these airline providers, in which they have agreed to participate in our Travel Commerce Platform, a material adverse impact on our business may occur if these agreements are terminated and we are unable to reach agreement with such carriers regarding new content agreements.

In addition, we have implemented, in some countries, an alternative business and financial model, generally referred to as the “opt-in” model, for travel agencies. Under the “opt-in” model, travel agencies are offered the opportunity to pay a fee to us or to agree to a reduction in the financial incentives to be paid to them in order to be assured of having access to all the content provided to us by the participating airlines or to avoid an airline-imposed surcharge on bookings made through our Travel Commerce Platform. There is

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pressure on us to provide highly competitive terms for such “opt-in” models as many travel agencies have the ability to access content from a variety of sources, including our competitors. The “opt-in” model has been introduced in a number of situations in parallel with content agreements between us and certain airlines to recoup certain fees from travel agencies and to offset some of the discounts provided to airlines in return for guaranteed access to content. The rate of adoption by travel agencies, where “opt-in” has been implemented, has been very high. If airlines require further discounts in connection with guaranteeing access to full content and in response thereto, the “opt-in” model becomes widely adopted, we could receive lower fees from the airlines. These lower fees are likely to be only partially offset by new fees paid by travel agencies and/or reduced incentives or loyalty payments to travel agencies, which would adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, if travel agencies choose not to opt in, such travel agencies would not receive access to all the content available through us without making further payment, which could have an adverse effect on the number of segments booked through our Travel Commerce Platform.

The level of fees and commissions we pay to travel agencies is subject to continuous competitive pressure as we renew our agreements with them. If we are required to pay higher rates of commissions, it will adversely affect our margins.

We depend on our relationships with travel providers, and adverse changes in these relationships or our inability to enter into new relationships could negatively affect our access to travel offerings and reduce our revenue.

We rely significantly on our relationships with airlines, hotels and other travel providers to enable us to offer our travel agency customers comprehensive access to travel services and products. The majority of our agreements remain in effect each year, with exceptions usually linked to airline mergers or insolvencies. Adverse changes in any of our relationships with travel providers or the inability to enter into new relationships with travel providers could reduce the amount of inventory that we are able to offer through our Travel Commerce Platform, and could negatively impact our results of operations and the availability and competitiveness of travel products we offer. Our arrangements with travel providers may not remain in effect on current or similar terms, and the net impact of future pricing options may adversely impact revenue. Our top ten providers by revenue, combined, accounted for approximately 24% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016, and no single provider accounted for more than 10% of revenue. In 2016, we had 66 planned airline contract renewals, and we successfully renewed substantially all such contracts. We currently have 59 and 36 planned airline contract renewals in 2017 and 2018, respectively, including contracts which roll on an annual basis.

Travel providers are increasingly focused on driving online demand to their own supplier.com websites and may cease to supply us with the same level of access to travel inventory in the future. In addition, some LCCs historically have not distributed content through us or other third-party intermediaries. If the airline industry continues to shift from a full-service carrier model to a low-cost one, this trend may result in more carriers moving ticket distribution systems in-house and a decrease in the demand for our products.

We are in continuous dialogue with our major hotel providers about the nature and extent of their participation in our Travel Commerce Platform. If hotel occupancy rates improve to the point that our hotel providers no longer place the same value on our Travel Commerce Platform, such providers may reduce the amount of inventory they make available through our Travel Commerce Platform or the amount we are able to earn in connection with hotel transactions. A significant reduction on the part of any of our major providers of their participation in our Travel Commerce Platform for a sustained period of time or a provider’s complete withdrawal could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, we strive to increase hotel participation in our system as part of our growth strategy. If we are not successful in increasing the number of hotels participating in our system, the growth of our business may be restrained.

We are subject to a certain degree of revenue concentration among a portion of our customer base.

Our top ten travel agency customers accounted for approximately 25% of our net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016, and no single travel agency customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue. Travel agency contracts representing approximately 18%, 23% and 59% of 2016 revenue are up for renewal in 2017, 2018 and beyond, respectively. Our arrangements with our travel agency customers may not remain in effect on current or similar terms.

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In the event any substantial travel agency customer terminates its relationship with us or such customer's business is materially impacted for any reason, such as a travel provider withholding content from a travel agency customer, and, as a result, such travel agency loses, or fails to generate, a substantial amount of bookings that would otherwise be processed through our Travel Commerce Platform, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected. Travel providers are seeking alternative distribution models, including those involving direct access to travelers, which may adversely affect our results of operations.

Travel providers are seeking to decrease their reliance on third-party distributors, including us and our GDS competitors, for distribution of their content. For example, some travel providers have created or expanded efforts to establish commercial relationships with online and traditional travel agencies to book travel with those providers directly, rather than through an intermediary. Many airlines, hotels, car rental companies and cruise operators have also established or improved their own supplier.com websites and mobile offerings, and may offer incentives such as bonus miles or loyalty points, lower or no transaction or processing fees, priority waitlist clearance or e-ticketing for sales through these channels. In addition, metasearch travel websites facilitate access to supplier.com websites by aggregating the content of those websites. Due to the combined impact of direct bookings with the airlines, supplier.com websites and other non-GDS distribution channels, the percentage of air bookings made without the use of us or our GDS competitors at any stage in the chain between providers and end-customers may continue to increase. In addition, efforts by other major airlines to encourage our travel agencies to book directly rather than through our Travel Commerce Platform could adversely affect our results of operations.

Furthermore, recent trends towards disintermediation in the global travel industry could adversely affect our Travel Commerce Platform. For example, airlines have made some of their offerings unavailable to unrelated distributors, or made them available only in exchange for lower distribution fees. Some LCCs continue to distribute exclusively through direct channels, bypassing us and other third-party distributors completely and, as a whole, have increased their share of bookings in recent years, particularly in short-haul travel. In addition, several travel providers have formed joint ventures or alliances that offer multi-provider travel distribution websites. Finally, some airlines are exploring alternative global distribution methods developed by new entrants to the global distribution marketplace. Such new entrants propose technology that is purported to be efficient, which they claim enables the distribution of airline tickets in a manner that is more cost-effective to the airline provider because no or lower incentive or loyalty payments are paid to travel agencies. If these trends lead to lower participation by airlines and other travel providers in our Travel Commerce Platform, then our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, given the diverse and growing number of alternative travel distribution channels, such as supplier.com websites and direct connect channels between travel suppliers and travel providers, as well as new technologies that allow travel agencies and consumers to bypass third-party intermediaries, increases in travel volumes, particularly air travel, may not translate in the same proportion to increases in volume passing through our Travel Commerce Platform, and we may therefore not benefit from a cyclical recovery in the travel industry to a similar extent as other industry participants.

We rely on third-party NDCs to market our Travel Commerce Platform services in certain regions, which exposes us to risks associated with the lack of direct management control.

We utilize third-party, independently owned and managed NDCs to market our products and distribute and provide services in certain countries, including India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Turkey, Kazakhstan and Yemen, as well as many countries in Africa. In Asia, where many national carriers own one of our regional competitors, we often use local companies to act as NDCs. We rely on our NDCs and the manner in which they operate their business to develop and promote our global business. Our top ten NDCs generated approximately 11% of revenue in 2016, and no single NDC accounted for more than 5% of revenue. We pay each of our NDCs a commission relative to the number of segments booked by travel agencies with which the NDC has a relationship. The NDCs are independent business operators, are not our employees and we do not exercise management control over their day-to-day operations. We provide training and support to the NDCs, but the success of their marketing efforts and the

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quality of the services they provide is beyond our control. If they do not meet our standards for distribution, our image and reputation may suffer materially, and sales in those regions could decline significantly. In addition, any interruption in these third-party services or deterioration in their performance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Consolidation in the travel industry may result in lost bookings and reduced revenue.

Consolidation among travel providers, including airline mergers and alliances, may increase competition from distribution channels related to those travel providers and place more negotiating leverage in the hands of those travel providers to attempt to lower booking fees further and to lower commissions. Examples include the merger of United and Continental Airlines, the merger of American Airlines and US Airways, the acquisition of AirTran Airways by Southwest Airlines, the merger of British Airways and Iberia and subsequent acquisitions of Aer Lingus and Vueling and the acquisition of Virgin America by Alaska Air Group. In addition, cooperation has increased within the Oneworld, SkyTeam and Star Alliances. Changes in ownership of travel providers may also cause them to direct less business towards us. If we are unable to compete effectively, competitors could divert travel providers away from our travel distribution channels, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Mergers and acquisitions of airlines may also result in a reduction in total flights and overall passenger capacity and higher fares, which may adversely affect the ability of our business to generate revenue.

Consolidation among travel agencies and competition for travel agency customers may also adversely affect our results of operations, since we compete to attract and retain travel agency customers. For example, in September 2015, Expedia acquired Orbitz Worldwide, after acquiring Travelocity in January 2015. Reductions in commissions paid by some travel providers, such as airlines, to travel agencies contribute to travel agencies having a greater dependency on traveler-paid service fees and incentive or loyalty payments paid by us and our competitors and may contribute to travel agencies consolidating. Consolidation of travel agencies increases competition for these travel agency customers and increases the ability of those travel agencies to negotiate higher incentives or loyalty payments from us. Changes in ownership of travel agencies may also cause them to direct less business towards our Travel Commerce Platform. In addition, a decision by airlines to surcharge the channel represented by travel agencies, for example, by surcharging fares booked through travel agencies or passing on charges to travel agencies, could have an adverse impact on our business, particularly in regions in which our Travel Commerce Platform is a significant source of bookings for an airline choosing to impose such surcharges. To compete effectively, we may need to increase incentives or loyalty payments, pre-pay incentives, discount or waive product or service fees or increase spending on marketing or product development.

Our business is exposed to customer credit risk and fraudulent booking activity, against which we may not be able to protect ourselves fully.

Our business is subject to the risks of non-payment and non-performance by travel providers, which may fail to make payments according to the terms of their agreements with us. For example, a small number of airlines that do not settle payment through International Air Transport Association (“IATA”) billing and settlement provider have, from time to time, not made timely payments for bookings made through our Travel Commerce Platform. We manage our exposure to credit risk through credit analysis and monitoring procedures, and sometimes use credit agreements, prepayments, security deposits and bank guarantees. However, these procedures and policies cannot fully eliminate customer credit risk, and to the extent our policies and procedures prove to be inadequate, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

In addition, we are exposed to risk and potential liability from travel agency fraudulent booking activity resulting from travel agencies’ use of our Travel Commerce Platform for fraudulent purposes. We contractually disclaim all liability for any such loss, but periodically incur claims from airlines who allege that we should have more responsibility for any third-party fraud.

Some of our travel agency customers, NDC counterparties and travel providers may be highly leveraged, not well capitalized and subject to their own operating, legal and regulatory risks and, even if our credit review and analysis mechanisms work properly, we may experience financial losses in our dealings with such parties. A lack of liquidity in the capital markets or the continued weak performance in the

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economy may cause our customers to increase the time they take to pay or to default on their payment obligations, which could negatively affect our results. In addition, continued weakness in the economy could cause some of our customers to become illiquid, delay payments, or could adversely affect collection on their accounts, which could result in a higher level of bad debt expense.

Economic conditions in the global travel industry could impact our business and results of operations.

As a participant in the global travel industry, our business and operating results are impacted by global economic conditions, including a general reduction in net disposable income as a result of fiscal measures adopted by countries to address high levels of budgetary indebtedness, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In our industry, the past financial crisis and global recession resulted in higher unemployment, a decline in consumer confidence, large-scale business failures and tightened credit markets. As a result, the global travel industry, which historically has grown at a rate in excess of global GDP growth during economic expansions, has experienced cyclical downturns in the past. Future adverse economic developments in areas such as employment levels, business conditions, interest rates, tax rates, fuel and energy costs and other matters could reduce discretionary spending and cause the travel industry to contract. In addition, if there are adverse global economic conditions, consumer spending on leisure travel and business spending on business travel may decrease, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Operational Risks

We rely on information technology to operate our business and maintain our competitiveness, and any failure to adapt to technological developments or industry trends could harm our business.

We depend upon the use of sophisticated information technologies and systems, including technologies and systems utilized for reservation systems, communications, procurement and administrative systems. As our operations grow in both size and scope, we continuously need to improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to offer an increasing number of customers and travel providers enhanced products, services, features and functionality, while maintaining the reliability and integrity of our systems and infrastructure. Our future success also depends on our ability to adapt to rapidly changing technologies in our industry, particularly the increasing use of internet-based products and services, to change our services and infrastructure so they address evolving industry standards and to improve the performance, features and reliability of our services in response to competitive service and product offerings and the evolving demands of the marketplace. In recent years, we introduced a number of products and services, such as Travelport Smartpoint and the Travelport Merchandising Suite, including Travelport Rich Content and Branding. If there are technological impediments to introducing or maintaining these or other products and services, or if these products and services do not meet the requirements of our customers, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

It is possible that, if we are not able to maintain existing systems, obtain new technologies and systems, or replace or introduce new technologies and systems as quickly as our competitors or in a cost-effective manner, our business and operations could be materially adversely affected. Also, we may not achieve the benefits anticipated or required from any new technology or system, or be able to devote financial resources to new technologies and systems in the future. We rely primarily on a single data center location to conduct our business.

Our business, which utilizes a significant amount of our information technology, and the financial business systems rely on computer infrastructure primarily housed in our data center near Atlanta, Georgia, to conduct its business. In the event the operations of this data center suffer any significant interruptions or the data center becomes significantly inoperable, such event would have a material adverse effect on our business and reputation and could result in a loss of customers. Although we have taken steps to strengthen physical and information security and add redundancy to this facility, the data center could be exposed to damage or interruption from fire, natural disaster, power loss, war, acts of terrorism, plane crashes, telecommunications failure, computer malfunctions, unauthorized entry, IT hacking and computer viruses. The steps we have taken and continue to take to prevent system failure and unauthorized

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transaction activity may not be successful. Our use of backup and disaster recovery systems may not allow us to recover from a system failure fully, or on a timely basis, and our property and business insurance may not be adequate to compensate us for all losses that may occur.

eNett depends on critical service providers, may be subject to regulatory requirements and may experience conflicts. eNett, operating in the payment solutions business, is exposed to operational, regulatory and governance risks. eNett is enabled to provide its virtual card solution pursuant to virtual card issuers licensed by Mastercard and, in particular, has a material relationship with a European-based issuer licensed by Mastercard. An extended service failure by eNett's primary issuer or Mastercard would greatly harm eNett's current business and growth opportunities. Due to its innovative solutions, the regulatory environment for eNett is not clearly defined in certain jurisdictions, and in other jurisdictions, laws or regulations may be modified or adopted that may impact how eNett's solutions are provided, including an increase in costs to eNett to provide such solutions. Financial services regulators in any of the jurisdictions of the eNett customer base may construe potentially applicable requirements in a manner that results in eNett loss of business, slower growth, financial penalties and operational burdens. In addition, the minority shareholder of eNett may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours, take actions contrary to our objectives, undergo a change of control or be unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations in support of eNett, which may affect eNett's and our financial condition or results of operations.

System interruptions, defects and slowdowns may cause us to lose customers or business opportunities or to incur liabilities.

If we are unable to maintain and improve our IT systems and infrastructure, this might result in system interruptions, defects and slowdowns. In the event of system interruptions and/or slow delivery times, prolonged or frequent service outages or insufficient capacity which impedes us from efficiently providing services to our customers, we may lose customers and revenue or incur liabilities. We rely on our employees and internal systems to enable transactions to be processed on our platforms. In addition, our information technologies and systems are vulnerable to damage, interruption or fraudulent activity from various causes, including:

- power losses, computer systems defects or failure, computer viruses, internet and telecommunications or data network failures, losses and corruption of data and similar events;
- operator error, penetration by individuals seeking to disrupt operations, misappropriate information or perpetrate fraudulent activity and other physical or electronic breaches of security;
- the failure of third-party software, systems or services that we rely upon to maintain our own operations; and
- natural disasters, pandemics, wars and acts of terrorism.

We may have inadequate insurance coverage or insurance limits to compensate for losses from a major interruption, and remediation may be costly and have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Any extended interruption or degradation in our technologies or systems, or any substantial loss of data, could significantly curtail our ability to conduct our business and generate revenue. We could incur financial liability from fraudulent activity perpetrated on our systems.

Cybersecurity attacks or security breaches could adversely affect our ability to operate, could result in sensitive personal information being misappropriated and may cause us to be held liable or possibly have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

The secure transmission of confidential information over the internet is essential in maintaining travel provider and travel agency confidence in our services. Substantial or ongoing data security breaches or cyber attacks, whether instigated internally or externally on our system or other internet-based systems, could significantly harm our business. Our travel providers currently require end customers to guarantee their transactions with their credit card

online. We rely on licensed encryption and authentication

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technology to effect secure transmission of confidential end customer information, including credit card numbers. It is possible that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries or other developments could result in a cyber attack or a compromise or breach of the technology that we use to protect customer transaction data.

We incur substantial expense to protect against cyber attacks or security breaches and their consequences. However, our security measures may not prevent cyber attacks or data security breaches. We may be unsuccessful in implementing remediation plans to address potential exposures. A party (whether internal, external, an affiliate or unrelated third party) that is able to circumvent our data security systems or indulge in cyber attacks could also obtain proprietary information or cause significant interruptions in our operations. Cyber attacks or security breaches could also damage our reputation and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. Cyber attacks or security breaches could also cause our current and potential travel providers and travel agencies to lose confidence in our data security, which would have a negative effect on the demand for our products and services.

We have been the target of data and cyber security attacks and may experience attacks in the future. Although we have managed to substantially counter these attacks and minimize our exposure, there can be no assurances that we will be able to successfully counter and limit any such attacks in the future.

We provide IT services to travel providers, primarily airlines, and any adverse changes in these relationships could adversely affect our business.

We provide hosting solutions and IT subscription services to airlines and the technology companies that support them. We host the reservations systems for Delta Air Lines, and provide IT subscription services for critical applications in fares, pricing and e-ticketing, directly and indirectly, over 210 airlines and airline ground handlers. Adverse changes in our relationships with our IT and hosting customers or our inability to enter into new relationships with other customers could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our arrangements with our customers may not remain in effect on current or similar terms and this may negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, if any of our key customers enters bankruptcy, liquidates or does not emerge from bankruptcy, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

We are dependent upon software, equipment and services provided by third parties.

We are dependent upon software, equipment and services provided and/or managed by third parties in the operation of our business. In the event that the performance of such software, equipment or services provided and/or managed by third parties deteriorates or our arrangements with any of these third parties related to the provision and/or management of software, equipment or services are terminated, we may not be able to find alternative services, equipment or software on a timely basis or on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or be able to do so without significant cost or disruptions to our business, and our relationships with our customers may be adversely impacted. We have experienced occasional system outages arising from services that were provided by one of our key third-party providers. Our failure to secure agreements with such third parties, or the failure of such third parties to perform under such agreements, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are subject to additional risks as a result of having global operations.

We have a presence in approximately 180 countries and territories. As a result of having global operations, we are subject to numerous risks. At any given time, one or more of the following principal risks may apply to any or all of the countries in which our services are provided:

- delays in the development, availability and use of the internet as a communication, advertising and commerce medium;
- difficulties in staffing and managing operations due to distance, time zones, language and cultural differences, including issues associated with establishing management systems infrastructure;
- differences and changes in regulatory requirements, including anti-bribery rules, trade sanctions, data privacy requirements, labor laws and anti-competition regulations;

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- exposure to local economic and political conditions;
- changes in tax laws and regulations, and interpretations thereof;
- limitations on repatriation of earnings, which may limit our ability to transfer revenue from our non-U.S. operations and result in substantial transaction costs;
- increased risk of piracy and limits on our ability to enforce our intellectual property rights, particularly in the Middle East, Africa and Asia;
- diminished ability to enforce our contractual rights;
- exchange rate fluctuations and cost and risks inherent in hedging such exposures; and
- withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries.

Our ability to identify, hire and retain senior management and other qualified personnel is critical to our results of operations and future growth.

We depend significantly on the continued services and performance of our senior management, particularly our professionals with experience in the travel industry. Any of these individuals may choose to terminate their employment with us at any time. If unexpected leadership turnover occurs without adequate succession plans, the loss of the services of any of these individuals, or any negative perceptions of our business as a result of those losses, could damage our brand image and our business. The specialized skills we require are difficult and time-consuming to acquire and, as a result, such skills are and are expected to remain in limited supply. It requires a long time to hire and train replacement personnel. An inability to hire, train and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees or ensure effective succession plans for critical positions could materially hinder our business by, for example, delaying our ability to bring new products and services to market or impairing the success of our operations. Even if we are able to maintain our employee base, the resources needed to attract and retain such employees may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We may not effectively integrate or realize anticipated benefits from future acquisitions.

In the future, we may enter into other acquisitions and investments, including NDCs or joint ventures, based on assumptions with respect to operations, profitability and other matters that could subsequently prove to be incorrect. Furthermore, we may fail to successfully integrate any acquired businesses or joint ventures into our operations. If future acquisitions, significant investments or joint ventures do not perform in accordance with our expectations or are not effectively integrated, our business, operations or financial performance could be adversely affected.

Financial and Taxation Risks

We have a substantial level of indebtedness that may have an adverse impact on us.

As of December 31, 2016, our total indebtedness, excluding capital leases and other indebtedness, was \$2,236 million under our senior secured credit agreement. If our term loans due in September 2021 or any revolving credit borrowings due September 2019 are not repaid or refinanced prior to their maturity dates, we may not have the funds necessary, or otherwise be able, to repay the debt when it becomes due.

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$116 million available for borrowing under our revolving credit facility, net of letters of credit that have been issued under the revolving credit facility and that are outstanding on such date. In

addition, we may incur obligations that do not constitute indebtedness such as commitments to operating leases and commitments to purchase goods and services from specific suppliers related to information technology as disclosed further in the footnotes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this document. To the extent we incur any of these obligations, the risks associated with our substantial level of indebtedness would increase, which could further limit our financial and operational flexibility.

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Our substantial level of indebtedness and obligations could have important consequences for us, including the following:

- requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund our capital expenditure and future business opportunities;
- exposing us to the risk of higher interest rates because certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, including the impact of LIBOR interest rates on our dollar denominated floating rate debt;
- restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional equity or debt financing for general corporate purposes, acquisitions, investments, capital expenditures or other strategic purposes;
- limiting our ability to adjust to changing business conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage to our less highly leveraged competitors; and
- making us more vulnerable to general economic downturns and adverse developments in our business.

The above factors could limit our financial and operational flexibility, and as a result could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our senior secured credit agreement contains restrictions that may limit our flexibility in operating our business. Our senior secured credit agreement contains various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of equity interests or make other share payments;
- make certain investments;
- sell certain assets;
- create liens on certain assets to secure debt;
- consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and

- designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

In addition, under our senior secured credit agreement, we are required to satisfy and maintain compliance with a first lien net leverage ratio. Our ability to meet this requirement can be affected by events beyond our control and, in the longer term, we may not be able to meet such requirement. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under our senior secured credit agreement. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under our senior secured credit agreement, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under our senior secured credit agreement to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit under our senior secured credit agreement. If we are unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under our senior secured credit agreement could take action or exercise remedies, including proceedings against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under our senior secured credit agreement. If the lenders under our senior secured credit agreement accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay amounts outstanding under our senior secured credit agreement, as well as our other indebtedness.

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Our pension and post-retirement benefit plans are underfunded and will require future cash contributions, which could be higher than we expect and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.

We sponsor pension and post-retirement benefit plans in and outside of the U.S. As of December 31, 2016, our U.S. and non-U.S. pension and post-retirement benefit plans were underfunded by an aggregate of \$134 million. We are required to make cash contributions to these plans in the future, and those cash contributions could be significant. In 2017, we expect to make cash contributions of approximately \$3 million in the aggregate to our U.S. and non-U.S. pension and post-retirement benefit plans, which we believe will be sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirements. However, our future funding obligations for our pension and post-retirement benefit plans depend on the levels of benefits provided for by these plans, the future performance of assets set aside for these plans, the rates of interest used to determine funding levels, actuarial data and experience and any changes in applicable laws and regulations. Accordingly, our future funding requirements for our pension and post-retirement benefit plans could be higher than expected, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.

In addition, our pension plans hold investments in equity securities and mutual funds. If the market values of these securities decline, our pension expense and funding requirements will increase. Any decrease in interest rates and asset returns, if and to the extent not offset by contributions, could increase our obligations under our pension plans. If the performance of assets held in these pension plans does not meet our expectations, our cash contributions for these plans could be higher than we expect, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.

Government regulation could impose taxes or other burdens on us, which could increase our costs or decrease demand for our products.

We rely upon generally accepted interpretations of tax laws and regulations in the countries in which we have customers and for which we provide travel inventory. We cannot be certain that these interpretations are accurate or that the responsible taxing authority is in agreement with our views. The imposition of additional taxes could cause us to have to pay taxes that we currently do not pay or collect on behalf of authorities and increase the costs of our products or services, which would increase our costs of operations.

Changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof may result in an increase in our effective tax rate.

We have operations in various countries that have differing tax laws and tax rates. A significant portion of our revenue and income is earned in countries with low corporate tax rates. Our income tax reporting is subject to audit by domestic and foreign authorities. Our effective tax rate may change from year to year based on changes in the mix of activities and income allocated or earned among various jurisdictions, tax laws in these jurisdictions, tax treaties between countries, our eligibility for benefits under those tax treaties and the estimated values of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such changes, which, among other reasons, may arise from ongoing inter-governmental and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)-led proposals on international corporate taxation, specific changes in the U.K. to the tax deductibility of interest and proposed changes to the U.S. tax system, including border adjustments, could result in an increase in the effective tax rate applicable to all or a portion of our income, which would adversely affect our financial performance.

We may become subject to taxes in Bermuda after March 31, 2035, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and your investment.

The Bermuda Minister of Finance, under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 of Bermuda, as amended, has given us an assurance that if any legislation is enacted in Bermuda that would impose tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax will not be applicable to us or any of our operations, shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035, except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to any taxes payable by us in respect of real property owned or leased by us in Bermuda. Given the limited duration of the Bermuda Minister of Finance's assurance, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to any Bermuda tax after March 31, 2035.

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Fluctuations in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and other currencies may adversely impact our results of operations.

Our results of operations are reported in U.S. dollars. While most of our revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars, a portion of our revenue and costs is denominated in other currencies, such as the British pound, the Euro and the Australian dollar. As a result, we face exposure to adverse movements in currency exchange rates. The results of our operations and our operating expenses are exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of those operations are translated from local currency into U.S. dollars upon consolidation. If the U.S. dollar weakens against the local currency, the translation of these foreign currency-based local operations will result in increased net assets, revenue, operating expenses, and net income or loss. Similarly, our local currency-based net assets, revenue, operating expenses, and net income or loss will decrease if the U.S. dollar strengthens against local currency. Additionally, transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency may result in gains and losses that may adversely impact our results of operations.

The results of the United Kingdom's referendum on withdrawal from the European Union may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our business.

In June 2016, a majority of voters in the U.K. elected to withdraw from the E.U. in a national referendum. The referendum was advisory, and the terms of any withdrawal are subject to a negotiation period that could last at least two years after the U.K. government formally initiates a withdrawal process. Nevertheless, the referendum has created significant uncertainties and instability in financial and trade markets. As an E.U. member state, the U.K. and U.K.-based businesses have access to strong financial and trade relationships, including the E.U. Single Market. Given the lack of precedent, it is unclear how a potential withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. would affect the U.K.'s access to the E.U. Single Market and other important financial and trade relationships and how it would affect us. A withdrawal could, among other outcomes, disrupt the free movement of goods, services and people between the U.K. and the E.U., undermine bilateral cooperation in key policy areas and significantly disrupt trade between the U.K. and the E.U. Under current E.U. rules, following a withdrawal, the U.K. would not be able to negotiate bilateral trade agreements with member countries of the E.U. In addition, a withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. could significantly affect the fiscal, monetary and regulatory landscape, including with respect to data protection and privacy, within the U.K. and could have a material impact on its economy and the future growth of its various industries. Although it is not possible to predict fully the effects of a withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U., if it were to occur it could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Material modifications of U.S. laws and regulations and existing trade agreements could adversely affect global economic conditions, financial markets and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Significant changes in U.S. laws and regulations and existing international trade agreements could affect a wide variety of industries and businesses, including our business. Such changes could cause a decline in travel volume and have an adverse impact on the travel industry and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have significant operations in Europe that may be adversely affected by the economic and political conditions in the eurozone.

We own and operate subsidiaries in substantially all of the countries in the eurozone. Due to the deterioration of credit and economic conditions in the eurozone, the future of the euro is uncertain. Certain countries in which we operate, including Greece, have received financial aid packages from the E.U., in the form of loans and restructuring of their sovereign debt and have introduced comprehensive fiscal austerity measures. We continue to monitor the situation in Greece, as well as other countries in the eurozone, and the potential impact on our business. For example, as of December 31, 2016, our total Greece related assets were \$21 million, primarily comprised of VAT receivables, trade receivables, and customer loyalty payments and prepaid incentives. It is possible that certain eurozone countries could leave the euro currency in the future. The resulting macroeconomic impact of this remains unknown.

In addition, key elections are scheduled to take place in Europe in 2017, including in the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Slovenia. The uncertainty relating to,

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and outcomes of, such pending elections could create adverse political and economic conditions in Europe and worldwide that could affect the global economy, which could adversely affect our business.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

We may not be able to protect our technology and intellectual property effectively, which would allow competitors to duplicate our products and services and could make it more difficult for us to compete with them.

Our success and ability to compete depend, in part, upon our technology and other intellectual property, including our brands. Among our significant assets are our software and other proprietary information and intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and patent laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect these assets. Our software and related documentation are protected principally under trade secret and copyright laws, which afford only limited protection. Unauthorized use and misuse of our technology and other intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, and there can be no assurance that our legal remedies would adequately compensate us for the damage caused by unauthorized use.

Intellectual property challenges have been increasingly brought against members of the travel industry. We have in the past, and may in the future, need to take legal action to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our intellectual property or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any future legal action might result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and the attention of our management.

Third parties may claim that we have infringed their intellectual property rights, which could expose us to substantial damages and restrict our operations.

We have faced and in the future could face claims that we have infringed the patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights of others. In addition, we may be required to indemnify travel providers for claims made against them. Any claims against us or such providers could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or pay damages. Such claims could also delay or prohibit the use of existing, or the release of new, products, services or processes, and the development of new intellectual property. We could be required to obtain licenses to the intellectual property that is the subject of the infringement claims, and resolution of these matters may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. Intellectual property claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and such claims may result in a loss of intellectual property protections that relate to certain parts of our business.

Our processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data could give rise to liabilities or business loss as a result of governmental regulation, conflicting legal requirements, evolving security standards, differing views of personal privacy rights or security breaches.

In the processing of our travel transactions, we receive and store a large volume of personally identifiable information. This information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulations in numerous jurisdictions around the world, typically intended to protect the privacy and security of personal information. It is also subject to evolving security standards for credit card and personal information that is collected, processed and transmitted.

We could be adversely affected if legislation or regulations are expanded to require changes in our business practices or if governing jurisdictions interpret or implement their legislation or regulations in ways that negatively affect our business. For example, in 2015, the Court of Justice of the E.U. invalidated the European Commission's finding that the Safe Harbor program, in which we previously participated, provided adequate data protection according to E.U. standards. Travel businesses have also been subjected to investigations, lawsuits and adverse publicity due to allegedly improper disclosure of passenger information. As privacy and data protection have become more sensitive and politicized issues, we may also become exposed to potential liabilities in relation to our handling, use and disclosure of travel related data, as it pertains to individuals, as a result of differing views on the privacy of such data. Our business could be

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affected by public concerns in some parts of the world about U.S.-based data processing following revelations of National Security Agency surveillance activities, even though these revelations and activities did not involve Travelport. These and other privacy concerns, including security breaches, could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is regulated, and any failure to comply with such regulations or any changes in such regulations could adversely affect us.

We operate in a regulated industry. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in or the enactment of new laws, rules and/or regulations applicable to us, which could decrease demand for products and services, increase costs or subject us to additional liabilities. Moreover, regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals and to implement regulations. Accordingly, such regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or otherwise penalize us if our practices were found not to comply with the then current regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation of such requirements by the regulatory authority. Our failure to comply with any of these requirements or interpretations could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We store a large volume of personally identifiable information which is subject to legislation and regulation in numerous jurisdictions around the world, including in the U.S. and in Europe.

In Europe, computerized reservation systems, or CRS, regulations or interpretations of them may increase our cost of doing business or lower our revenue, limit our ability to sell marketing data, impact relationships with travel agencies, airlines, rail companies, or others, impair the enforceability of existing agreements with travel agencies and other users of our system, prohibit or limit us from offering services or products, or limit our ability to establish or change fees.

The CRS regulations require a GDS to display a rail or rail/air alternative to air travel on the first screen of their principal displays in certain circumstances. We currently have few rail participants in our GDS. We can display direct point to point rail services in our GDS principal displays, for those rail operators that participate in our GDS. Given the lack of standardization in the rail industry, displaying rail connections in a similar way to airline connections is extremely complex, particularly in relation to journey planning, fare quotation, ticketing and booking systems. We are working towards a solution that will include functionality to search, shop and book connected rail alternatives at such time as the rail industry in Europe agrees on and provides a standard framework to do so.

Continued regulation of GDSs in the E.U. and elsewhere could also create the operational challenge of supporting different products, services and business practices to conform to the different regulatory regimes.

Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations may subject us to fines, penalties and potential criminal violations. Any changes to these laws or regulations or any new laws or regulations may make it more difficult for us to operate our business and may have a material adverse effect on our operations. We do not currently maintain a central database of regulatory requirements affecting our worldwide operations and, as a result, the risk of non-compliance with the laws and regulations described above is heightened.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse United States federal income tax consequences to United States Holders of our common shares.

Based on the current and anticipated value of our assets and the composition of our income and assets, we do not expect to be treated as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for United States federal income tax purposes for our current taxable year ending December 31, 2016. However, the application of the PFIC rules is subject to uncertainty in several respects, and we cannot assure you that the United States Internal Revenue Service will not take a contrary position. A non-United States corporation will be a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) at least 75% of its gross income for such year is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly value of the assets) during such year is attributable to assets that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income. A separate determination must be made after the close of each taxable year as to whether we were a PFIC for that year. Because the value of our assets for purposes of the PFIC test generally will be determined by reference to the market price of our common shares, a significant decrease

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in the market price of our common shares may cause us to become a PFIC. If we are a PFIC for any taxable year during which a United States Holder holds a common share, certain adverse United States federal income tax consequences could apply to such United States Holder.

From time to time, we may be involved in legal proceedings and may experience unfavorable outcomes.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to material legal proceedings in the course of our business, including, but not limited to, actions relating to contract disputes, business practices, intellectual property and other commercial and tax matters. Such legal proceedings may involve claims for substantial amounts of money or for other relief or might necessitate changes to our business or operations, and the defense of such actions may be both time consuming and expensive. Further, if any such proceedings were to result in an unfavorable outcome, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. Currently, we are involved in a legal proceeding that involves claims against us, Amadeus and Sabre that allege violations of the Sherman Act, state antitrust laws and state consumer protection laws. See Part I, Item 3—Legal Proceedings of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Risks Related to Our Common Shares

The market price and trading volume of our common shares may be volatile, which could result in rapid and substantial losses for our shareholders.

The market price of our common shares may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. During 2016, the price of our common shares, as reported by NYSE, ranged from a low of \$8.50 on February 9, 2016 to a high of \$15.15 on September 27, 2016. In addition, the trading volume in our common shares may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common shares declines significantly, shareholders may be unable to sell their common shares at or above the purchase price, if at all. The market price of our common shares may fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect the price of our common shares or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common shares include: variations in our quarterly operating results; failure to meet our earnings estimates; publication of research reports about us or the travel industry or the failure of securities analysts to cover our common shares; additions or departures of our executive officers and other key management personnel; adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we may incur or securities we may issue in the future; actions by shareholders; changes in market valuations of similar companies; speculation in the press or investment community; changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations or differing interpretations thereof affecting our business or enforcement of these laws and regulations, or announcements relating to these matters; adverse publicity about the travel industry generally or individual scandals, specifically, and general market and economic conditions.

If we do not pay additional cash dividends in the foreseeable future, the price of our common shares may be depressed.

The declaration and payment of all future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our Board and will depend upon our financial condition, earnings, contractual conditions, restrictions imposed by our senior secured credit agreement, any future indebtedness or preferred securities or applicable laws and other factors that our Board may deem relevant. In addition, pursuant to Bermuda law and our bye-laws, no dividends may be declared or paid if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (i) we are, or would after the payment be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due or (ii) that the realizable value of our assets would thereby be less than our liabilities. As a result, shareholders may not receive any return on an investment in our common shares unless such common shares are sold for a price greater than that for which shareholders paid.

Anti-takeover provisions in our bye-laws may delay, discourage or prevent a change in control.

Our bye-laws contain provisions that may delay, discourage or prevent a merger or acquisition that a shareholder may consider favorable. Such provisions include, but are not limited to, shareholder advance notice and the issuance of preference shares. As a result, shareholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their common shares.

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We are a Bermuda company, and it may be difficult for shareholders to enforce judgments against us or certain of our directors or officers.

We are a Bermuda limited liability exempted company. We have been advised by our Bermuda counsel that there is no treaty in force between the United States and Bermuda providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. As a result, whether a U.S. judgment would be enforceable in Bermuda depends on whether the U.S. court that entered the judgment is recognized by a Bermuda court as having jurisdiction over it, as determined by reference to Bermuda conflict of law rules. The courts of Bermuda would recognize as a valid judgment, a final and conclusive judgment in personam obtained in a U.S. court pursuant to which a sum of money is payable (other than a sum of money payable in respect of multiple damages, taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty). The courts of Bermuda would recognize such a U.S. judgment as long as (1) the U.S. court had proper jurisdiction over the parties subject to the judgment, (2) the U.S. court did not contravene the rules of natural justice of Bermuda, (3) the U.S. judgment was not obtained by fraud, (4) the enforcement of the U.S. judgment would not be contrary to the public policy of Bermuda, (5) no new admissible evidence relevant to the action is submitted prior to the rendering of the judgment by the courts of Bermuda and (6) there is due compliance with the correct procedures under the laws of Bermuda.

In addition to and irrespective of jurisdictional issues, Bermuda courts will not enforce a provision of the United States federal securities law that is either penal in nature or contrary to public policy. It is the advice of our Bermuda counsel that an action brought pursuant to a public or penal law, the purpose of which is the enforcement of a sanction, power or right at the instance of the state in its sovereign capacity, is unlikely to be entertained by Bermuda courts. Specified remedies available under the laws of U.S. jurisdictions, including specified remedies under United States federal securities laws, would not be available under Bermuda law or enforceable in a Bermuda court, as they are likely to be contrary to Bermuda public policy. Further, no claim may be brought in Bermuda in the first instance for a violation of United States federal securities laws because these laws have no extraterritorial application under Bermuda law and do not have force of law in Bermuda.

Our bye-laws require that derivative actions brought in our name, actions against directors, officers and employees for breach of fiduciary duty and other similar actions may be brought only in Bermuda as the exclusive forum for such actions, which could limit our shareholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us.

Our bye-laws require, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that derivative actions brought in the name of the Company, actions against directors, officers and employees for breach of fiduciary duty and other similar actions may be brought only in Bermuda, and if brought outside of Bermuda, the shareholder bringing the suit will be deemed to have consented to service of process on such shareholder's counsel. The choice of forum provision in our bye-laws may limit our shareholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us and have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers. Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of bye-laws inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Persons who own our common shares may have more difficulty in protecting their interests than persons who are shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

The Companies Act 1981, as amended, of Bermuda, which applies to us, differs in certain material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and their shareholders. As a result, persons who own our common shares may have more difficulty in protecting their interests than persons who are shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, shareholders may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the trading price of our common shares may be negatively affected.

We are subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX"), which requires us to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls.

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We have consumed and will continue to consume management resources and incur expenses for SOX compliance on an ongoing basis. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, or if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, and the trading price of our common shares could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Headquarters and Corporate Offices

Our principal executive office is located in Langley in the United Kingdom, under a lease with a term of 20 years that expires in June 2022. We also have an office in Atlanta, Georgia, under a lease with a term of 12 years that expires in December 2024.

Operations

Our operational business global headquarters are located in Langley, U.K. Our operational business U.S. headquarters are located in Atlanta, Georgia.

In addition, we have leased facilities in 45 countries that function as call centers or fulfillment or sales offices. Our product development centers are located in leased offices in Denver, Colorado under a lease expiring in November 2025, leased offices in Kansas City, Missouri under a lease expiring in February 2021 and leased offices in Gurgaon, India under a lease expiring in August 2019, with our option to renew. As announced in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 5, 2016, we will be consolidating our three existing U.S. technology hubs in Atlanta, Denver and Kansas City into two centers in Atlanta and Denver.

The table below provides a summary of our key facilities, all of which are leased:

Location	Purpose
Langley, United Kingdom	Corporate Headquarters; Operational Business Global Headquarters
Atlanta, Georgia	GDS Operational Business
Atlanta, Georgia	Data Center
Denver, Colorado	Product Development Center
Melbourne, Australia and London, United Kingdom	eNett Operational Business Centers

We recently signed an agreement to divest our 51% interest in IGTS, a Gurgaon-based technology development company.

Data Center

We operate an in-house data center out of leased facilities in Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to a lease that expires in August 2022. Our data center powers our consolidated Travel Commerce Platform and provides access 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 365 days a year. The facility is a hardened building housing two data centers: one used by us and the other used by Delta Air Lines. We and Delta Air Lines each have equal space and infrastructure at the Atlanta facility. Our Atlanta data center comprises 94,000 square feet of raised floor space, 27,000 square feet of office space and 39,000 square feet of facilities support area.

We believe that our properties are sufficient to meet our present needs, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in securing additional space, as needed, on acceptable terms.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Consumer Antitrust Class Action

On July 14, 2015 and July 17, 2015, approximately 24 plaintiffs filed purported class action lawsuits against us, Amadeus and Sabre in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Gordon et al. and Kolman et al. v. Amadeus IT Group, S.A., Amadeus North America, Inc., Amadeus Americas, Inc., Sabre Corporation f/k/a Sabre Holdings Corporation, Sabre Holdings Corporation, Sabre GLOB Inc., Sabre Travel International Limited, Travelport Worldwide Limited, and Travelport LP d/b/a Travelport.) A consolidated, amended complaint was filed on October 2, 2015 (the “Amended Complaint”). The Amended Complaint alleges violations of the Sherman Act, state antitrust laws and state consumer protection laws by defendants beginning in 2006. In particular, the plaintiffs claim there was a conspiracy among us and the other defendants to maintain higher fees and restrict competition for airfare bookings that prevents airline discounting. On January 15, 2016, the defendants moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint. On July 6, 2016, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants’ motion thereby dismissing the plaintiffs’ state law claims for damages in full, but declined to dismiss the plaintiffs’ Sherman Act claim, which seeks injunctive relief. At this time, the outcome of this lawsuit cannot be determined, but we believe the plaintiffs’ claims are without merit, and we will continue to defend the claims vigorously.

DOJ

On May 19, 2011, we received a Civil Investigative Demand (“CID”) from the United States Department of Justice, which seeks our documents and data in connection with an investigation into whether there have been “horizontal and vertical restraints of trade by global distribution systems.” We have complied with the CID, and the investigation remains open.

Other

In addition, we are a party to various litigation matters incidental to the conduct of our business. We do not believe that the outcome of any of the matters in which we are currently involved will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of our operations or our liquidity position.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Price of Common Shares

Our common shares are currently traded on the NYSE under the symbol "TVPT." The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low sales prices per common share as reported by NYSE for 2016 and 2015. At February 20, 2017, the number of shareholders of record was 26.

2016	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 14.26	\$ 8.50
Second Quarter	\$ 14.82	\$ 11.28
Third Quarter	\$ 15.15	\$ 12.77
Fourth Quarter	\$ 15.14	\$ 12.95
2015	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 18.30	\$ 14.76
Second Quarter	\$ 17.18	\$ 13.51
Third Quarter	\$ 15.34	\$ 11.91
Fourth Quarter	\$ 15.22	\$ 12.68

Dividend Policy

We paid a dividend on our common shares in each of the four quarters of 2016 and 2015 of \$0.075 per common share. We intend to fund any future dividends from cash generated from our operations. The declaration and payment of all future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our Board and will depend upon our financial condition, earnings, contractual conditions, restrictions imposed by our senior secured credit agreement, any future indebtedness or preferred securities or applicable laws and other factors that our Board may deem relevant. In addition, pursuant to Bermuda law and our bye-laws, no dividends may be declared or paid if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (i) we are, or would after the payment be, unable to pay our liabilities as they become due or (ii) that the realizable value of our assets would thereby be less than our liabilities.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Since January 1, 2014, we have issued and sold the following securities without registration under the Securities Act of 1933:

2014 Debt-For-Equity Exchanges

On February 26, 2014, we entered into separate, individually negotiated private exchange agreements to issue an aggregate of approximately 7 million common shares in exchange for \$135 million principal amount of Travelport LLC's subordinated debt. The offers and sales of these securities were made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 only in the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in Rule 144A.

On June 19, 2014, we entered into separate, individually negotiated private exchange agreements to exchange an aggregate of \$182 million of Travelport LLC's and Travelport Holdings, Inc.'s 11.785% Senior Subordinated Dollar Notes due 2016, 10.875% Senior Subordinated Euro Notes due 2016, 13.875% Senior Fixed Rate Notes and Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2016 into approximately 9.1 million common shares at a value of \$20.50 per common share. The offers and sales of these securities were made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 only in the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in Rule 144A.

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On June 27, 2014, we commenced an offer of common shares in exchange for the following outstanding debt securities issued by Travelport LLC and Travelport Holdings, Inc.: (i) Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2016; (ii) 13.875% Senior Fixed Rate Notes Due 2016; (iii) 11.875% Senior Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes Due 2016; (iv) 11.875% Dollar Senior Subordinated Fixed Rate Notes Due 2016; and (v) 10.875% Senior Subordinated Euro Fixed Rate Notes Due 2016. An aggregate of approximately \$164 million principal amount of notes were tendered and accepted in exchange for approximately 8.2 million common shares at a value of \$20.50 per common share. The offers and sales of these securities were made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (i) in the United States to “qualified institutional buyers” as defined in Rule 144A and (ii) either (A) in the United States to holders of notes who were “accredited investors” or (B) outside of the United States to certain non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933.

On July 11, 2014, we entered into an agreement to issue certain Travelport LLC term loan lenders approximately 4.6 million common shares, at a value of \$20.50 per common share, in exchange for the purchase of approximately \$91 million of first and second lien term loans under Travelport LLC’s sixth amended and restated credit agreement and second lien credit agreement. The offers and sales of these securities were made in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 only in the United States to “qualified institutional buyers” as defined in Rule 144A.

Equity Awards

From January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2016, we granted 693,296 restricted share units (“RSUs”) and performance share units (“PSUs”) under our equity compensation plans, and we issued 237,198 common shares under our 2013 Long-Term Management Incentive Program.

We deemed the issuances and sales described above as exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 or in reliance on Rule 701 of the Securities Act of 1933 as offers and sales of securities under compensatory benefit plans and contracts relating to compensation in compliance with Rule 701. Each of the recipients of securities in any transaction exempt from registration either received or had adequate access, through employment, business or other relationships, to information about us. For each of the transactions listed above, share certificates were not issued, but appropriate legends were included at each issuance.

Purchases of Equity Securities By the Issuer and Affiliated Purchases

The following is a summary of our repurchases of common shares by month for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Period	Total number of shares (or units) purchased(a)	Average price paid per share (or unit)	Total number of shares (or units) purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares (or units) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 1 – 31, 2016	23,417	\$ 12.52	—	—
April 1 – 30, 2016	43,140	\$ 14.49	—	—
June 1 – 30, 2016	3,805	\$ 13.79	—	—
September 1 – 30, 2016	802	\$ 13.91	—	—
October 1 – 31, 2016	44,693	\$ 14.22	—	—
Total	115,857	\$ 13.96	—	—

(a)

Includes common shares that we withheld to satisfy employees' tax liabilities attributable to the vesting of RSUs and PSUs.

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Performance Graph

The following graph and table show the cumulative total shareholder return of our common shares against the cumulative total returns of the Russell 2000 Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Travel & Leisure Index from September 25, 2014 and ending December 31, 2016. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, and the Dow Jones U.S. Travel & Leisure Index measures the performance of U.S. stocks in the travel and leisure sector. The graph and the table depict the result of an investment on September 25, 2014 of \$100 in our common shares, the Russell 2000 Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Travel & Leisure Index, including investment of dividends. Historic share performance is not necessarily indicative of future share price performance.

Company/Index	Base Period 9/25/14	9/30/14	12/31/14	3/31/15	6/30/15	9/30/15	12/31/15	3/31/16	6/30/16
Travelport Worldwide Limited	\$ 100	\$ 100.37	\$ 110.21	\$ 102.71	\$ 85.21	\$ 82.22	\$ 80.69	\$ 85.91	\$ 80.69
Russell 2000 Index	\$ 100	\$ 99.28	\$ 108.94	\$ 113.64	\$ 114.12	\$ 100.52	\$ 104.13	\$ 102.55	\$ 104.13
Dow Jones U.S. Travel & Leisure Index	\$ 100	\$ 100.55	\$ 110.19	\$ 114.47	\$ 110.74	\$ 110.69	\$ 116.69	\$ 119.13	\$ 116.69

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated historical financial information and other data as of the dates and for the periods indicated as set out below:

- The consolidated statements of operations data and the consolidated statements of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- The consolidated statements of operations data and the consolidated statements of cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In May 2011, we completed the sale of our Gullivers Travel Associates (“GTA”) business to Kuoni Travel Holdings Ltd. (“Kuoni”) which qualified to be reported as discontinued operations. The gain from the disposal of the GTA business and the results of operations of the GTA business were presented as discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of cash flows. In connection with this sale, we agreed to indemnify Kuoni up to January 2018 for certain potential tax liabilities relating to pre-sale. An estimate of our obligations under those indemnities is included within other non-current liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, we either settled certain of our obligations under those indemnities and/or determined the liabilities would not be payable due to the expiration of the statute of limitations and realized a gain which was included within “Gain from disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax” in our consolidated statements of operations.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). The following selected consolidated historical financial and other data are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and the information under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Consolidated Statements of Operations Data

	Year ended December 31,				
(in \$ thousands, except per share data)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net revenue	\$ 2,351,356	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 2,148,159	\$ 2,076,358	\$ 2,001,528
Operating income	200,613	190,523	160,950	208,128	137,705
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and share of (losses) earnings in equity method investments	44,799	48,007	130,912	(196,892)	(201,942)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	15,046	20,210	91,300	(206,960)	(298,509)
Net income (loss)	15,046	20,210	91,300	(202,501)	(291,746)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	16,820	16,332	86,494	(205,956)	(292,126)
Income (loss) per share – Basic:					
Income (loss) per share – continuing operations	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.01	\$ (4.62)	\$ (36.76)
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.01	\$ (4.52)	\$ (35.93)
Income (loss) per share – Diluted:					
Income (loss) per share – continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.98	\$ (4.62)	\$ (36.76)
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.98	\$ (4.52)	\$ (35.93)
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.075	—	—

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Consolidated Balance Sheets Data

(in \$ thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,938	\$ 154,841	\$ 138,986	\$ 153,723	\$ 109,827
Total current assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)(1)	302,313	310,300	272,930	312,361	321,784
Property and equipment, net	431,046	459,848	413,770	428,418	415,894
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	1,904,655	1,915,916	1,930,264	1,971,249	2,017,471
All other non-current assets(1)(2)	55,977	64,524	135,634	222,517	291,485
Total assets	\$ 2,833,929	\$ 2,905,429	\$ 2,891,584	\$ 3,088,268	\$ 3,156,461
Total current liabilities	\$ 601,337	\$ 579,090	\$ 555,072	\$ 680,644	\$ 695,480
Long-term debt(2)	2,281,210	2,363,035	2,384,210	3,528,493	3,865,543
All other non-current liabilities(1)	287,164	286,162	290,322	189,643	280,952
Total liabilities	3,169,711	3,228,287	3,229,604	4,398,780	4,841,975
Total equity (deficit)	(335,782)	(322,858)	(338,020)	(1,310,512)	(1,685,514)
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,833,929	\$ 2,905,429	\$ 2,891,584	\$ 3,088,268	\$ 3,156,461

(1)

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we early adopted the U.S. GAAP guidance on balance sheet presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, whereby all deferred tax assets and liabilities in a jurisdiction, along with any related valuation allowance, are classified as non-current assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2016, we netted \$13 million of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and reclassified \$5 million of current deferred tax assets and \$0 of current deferred tax liabilities to non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities, respectively, on our consolidated balance sheets. The prior period information was not retrospectively adjusted.

(2)

As of January 1, 2016, we adopted the U.S. GAAP guidance on reclassification of unamortized debt finance costs, previously disclosed as an asset on the consolidated balance sheets, to be presented as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the associated debt liability. As a result, we have reclassified our unamortized debt finance costs of \$24 million, included within other non-current assets, related to the term loans as of December 31, 2015 and have presented these costs as a deduction from the carrying value of the long-term debt. The corresponding amounts shown above for non-current assets and long-term debt as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have not been restated to deduct unamortized debt finance costs of \$28 million, \$28 million and \$66 million as of each balance sheet date, respectively, since the impact of the adoption of this guidance was not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 299,019	\$ 262,223	\$ 58,451	\$ 100,471	\$ 180,527

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Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(122,469)	(166,311)	225,999	(96,003)	(88,887)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(190,747)	(78,037)	(297,383)	39,607	(105,703)
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(706)	(2,020)	(1,804)	(179)	(353)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (14,903)	\$ 15,855	\$ (14,737)	\$ 43,896	\$ (14,416)

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Selected Quarterly Consolidated Financial Data—Unaudited

Provided below is selected unaudited quarterly financial data for 2016 and 2015:

	2016			
(in \$ thousands, except per share data)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net revenue	\$ 609,263	\$ 605,905	\$ 590,756	\$ 545,432
Cost of revenue	362,677	376,605	351,534	339,830
Operating income	79,868	37,760	62,235	20,750
Net income (loss)	17,181	(14,429)	21,404	(9,110)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	16,585	(14,831)	20,838	(5,772)
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	0.13	(0.12)	0.17	(0.05)
Diluted	0.13	(0.12)	0.17	(0.05)
	2015			
(in \$ thousands, except per share data)	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net revenue	\$ 572,128	\$ 554,202	\$ 559,837	\$ 534,853
Cost of revenue	349,231	335,050	335,724	320,400
Operating income	33,749	63,146	54,091	39,537
Net (loss) income	(7,108)	16,409	4,950	5,959
Net (loss) income attributable to the Company	(8,141)	15,328	3,680	5,465
(Loss) income per share:				
Basic	(0.07)	0.13	0.03	0.04
Diluted	(0.07)	0.12	0.03	0.04

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP and included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis includes forward-looking statements that reflect the current view of management and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements as a result of factors discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly under the headings "Item 1A: Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

We are a leading travel commerce platform providing distribution, technology, payment, mobile and other solutions for the global travel and tourism industry. We facilitate travel commerce by connecting the world's leading travel providers, such as airlines and hotel chains, with online and offline travel agencies and other travel buyers in our proprietary B2B travel commerce platform. In 2016, we processed approximately \$79 billion of travel spending. Since 2012, we have strategically invested in products with a focus on redefining our Travel Commerce Platform to address the trends, inefficiencies and unmet needs of all components of the travel value chain.

We have one reporting segment, and we further classify revenue according to its source as either Travel Commerce Platform revenue (comprised of Air and Beyond Air) or Technology Services revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Air, Beyond Air and Technology Services represented 70%, 25% and 5%, respectively, of our net revenue.

Travel Commerce Platform

Our Travel Commerce Platform combines state-of-the-art technology with features, functionality and innovative solutions to address the high-volume and growing transaction processing requirements for the evolving needs of the travel industry.

Air

We provide comprehensive real-time search, pricing, booking, change, payment and integrated itinerary creation for travelers who use the services of online and offline travel agencies for both leisure and business travel. We provide such services to approximately 400 airlines globally, including approximately 125 LCCs. Our access to business travelers, merchandising capabilities and ability to process complex itineraries have attracted and allowed for the full integration of several fast-growing LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair into our Travel Commerce Platform.

Beyond Air

We have expanded our Travel Commerce Platform with a fast growing portfolio of Beyond Air initiatives. Our Beyond Air portfolio includes hospitality, payment solutions, digital services, advertising and other platform services. For the hospitality sector of the travel industry, we provide innovative distribution and merchandising solutions for hotel, car rental, rail, cruise-line and tour operators.

For payment solutions, eNett's core offering is VANs that automatically generate unique Mastercard numbers used to process payments globally. eNett's operations currently focus on Asia Pacific and Europe, and we believe the model is highly scalable.

Following our acquisition of Travelport Digital (formerly, MTT) in July 2015, we also provide a mobile travel platform and digital product set that allows airlines, hotels, corporate travel management companies and travel agencies to engage with their customers through mobile services, including apps, mobile web and mobile messaging.

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In addition to hospitality, payment solutions and digital services, we utilize the broad connections and extensive data managed by our Travel Commerce Platform to provide advertising solutions to over 3,000 advertisers that allow our travel providers to easily and cost-effectively promote upgrades, ancillary products or services, package deals and other offers. We also offer other platform services, including subscription services, processing services, business intelligence data services and marketing-oriented analytical tools, to travel agencies, travel providers and other travel data users.

Technology Services

We provide critical hosting solutions to airlines, such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other services, enabling them to focus on their core business competencies and reduce costs. We also host reservations, inventory management and other related critical systems for Delta. In addition, we own 51% of IGTS, a technology development services provider based in Gurgaon, India that is used for both internal and external software development. We recently signed an agreement to divest our 51% interest in IGTS.

Management Performance Metrics

Our management team monitors the performance of our operations against our strategic objectives. We assess our performance using both financial and non-financial measures. As a Travel Commerce Platform, we measure performance primarily on the basis of changes in both Reported Segments and RevPas. Travel Commerce Platform RevPas is computed by dividing Travel Commerce Platform revenue by the total number of Reported Segments. Travel Commerce Platform revenue is generated from a wide portfolio of products and services, including traditional air bookings, ancillaries, hospitality, payment solutions, digital services, advertising and other platform services. Reported Segments is defined as travel provider revenue generating units (net of cancellations) sold by our travel agency network, geographically presented by region based upon the point of sale location. We also use other GAAP and non-GAAP measures as performance metrics.

The table below sets out our performance metrics:

(in \$ thousands, except per share data, Reported Segments and RevPas)	Year Ended December 31,		Change		Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015		%	2015	2014		%
Net revenue	\$ 2,351,356	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 130,336	6	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 2,148,159	\$ 72,861	3
Operating income	200,613	190,523	10,090	5	190,523	160,950	29,573	18
Net income	15,046	20,210	(5,164)	(26)	20,210	91,300	(71,090)	(78)
Income per share – diluted (in \$)	0.13	0.13	—	—	0.13	0.98	(0.85)	(85)
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	574,349	535,027	39,322	7	535,027	540,113	(5,086)	(1)
Adjusted Operating Income(2)	340,898	305,319	35,579	12	305,319	308,407	(3,088)	(1)
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)(3)	154,494	122,345	32,149	26	122,345	(10,520)	132,865	108
Adjusted Income (Loss) per	1.23	1.00	0.23	23	1.00	(0.12)	1.12	112

Share – diluted(4)
(in \$)

Net cash
provided by
operating
activities

299,019	262,223	36,796	14	262,223	58,451	203,772	*
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Free Cash
Flow(5)

191,559	156,128	35,431	23	156,128	(53,272)	209,400	*
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Adjusted
Free Cash
Flow(6)

155,840	134,127	21,713	16	134,127	(38,510)	172,637	*
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Reported
Segments (in
thousands)

338,344	341,552	(3,208)	(1)	341,552	356,029	(14,477)	(
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Travel
Commerce
Platform
RevPas
(in \$)

\$ 6.59	\$ 6.13	\$ 0.46	7	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.70	\$ 0.43	8
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*

Percentage calculated not meaningful

(1)

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Adjusted Net Income (Loss) excluding depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, amortization of customer loyalty payments, interest expense, net (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivative instruments) and related income taxes.

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(2)

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and amortization of customer loyalty payments.

(3)

Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is defined as net income (loss) from continuing operations excluding amortization of acquired intangible assets, gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt, share of earnings (losses) in equity method investments, and items that are excluded under our debt covenants, such as gain on the sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide, non-cash equity-based compensation, certain corporate and restructuring costs, non-cash impairment of long-lived assets, certain litigation and related costs and other non-cash items such as unrealized foreign currency gains (losses) on euro denominated debt and earnings hedges, and unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivative instruments, along with any income tax related to these exclusions.

(4)

Adjusted Income (Loss) per Share—diluted is defined as Adjusted Net Income (Loss) for the period divided by the weighted average number of dilutive common shares.

(5)

Free Cash Flow is defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations, less cash used for additions to property and equipment.

(6)

Adjusted Free Cash Flow is defined as net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations, adjusted to remove the impact of cash paid for other adjusting items which we believe are unrelated to our ongoing operations and to deduct capital expenditures on property and equipment additions, capital lease and other indebtedness repayments (“Capital Expenditure”).

We utilize non-GAAP (or adjusted) financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Net Income (Loss) per Share—diluted, to provide useful supplemental information to assist investors in understanding and assessing our performance and financial results on the same basis that management uses internally. These adjusted financial measures provide investors greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management to evaluate our core operations, forecast future results, determine future capital investment allocations and understand business trends within the industry. These metrics are also used by our Board of Directors to determine incentive compensation for future periods. Management believes the adjusted financial measures assist investors in the comparison of financial results between periods as such measures exclude certain items that management believes are not reflective of our core operating performance consistent with how management reviews the business.

Adjusted Net Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Income (Loss) per Share—diluted, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted EBITDA are supplemental measures of operating performance that do not represent, and should not be considered as, alternatives to net income (loss) or net income (loss) per share—diluted, as determined under U.S. GAAP. In addition, these measures may not be comparable to similarly named measures used by other companies. The presentation of these measures has limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to Adjusted Net Income and to Adjusted EBITDA:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$ 15,046	\$ 20,210	\$ 91,300
Adjustments:			
Amortization of intangible assets(1)	47,095	71,567	77,300
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	4,333	—	107,590
Share of losses in equity method investments	—	671	1,084
Gain on sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	—	(6,271)	(355,750)
Equity-based compensation and related taxes	31,788	28,875	43,906
Corporate and restructuring costs(2)	38,772	19,226	13,904
Impairment of long-lived assets(3)	11,152	—	1,626
Other – non cash(4)	17,646	(13,527)	10,721
Tax impact of adjustments(5)	(11,338)	1,594	(2,201)
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	154,494	122,345	(10,520)
Adjustments:			
Interest expense, net(6)	145,313	157,442	278,198
Remaining provision for income taxes	41,091	25,532	40,729
Adjusted Operating Income	340,898	305,319	308,407
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	162,314	162,661	155,548
Amortization of customer loyalty payments	71,137	67,047	76,158
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 574,349	\$ 535,027	\$ 540,113

(1)

Relates primarily to intangible assets acquired in the sale of Travelport to The Blackstone Group (“Blackstone”) in 2006 and from the acquisition of Worldspan in 2007.

(2)

Relates to costs associated with corporate development transactions and costs incurred to enhance our organization’s efficiency, including restructuring activity (see Note 9—Restructuring Charges to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K).

(3)

Impairment of long-lived assets primarily relates to an \$8 million impairment of capitalized software and a \$3 million impairment of customer loyalty payments for the year ended December 31, 2016 and a \$2 million impairment of non-current assets for the year ended December 31, 2014.

(4)

Other—non cash includes (i) unrealized losses (gains) on foreign currency derivatives contracts and revaluation losses (gains) on our euro denominated debt of \$11 million, \$(2) million and \$12 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, (ii) unrealized loss (gain) on interest rate derivative instruments of \$6 million and \$(9) million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and (iii) other losses (gains) of \$1 million,

\$(3) million and \$(2) million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(5)

Tax impact of adjustments primarily relates to equity-based compensation, corporate and restructuring costs and unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency derivative contracts and is calculated at the rate applicable for the jurisdiction in which the adjusting item arose.

(6)

Interest expense, net, excludes the impact of unrealized loss (gain) of \$6 million and \$(9) million on interest rate derivative contracts for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which is included within "Other—non cash."

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The following table provides a reconciliation of income per share – diluted to Adjusted Income per Share—diluted:

(in \$)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Income per share – diluted	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.98
Per share adjustments to net income to determine Adjusted Income (Loss) per Share – diluted	1.10	0.87	(1.10)
Adjusted Income (Loss) per Share – diluted	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.00	\$ (0.12)

We have included Adjusted Income (Loss) per Share – diluted as we believe it is a useful measure for our investors as it represents, on a per share basis, our consolidated results, taking into account depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and amortization of customer loyalty payments, as well as other items which are not allocated to the operating businesses such as interest expense (excluding unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivative instruments) and related income taxes but excluding the effects of certain expenses not directly tied to the core operations of our businesses. Adjusted Income (Loss) per Share – diluted has similar limitations as Adjusted Net Income (Loss), Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) and Adjusted EBITDA and may not be comparable to similarly named measures used by other companies. In addition, Adjusted Net Income (Loss) does not include all items that affect our net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share for the period. Therefore, it is important to evaluate these measures along with our consolidated statements of operations.

For a discussion of Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow, please see “Liquidity and Capital Resources—Cash Flows.”

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Factors Affecting Our Industry Generally

Factors affecting our industry generally and our results of operations include:

- **Macroeconomic and Travel Industry Conditions:** Our business model is primarily transaction based and is not based on end-user pricing. Our business and results of operations are, therefore, dependent upon travel volumes, particularly air passengers, and, to an increasing degree, non-air travel volumes, that are affected by general macroeconomic conditions. These conditions include the rate of growth in GDP, the availability and cost of consumer finance, interest and exchange rates, unemployment levels, fuel prices and terrorism, as well as other factors that may affect the travel and tourism industry. The overall impact on the travel and tourism industry of these and other factors can also be influenced by travelers’ perception of, and reaction to, the scope, severity and timing of such conditions. The travel industry has historically shown strong and resilient growth, typically outperforming general macroeconomic performance. Based on IATA Traffic data, scheduled air passenger volume growth has outperformed global GDP growth by approximately two times since 2004.

- **Pricing Trends for Air Travel Distribution:** In recent years, the airline industry, especially in the United States and Europe, has undergone a rapid wave of consolidation, resulting in capacity moderation and increased pricing power for airlines. Airlines around the world also are addressing factors such as fluctuations in fuel and increases in labor and operating costs, which are putting pressure on their margins. Although network airlines are focused on reducing overhead costs, such as the cost of distribution through a traditional GDS, they are also looking for ways to increase their yield through sales of ancillaries, sales to higher-yield passengers, such as business travelers, and growing the number of higher value bookings outside of their home markets. Our Travel Commerce Platform enables airlines to substantially increase their distribution reach through away bookings, which we price at a premium to home bookings. As this part of our business grows, our financial performance will benefit. Our Travel Commerce Platform offers a broad portfolio of value-added functionalities that enables airlines to effectively pursue these revenue enhancing initiatives. The ability of our platform to add this value is unique in the indirect

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distribution channel, which allows us to enter into value-linked pricing of airline contracts that shift the focus of the negotiation away from cost and onto value creation. As a result, we have been able to grow our RevPas over the last two years even when traditional GDS air segment fees have been under pressure.

We believe that securing the content of the world's leading airlines is value-enhancing for our Travel Commerce Platform, and as a result, we have entered into full content agreements with an increasing number of airlines over recent years. We have full content or distribution parity agreements with approximately 120 airlines, including LCCs, worldwide. These agreements accounted for 69% of our Air revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016. We offer airlines a discount for giving us access to this content. Contracts with airlines that do not provide us with this preferential access include terms that generally allow us to increase segment fees on thirty days notice. The mix of types of airline agreements on our Travel Commerce Platform will continue to impact our revenue. Our value-based pricing model has been instrumental in driving RevPas growth in recent years.

Travel agency commissions constitute a large portion of our operating costs and continue to increase due to competitive factors. We utilize the differentiated and industry leading features, functionality and innovative solutions offered on our Travel Commerce Platform to manage the commissions we pay to travel agencies.

- Increasing Expansion and Importance of LCCs: Over the past decade, LCCs have become a substantial segment of the air travel industry, generating additional demand for air travel through low fares. LCCs have continued to grow, with LCCs' share of global air travel volume expected to increase from 17% of revenue passenger kilometers in 2014 to 21% of revenue passenger kilometers by 2034, according to Airbus. LCCs have traditionally relied on direct distribution, but are now increasingly targeting the indirect channel to support their future growth aspirations and expand their offering into higher yield markets and to higher yield customers.

Increasingly, we believe that LCCs desire to grow their away bookings, reach leisure travelers seeking complex itineraries typically booked through travel agencies and increase their access to business travelers that use corporate booking tools accessible through GDSs. In addition, we believe that LCCs desire to sell their products, including ancillaries, through the indirect channel in the same manner they sell through the direct channel. Unlike a traditional GDS, we provide XML connectivity and merchandising capabilities, and, therefore, believe we are a natural partner for LCCs. Our access to business travelers, merchandising capabilities and ability to process complex itineraries have attracted and allowed for the full integration of several prominent and fast-growing LCCs such as AirAsia, easyJet, IndiGo and Ryanair into our fully integrated Travel Commerce Platform.

- Consolidations Within the Travel Industry: The travel industry has experienced consolidation, including airline mergers and alliances, as well as among travel agencies. Examples in the airline industry include the merger of Delta and Northwest Airlines, the merger of United Airlines and Continental Airlines, the merger of British Airways and Iberia and subsequent acquisitions of Aer Lingus and Vueling, the merger of American Airlines and US Airways, the acquisition of AirTran Airways by Southwest Airlines and the acquisition of Virgin America by Alaska Air Group. We have been impacted by consolidations within the airline industry in the past. Further consolidation among airlines could increase our customer concentration, reduce airline seat capacity and increase the negotiating ability of airline travel providers.

The travel industry also has experienced consolidation among travel agencies, including large OTAs, as well as competition for travel agency customers. For example, in September 2015, Expedia acquired Orbitz Worldwide, after acquiring Travelocity in January 2015. Further consolidation among travel agencies could increase our customer concentration and increase the ability of travel agencies to negotiate higher incentives or customer loyalty payments.

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• Growing Demand for Improved Distribution in the Fragmented Hotel Industry: The hotel industry remains highly fragmented, with the top ten global hotel chains representing less than 30% of room revenue in every region except North America and Australasia, according to Euromonitor International. The majority of hotels that currently distribute through traditional GDSs consist of large chain hotels that represent a small percentage of total hotel inventory. Independent hotels, as well as small and mid-size chain hotels, have been historically left outside of the traditional GDS distribution channel primarily due to technology connectivity issues. Developments in technology and the ability to aggregate hotel content from OTAs through meta-search technology, however, have created a significant opportunity for growth in this area of distribution, including targeting business travelers. We have already seen the impact of these trends through the growth in our hotel bookings and believe we are well positioned to meet the growing needs of independent hotels and small- to medium-sized chain hotels through our specifically tailored technology solutions.

• Growth in Technology Enabled B2B Payment Solutions: Traditionally, travel payments from travel agencies to travel providers have been settled through a variety of methods, such as cash, EFTs, corporate cards, lodge cards and other methods. All of these traditional payment methods bear numerous inefficiencies as well as significant credit-related and fraud-related risks that are costly and time consuming leaving a “white space” for an alternative innovative model, such as VANs. Growth in technology enabled B2B payment solutions benefits us directly through our majority ownership of eNett. In 2016, eNett generated revenue of \$150 million, representing a 64% increase from 2015. We expect eNett to increase its penetration rate in the travel industry and continue to increase its share of our revenue growth.

Factors Affecting the Company

Factors affecting our results of operations, but not necessarily our entire industry, include:

• Geographic Mix: Our geographically dispersed footprint helps insulate us from particular country or regional instability, allows for optimal information technology efficiency and enhances our value proposition to travel providers. We are well positioned to capture higher value business from travel providers operating in away markets, which results in higher per transaction revenue for both us and the travel providers we serve. The table below sets forth revenue by region percentages for our Travel Commerce Platform for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(in percentages)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Asia Pacific	23	22	20
Europe	32	30	30
Latin America and Canada	5	5	4
Middle East and Africa	13	14	14
International	73	71	68
United States	27	29	32
Travel Commerce Platform	100	100	100

We expect some of the regions in which we currently operate, such as Asia Pacific, the Middle East and Africa, to experience growth in travel that is greater than the global average due to factors such as economic growth and a growing middle class, while more mature regions, such as the United States, remain stable. As these emerging travel

regions may grow at a higher rate than mature regions, the geographic distribution of our revenue may similarly shift.

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Customer Mix: We believe our customer mix is broadly diversified, supporting our stable and recurring business model with high revenue visibility. We provide air distribution services to approximately 400 airlines globally, including approximately 125 LCCs. In addition, we serve numerous Beyond Air travel providers, including approximately 650,000 hotel properties (of which over 500,000 are independent hotel properties), over 37,000 car rental locations, over 50 cruise-line

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and tour operators and 14 major rail networks worldwide. We aggregate travel content across approximately 68,000 travel agency locations representing over 234,000 online and offline travel agency terminals worldwide, which in turn serves millions of end customers globally. None of our travel buyers or travel providers accounted for more than 10% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016.

In general, our business is characterized by multi-year travel provider and travel agency contracts. In 2016, we had 66 planned airline contract renewals, and we successfully renewed substantially all of such contracts. We currently have 59 and 36 planned airline contract renewals in 2017 and 2018, respectively, including contracts which roll on annual basis. Travel agency contracts representing approximately 18%, 23%, and 59% of 2016 revenue are up for renewal in 2017, 2018, and beyond, respectively. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to renew our travel provider or travel agency agreements in the future on favorable economic terms, or at all.

- Renegotiated Legacy Contracts: In February 2014, we entered into a renegotiated long-term agreement under which Orbitz Worldwide uses our services in the United States and other countries. Under the agreement, we paid incremental benefits in 2014, and since then, we have paid and will continue to pay further increased fees for each air, car and hotel segment. Since 2015, Orbitz Worldwide has wider flexibility to use traditional GDS providers for services. In exchange for the enhanced payments, Orbitz Worldwide agreed to generate a minimum specified book of business through our Travel Commerce Platform and pay a shortfall payment if the minimum volume is not met.

In May 2014, we restructured and extended our Technology Services relationship with Delta. Delta reacquired the data and intellectual property rights central to its passenger service and flight operations systems. We continue to run the systems infrastructure and hosting for the Delta platform in our Atlanta data center on our hardware and with our systems monitoring and support. Effective July 1, 2014, we transitioned approximately 178 employees to Delta.

- Seasonality: Our revenue can experience seasonal fluctuations, reflecting seasonal demand trends for the products and services we offer. These trends generally cause our revenue to be higher in the first and second quarters as compared to the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. Revenue typically peaks during the first two quarters of the year as travelers plan and purchase their upcoming spring and summer travel.

- Foreign Exchange Fluctuations: We are exposed to movements in currency exchange rates that impact our operating results. While substantially all of our revenue is denominated in U.S. dollars, a portion of our operating cost base, primarily commissions, is transacted in non-U.S. dollar currencies (principally, the British pound, Euro and Australian dollar).

- Litigation and Related Costs: We are involved in various claims, legal proceedings and governmental inquiries related to contract disputes, business practices, intellectual property and other commercial, employment and tax matters. We believe we have adequately accrued for such matters, and for costs of defending against such matters. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable and although we believe that our accruals are adequate and we have valid defenses in these matters, unfavorable resolutions could occur, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a particular reporting period.

Components of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue Model

Travel Commerce Platform

- Transaction Volume Model: This is our core model and is used broadly across our Travel Commerce Platform. The fee we charge per segment is not dependent on the transaction value of the segment, but is affected by other factors such as whether the booking was made in the travel providers' home market or in an away market. We also receive revenue for cancellations of

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bookings previously made on our system and when tickets are issued by us that were originally booked on an alternative system. Revenue for air travel reservations is recognized at the time of the booking, net of estimated cancellations. Revenue for car and hotel reservations in Beyond Air is recognized upon fulfillment of the reservation.

- Transaction Value Model: Our payment solutions model earns revenue as a percentage of total transaction value in the form of interchange fees payable by banks. Revenue is recognized when the payment is processed.

- Subscription Fee Model: We collect subscription fees from travel agencies, internet sites and other subscribers to access the applications on our Travel Commerce Platform, including providing the ability to access schedule and fare information, book reservations and issue tickets. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Technology Services

We collect fees, generally on a monthly basis under long-term contracts, for providing critical hosting solutions and other services to airlines such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other solutions. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of:

- Commissions: Payments or other consideration to travel agencies and NDCs for reservations made on our Travel Commerce Platform that accrue on a monthly basis. Commissions are provided in two ways depending on the terms of the contract: (i) variable per segment on a periodic basis over the term of the contract and (ii) upfront at the inception or modification of contracts, which is capitalized and amortized over the expected life of the contract and includes customer loyalty payments. The variable and amortized portion of the upfront incentive consideration is recorded within cost of revenue. Cost of revenue also includes incentive considerations to travel agencies and bank service charges for payment solutions.

- Technology Costs: The direct technology costs relate to revenue production, consisting of the maintenance and development costs for the mainframes, servers and software that is the shared infrastructure used to run our Travel Commerce Platform and Technology Services. Such costs consist of:

- service contracts with IBM, Cisco and other technology service providers, including on-site around-the-clock support for computer equipment and the cost of software licenses used to run our Travel Commerce Platform and our data center;

- other operating costs associated with running our Travel Commerce Platform, including facility and other running costs of our data center;

- telecommunication and technology costs related to maintaining the networks between us and our travel providers and our hosting solutions; and

salaries and benefits paid to employees for the development, delivery and implementation of software; the maintenance of mainframes, servers and software used in our data center; and costs related to call center operations.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of (i) workforce-related expenses for sales, finance, legal, human resources and administrative support employees and (ii) non-workforce expenses, including accounting, tax and other professional services fees, legal related costs, bad debt expense and other miscellaneous items.

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Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization consists of depreciation expense on property and equipment and amortization expense on certain intangible assets. Property and equipment is primarily comprised of internally developed software, purchased software licenses and computer equipment. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized, and such assets primarily relate to customer and vendor contracts acquired in the sale of Travelport to Blackstone in 2006 and from our acquisition of Worldspan in 2007. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, unless another method is more appropriate.

Interest Expense, net

Interest expense, net is primarily comprised of (i) interest expense on our borrowings, financial expense on hedging derivatives and the amortization of debt discount and deferred financing fees, less (ii) financial income received from our hedging derivatives and interest earned from short-term investments and bank deposits, plus / less (iii) the change in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Gain (Loss) on Early Extinguishment of Debt

Gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt is primarily comprised of (i) (gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, (ii) unamortized debt finance costs and debt discounts written-off and (iii) early repayment penalties related to our financing arrangements.

Provision of Income Taxes

Our tax provision differs significantly from the expected provision amount calculated at the U.S. Federal statutory rate primarily as a result of (i) being subject to income tax in numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions with varying income tax rates, (ii) a valuation allowance continued to be maintained in various jurisdictions, including the U.S., due to the historical losses in such jurisdictions, (iii) certain expenses that are not deductible for tax or do not secure an effective tax deduction under the relevant jurisdictions and (iv) certain income or gains which are not subject to tax.

Share of Earnings (Losses) in Equity Method Investments

We recorded earnings (losses) in relation to our proportional share of ownership of equity method investments which was comprised of Orbitz Worldwide until July 22, 2014 and Travelport Locomote from February 4, 2014 until October 8, 2015. We discontinued the equity method of accounting upon our substantial sale of shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide during 2014, with its remaining shares of common stock sold in the first quarter of 2015. We increased our ownership interest in Travelport Locomote on October 8, 2015 from 49% to 55% and to 96% in 2016.

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Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Net revenue	\$ 2,351,356	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 130,336	6
Costs and expenses				
Cost of revenue	1,430,646	1,340,405	90,241	7
Selling, general and administrative	510,688	455,864	54,824	12
Depreciation and amortization	209,409	234,228	(24,819)	(11)
Total costs and expenses	2,150,743	2,030,497	120,246	6
Operating income	200,613	190,523	10,090	5
Interest expense, net	(151,481)	(148,787)	(2,694)	(2)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(4,333)	—	(4,333)	*
Gain on sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	—	6,271	(6,271)	(100)
Income before income taxes and share of losses in equity method investment	44,799	48,007	(3,208)	(7)
Provision for income taxes	(29,753)	(27,126)	(2,627)	(10)
Share of losses in equity method investment	—	(671)	671	100
Net income	\$ 15,046	\$ 20,210	\$ (5,164)	(26)

*

Percentage calculated not meaningful

Net Revenue

Net revenue is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Air	\$ 1,651,316	\$ 1,603,302	\$ 48,014	3
Beyond Air	579,133	491,855	87,278	18
Travel Commerce Platform	2,230,449	2,095,157	135,292	6
Technology Services	120,907	125,863	(4,956)	(4)
Net revenue	\$ 2,351,356	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 130,336	6

For the year ended December 31, 2016, net revenue increased by \$130 million, or 6%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in Travel Commerce Platform revenue of \$135 million, or 6%.

Travel Commerce Platform

The table below sets forth Travel Commerce Platform RevPas and Reported Segments:

	Year Ended December 31,	Change
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	2016	2015		%
Travel Commerce Platform RevPas (in \$)	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.13	\$ 0.46	7
Reported Segments (in thousands)	338,344	341,552	(3,208)	(1)

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The increase in Travel Commerce Platform revenue of \$135 million, or 6%, was due to a \$48 million, or 3%, increase in Air revenue and an \$87 million, or 18%, increase in Beyond Air revenue. Overall, there was a 7% increase in Travel Commerce Platform RevPas, offset by a 1% decrease in Reported Segments.

Our Travel Commerce Platform continues to benefit from growth in Air revenue and Beyond Air revenue. The value of transactions processed on our Travel Commerce Platform decreased to \$78.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2016 from \$82.4 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015 as a result of a decrease in segments in the U.S. and Middle East and Africa, a reduction in average ticket prices in line with global trends and fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates. Our percentage of Air segment revenue from away bookings increased to 67% from 65%. We increased our car rental days sold to 94 million from 91 million and our hotel room nights sold to 66 million from 65 million, with our hospitality segments per 100 airline tickets issued remaining stable at 47.

The table below sets forth Travel Commerce Platform revenue by region:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Asia Pacific	\$ 512,521	\$ 459,557	\$ 52,964	12
Europe	722,058	634,238	87,820	14
Latin America and Canada	106,834	99,228	7,606	8
Middle East and Africa	290,068	289,477	591	—
International	1,631,481	1,482,500	148,981	10
United States	598,968	612,657	(13,689)	(2)
Travel Commerce Platform	\$ 2,230,449	\$ 2,095,157	\$ 135,292	6

The table below sets forth Reported Segments and RevPas by region:

	Segments (in thousands)				RevPas (in \$)			
	Year Ended December 31,		Change		Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015		%	2016	2015	\$	%
Asia Pacific	66,674	63,537	3,137	5	\$ 7.69	\$ 7.23	\$ 0.46	6
Europe	82,515	81,350	1,165	1	\$ 8.75	\$ 7.80	\$ 0.95	12
Latin America and Canada	17,377	16,881	496	3	\$ 6.15	\$ 5.88	\$ 0.27	5
Middle East and Africa	37,387	38,550	(1,163)	(3)	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.51	\$ 0.25	3
International	203,953	200,318	3,635	2	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 0.60	8
United States	134,391	141,234	(6,843)	(5)	\$ 4.46	\$ 4.34	\$ 0.12	3
Travel Commerce Platform	338,344	341,552	(3,208)	(1)	\$ 6.59	\$ 6.13	\$ 0.46	7

International

Our International Travel Commerce Platform revenue increased \$149 million, or 10%, due to an 8% increase in RevPas and a 2% increase in Reported Segments. The increase in RevPas was a result of growth in our Air and Beyond Air offerings. The increase in Air was mainly due to improved pricing and merchandising, and the increase in Beyond Air was primarily driven by growth in payment solutions and expansion into digital services. Our International Travel Commerce Platform revenue as a percentage of total Travel Commerce Platform revenue was 73% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 71% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Asia Pacific

Revenue in Asia Pacific increased \$53 million, or 12%, due to a 6% increase in RevPas and a 5% increase in Reported Segments. RevPas increased due to revenue growth in Air and payment solutions growth and expansion into digital services in Beyond Air. Reported Segments increased due to growth in India, South Korea and Hong Kong.

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Europe

Revenue in Europe increased \$88 million, or 14%, due to a 12% increase in RevPas and a 1% increase in Reported Segments. RevPas increased primarily due to revenue growth in Air and payment solutions in Beyond Air. Reported Segments increased mainly due to growth in Greece, Russia and France, partially offset by a decline in Italy.

Latin America and Canada

Revenue in Latin America and Canada increased \$8 million, or 8%, due to a 5% increase in RevPas and a 3% increase in Reported Segments. The increase in RevPas was due to revenue growth in both Air and Beyond Air, primarily driven by expansion into digital services. Reported Segments experienced growth in Colombia, Argentina and Brazil, partially offset by a decline in Canada.

Middle East and Africa

Revenue in the Middle East and Africa increased marginally by \$1 million.

United States

Revenue in the United States decreased \$14 million, or 2%, primarily due to a 5% decrease in Reported Segments, partially offset by a 3% increase in RevPas. The decrease in Reported Segments was primarily driven by the impact of the renegotiated contract with Orbitz Worldwide in 2014, partially offset by growth in other parts of our Travel Commerce Platform. The increase in RevPas was primarily due to growth in Beyond Air revenue.

Technology Services

Technology Services revenue decreased \$5 million, or 4%, primarily due to a reduction in hosting solutions and development revenue.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Commissions	\$ 1,104,005	\$ 1,029,002	\$ 75,003	7
Technology costs	326,641	311,403	15,238	5
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,430,646	\$ 1,340,405	\$ 90,241	7

Cost of revenue increased by \$90 million, or 7%, as a result of a \$75 million, or 7%, increase in commission costs and a \$15 million, or 5%, increase in technology costs. Commissions increased due to a 4% increase in travel distribution costs per segment, primarily driven by mix and pricing, an \$11 million allowance for a prepaid incentive related to a long-term contract with a travel agent and incremental commission costs from our payment solutions business. This increase was partially offset by a 1% decrease in Reported Segments, reduction in commissions resulting from our acquisition of our distributor in Japan and favorable foreign currency exchange movement. Commissions include amortization of customer loyalty payments of \$71 million and \$67 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Technology costs across the shared infrastructure that runs our Travel Commerce Platform and Technology Services increased due to continued expansion of our operations through acquisitions and further investments in technology.

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SG&A is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Workforce	\$ 330,532	\$ 311,108	\$ 19,424	6
Non-workforce	86,966	101,527	(14,561)	(14)
Sub-total	417,498	412,635	4,863	1
Non-core corporate costs	93,190	43,229	49,961	116
SG&A	\$ 510,688	\$ 455,864	\$ 54,824	12

SG&A expenses increased by \$55 million, or 12%, during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015. SG&A expenses include \$93 million and \$43 million of charges for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, for non-core corporate costs that are removed from Adjusted EBITDA. Excluding these items, our SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 increased by \$5 million, or 1%. Workforce expenses, which include the wages and benefits of our selling, marketing, advertising, finance and legal personnel increased by \$19 million, or 6%, primarily as result of increased wages and benefits due to headcount increases related to the expansion of our Travel Commerce Platform through acquisitions and go-to-market capabilities and merit increases, partially offset by favorable foreign currency exchange movement. Non-workforce expenses, which include the costs of finance and legal professional fees, communications and marketing and foreign exchange related costs, decreased \$15 million, or 14%, primarily due to lower realized foreign exchange losses and reduced administrative expenses.

Non-core corporate costs of \$93 million and \$43 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, represent costs related to strategic transactions and restructurings, equity-based compensation, impairment of long-lived assets, certain legal and related costs and unrealized foreign currency gains and losses related to derivatives. The increase of \$50 million, or 116%, is primarily due to a \$20 million increase in corporate and restructuring costs, which primarily relates to restructuring costs relating to our technology transformation program, a \$13 million fluctuation in unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on foreign currency derivative contracts, an \$11 million of impairment of long-lived assets recognized in 2016 and a \$3 million increase in equity-based compensation.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2016	2015	\$	%
Depreciation on property and equipment	\$ 162,314	\$ 162,661	\$ (347)	—
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	47,095	71,567	(24,472)	(34)
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 209,409	\$ 234,228	\$ (24,819)	(11)

Total depreciation and amortization decreased by \$25 million, or 11%, primarily due to a decrease in the amortization of acquired intangible assets as the useful lives expired on a portion of the assets acquired on the sale of Travelport to Blackstone in 2006 and the acquisition of Worldspan in 2007.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, increased \$3 million, or 2%, due to a \$15 million adverse impact of fair value changes on our interest rate swaps, offset by a \$12 million decrease due to the lower outstanding balance of term loans under our senior secured credit agreement and a decrease in the interest rate on such term loans from 5.75% during the year

ended December 31, 2015 to 5.00% from June 2016 to December 2016.

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In June 2016, we amended our senior secured credit agreement to reduce the interest rate on our term loans by 75 basis points. In connection with this amendment, certain lenders were repaid partially or in full. In September 2016, we voluntarily prepaid \$50 million principal amount of the term loans outstanding under our senior secured credit agreement. Further in December 2016, we prepaid \$14 million of other indebtedness. These transactions resulted in a \$4 million loss on early extinguishment of debt resulting from the write-off of unamortized debt finance costs and debt discount.

Gain on Sale of Shares of Orbitz Worldwide

In February 2015, we sold all of our remaining shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide, which were classified as available-for-sale securities, and realized a gain of \$6 million for 2015.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our tax provision differs significantly from the expected provision amount calculated at the U.S. Federal statutory rate primarily as a result of a number of items such as (i) being subject to income tax in numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions with varying income tax rates, (ii) a valuation allowance continued to be maintained in various jurisdictions including the U.S. due to the historical losses in such jurisdictions, (iii) certain expenses that are not deductible for tax or do not secure an effective tax deduction under the relevant jurisdictions and (iv) certain income or gains which are not subject to tax.

Share of Losses in Equity Method Investments

Our share of losses in equity method investments was \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, which reflected our 49% of ownership interest in Travelport Locomote until October 8, 2015, subsequent to which date we obtained a controlling interest.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Net revenue	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 2,148,159	\$ 72,861	3
Costs and expenses				
Cost of revenue	1,340,405	1,323,889	16,516	1
Selling, general and administrative	455,864	430,472	25,392	6
Depreciation and amortization	234,228	232,848	1,380	1
Total costs and expenses	2,030,497	1,987,209	43,288	2
Operating income	190,523	160,950	29,573	18
Interest expense, net	(148,787)	(278,198)	129,411	47
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	(107,590)	107,590	100
Gain on sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	6,271	355,750	(349,479)	(98)
Income before income taxes and share of losses in equity method investments	48,007	130,912	(82,905)	(63)
Provision for income taxes	(27,126)	(38,528)	11,402	30
Share of losses in equity method investments	(671)	(1,084)	413	38
Net income	\$ 20,210	\$ 91,300	\$ (71,090)	(78)

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Net Revenue

Net revenue is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Air	\$ 1,603,302	\$ 1,606,575	\$ (3,273)	—
Beyond Air	491,855	424,118	67,737	16
Travel Commerce Platform	2,095,157	2,030,693	64,464	3
Technology Services	125,863	117,466	8,397	7
Net revenue	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 2,148,159	\$ 72,861	3

For the year ended December 31, 2015, net revenue increased by \$73 million, or 3%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was driven by an increase in Travel Commerce Platform revenue of \$64 million, or 3%.

Travel Commerce Platform

The table below sets forth Travel Commerce Platform RevPas and Reported Segments:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		%
Travel Commerce Platform RevPas (in \$)	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.70	\$ 0.43	8
Reported Segments (in thousands)	341,552	356,029	(14,477)	(4)

The increase in Travel Commerce Platform revenue of \$64 million, or 3%, was due to a \$68 million, or 16%, increase in our Beyond Air revenue, offset by a \$3 million decrease in Air revenue. Overall, there was an 8% increase in Travel Commerce Platform RevPas, offset by a 4% decrease in Reported Segments.

Our Travel Commerce Platform continues to benefit from growth in Beyond Air revenue as a result of growth in hospitality and payment solutions, as well as our expansion into digital services. The value of transactions processed on our Travel Commerce Platform decreased to \$82 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$90 billion for the year ended December 31, 2014 as a result of a decrease in segments in the U.S. and Europe and a reduction in average ticket prices in line with global trends. Our airlines tickets issued decreased to 117 million from 122 million, and our percentage of Air segment revenue from away bookings increased to 65% from 62%. We increased our hospitality segments per 100 airline tickets issued to 47 from 43, our car rental days sold to 91 million from 85 million and our hotel room nights sold to 65 million from 63 million.

The table below sets forth Travel Commerce Platform revenue by region:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Asia Pacific	\$ 459,557	\$ 400,051	\$ 59,506	15
Europe	634,238	615,005	19,233	3
Latin America and Canada	99,228	87,915	11,313	13
Middle East and Africa	289,477	280,214	9,263	3
International	1,482,500	1,383,185	99,315	7
United States	612,657	647,508	(34,851)	(5)
Travel Commerce Platform	\$ 2,095,157	\$ 2,030,693	\$ 64,464	3

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The table below sets forth Reported Segments and RevPas by region:

	Segments (in thousands)				RevPas (in \$)			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	
	December 31,				December 31,		\$	%
	2015	2014			2015	2014		
Asia Pacific	63,537	58,016	5,521	10	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.90	\$ 0.33	5
Europe	81,350	86,073	(4,723)	(5)	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.15	\$ 0.65	9
Latin America and Canada	16,881	15,301	1,580	10	\$ 5.88	\$ 5.75	\$ 0.13	2
Middle East and Africa	38,550	38,805	(255)	(1)	\$ 7.51	\$ 7.22	\$ 0.29	4
International	200,318	198,195	2,123	1	\$ 7.40	\$ 6.98	\$ 0.42	6
United States	141,234	157,834	(16,600)	(11)	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.10	\$ 0.24	6
Travel Commerce Platform	341,552	356,029	(14,477)	(4)	\$ 6.13	\$ 5.70	\$ 0.43	8

International

Our International Travel Commerce Platform revenue increased \$99 million, or 7%, due to a 6% increase in RevPas and a 1% increase in Reported Segments. The increase in RevPas was a result of growth in our Air and Beyond Air offerings. The increase in Air was mainly due to improved mix and merchandising, and Beyond Air was primarily driven by growth in payment solutions, hospitality and advertising, as well as expansion into digital services. Our International Travel Commerce Platform revenue as a percentage of Travel Commerce Platform revenue was 71% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 68% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Asia Pacific

Revenue in Asia Pacific increased \$60 million, or 15%, due to a 10% increase in Reported Segments and a 5% increase in RevPas. RevPas increased primarily due to revenue growth in Air, payment solutions and digital services in Beyond Air. Reported Segments increased due to strong growth in India, Hong Kong, South Korea and Australia.

Europe

Revenue in Europe increased \$19 million, or 3%, due to a 9% increase in RevPas, partially offset by a 5% decrease in Reported Segments. RevPas increased primarily due to revenue from payment solutions, hospitality and expansion into digital services. Reported Segments decreased mainly due to geopolitical factors in the Ukraine, Russia and Greece, as well as some volume erosion in other parts of Europe, which impacted our performance primarily in the first six months of 2015.

Latin America and Canada

Revenue in Latin America and Canada increased \$11 million, or 13%, due to a 10% increase in Reported Segments and a 2% increase in RevPas. The increase in RevPas was mainly driven by expansion into digital services. Reported Segments increased primarily due to strong growth in Canada and Colombia.

Middle East and Africa

Revenue in the Middle East and Africa increased \$9 million, or 3%, due to a 4% increase in RevPas. RevPas increased primarily due to revenue growth in Air resulting from improved mix and merchandising and from growth across our Beyond Air portfolio.

United States

Revenue in the United States decreased \$35 million, or 5%, primarily due to an 11% decrease in Reported Segments offset by a 6% increase in RevPas. The decrease in Reported Segments was driven by the impact of the renegotiated contract with Orbitz Worldwide in 2014, offset by growth in other parts of our platform. The increase in RevPas was primarily due to growth in Beyond Air revenue.

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Technology Services

Technology Services revenue increased \$8 million, or 7%, due to continuous growth in application development services and IT solutions, partially offset by the negative impact of our renegotiated Delta hosting contract (effective July 1, 2014).

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Commissions	\$ 1,029,002	\$ 1,021,953	\$ 7,049	1
Technology costs	311,403	301,936	9,467	3
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,340,405	\$ 1,323,889	\$ 16,516	1

Cost of revenue increased by \$17 million, or 1%, resulting from a \$7 million, or 1%, increase in commission costs and a \$9 million, or 3%, increase in technology costs. Commissions increased due to a 3% increase in travel distribution costs per segment and incremental commission costs from our payment solutions business, offset by a 4% decrease in Reported Segments. Commissions include amortization of customer loyalty payments of \$67 million and \$76 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Technology costs across the shared infrastructure that runs our Travel Commerce Platform and Technology Services increased by \$9 million, or 3%, due to continued expansion of our operations and investments in technology.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A)

SG&A is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Workforce	\$ 311,108	\$ 291,461	\$ 19,647	7
Non-workforce	101,527	68,854	32,673	47
Sub-total	412,635	360,315	52,320	15
Non-core corporate costs	43,229	70,157	(26,928)	(38)
SG&A	\$ 455,864	\$ 430,472	\$ 25,392	6

SG&A expenses increased by \$25 million, or 6%, during the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014. SG&A expenses include \$43 million and \$70 million of charges for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for non-core corporate costs that are removed from Adjusted EBITDA. Excluding these items, our SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014 increased by \$52 million, or 15%. Workforce expenses, which include the wages and benefits of our selling, marketing, advertising, finance and legal personnel, increased by \$20 million, or 7%. The increase was primarily due to higher employee incentive plan expenses, higher pension expense and increased wages and benefits as a result of headcount and merit increases related to the expansion of our Travel Commerce Platform through acquisitions and go-to-market capabilities. Non-workforce expenses, which include costs of finance and legal professional fees, communications and marketing and foreign exchange related costs, increased \$33 million, or 47%. The increase was primarily due to realized losses on foreign exchange hedges and balance sheet revaluation, the benefit of which is offset across cost of revenue and workforce expense, general increases across the cost base to support our Travel Commerce Platform and other incremental public company expenses.

Non-core corporate costs of \$43 million and \$70 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, represent costs related to strategic transactions and restructurings, equity-based compensation, certain

legal and related costs and foreign currency gains and losses related to euro

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denominated debt and derivatives. The decrease of \$27 million, or 38%, is primarily due to a \$15 million decrease in our equity-based compensation and related taxes primarily due to accelerated vesting of our time-based RSUs in the third quarter of 2014 following our initial public offering and a \$14 million decrease in unrealized foreign exchange losses on derivatives.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization is comprised of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2015	2014	\$	%
Depreciation on property and equipment	\$ 162,661	\$ 155,548	\$ 7,113	5
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	71,567	77,300	(5,733)	(7)
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 234,228	\$ 232,848	\$ 1,380	1

Total depreciation and amortization increased by \$1 million, or 1%. Depreciation on property and equipment increased \$7 million, or 5%, primarily due to a higher capitalized cost of internally developed software as we continue to develop our systems to enhance our Travel Commerce Platform. Amortization of acquired intangible assets decreased by \$6 million, or 7%, as the useful lives expired on a portion of the assets acquired on the sale of Travelport to Blackstone in 2006 and the acquisition of Worldspan in 2007.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, decreased \$129 million, or 47%, due to several de-leveraging transactions, including repayment of a portion of our debt from the proceeds of our initial public offering during 2014.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we completed several deleveraging transactions and refinanced our term loans under a new senior secured credit agreement, repaying all of our then existing indebtedness, excluding capital leases. These transactions were accounted for as an extinguishment of debt resulting in a loss on early extinguishment of \$108 million.

Gain on Sale of Shares of Orbitz Worldwide

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we sold 48 million shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide in underwritten offerings for net proceeds of \$366 million and recognized a gain of \$356 million. Following this sale in July 2014, we owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide and accounted for the remaining shares as available-for-sale securities. In February 2015, we sold the remaining shares and realized a gain of \$6 million.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our tax provision differs significantly from the expected provision amount calculated at the U.S. Federal statutory rate primarily as a result of a number of items such as (i) being subject to income tax in numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions with varying income tax rates, (ii) a valuation allowance continued to be maintained in various jurisdictions including the U.S. due to the historical losses in such jurisdictions, (iii) certain expenses that are not deductible for tax or do not secure an effective tax deduction under the relevant jurisdiction and (iv) certain income or gains which are not subject to tax.

Share of (Losses) Earnings in Equity Method Investments

Our share of losses in equity method investments was \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, which reflected our 49% of ownership interest in Travelport Locomote until October 8, 2015, subsequent to which date we obtained a controlling interest. For the year ended December 31, 2014, our share of losses in equity method investments was primarily from Orbitz Worldwide and was \$1 million for the period from January 1, 2014 to July 22, 2014. During the period ended July 22, 2014, these earnings

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reflect approximately 44% of ownership interest until May 2014 (following our sale of 8.6 million shares of Orbitz Worldwide's common stock) and approximately 36% of ownership interest from May 2014 until July 22, 2014 when we sold substantially all of our remaining shares of Orbitz Worldwide for approximately \$312 million and used the proceeds to repay a portion of our then outstanding term loans. Consequently, we discontinued equity method of accounting for Orbitz Worldwide as of July 22, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) cash flows generated from operations and (iii) borrowings under our revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, our cash and cash equivalents, cash held as collateral and revolving credit facility availability were as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,938	\$ 154,841	\$ 138,986
Cash held as collateral	—	—	25,886
Revolving credit facility availability	116,313	101,280	86,152

With the cash and cash equivalents on our consolidated balance sheets, our ability to generate cash from operations and access to our revolving credit facility and other lending sources, we believe we have sufficient liquidity to meet our ongoing needs for at least the next 12 months.

Working Capital

Our cash flows from operations are significantly impacted by revenue derived from, and commissions paid to, travel providers and travel agencies and consists of accounts receivables and deferred revenue from travel providers and travel agencies, current prepaid travel agency incentive payments and accrued liabilities for commissions. The movement within these account balances are included within working capital.

The table below sets out our working capital as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, as monitored by management, which is then reconciled to our working capital as presented in our consolidated balance sheets:

(in \$ thousands)	Asset (Liability)			Change
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015		
Accounts Receivable, net	\$ 218,224	\$ 205,686		\$ 12,538
Accrued commissions and incentives	(267,488)	(241,358)		(26,130)
Deferred revenue and prepaid incentives, net	(32,741)	(9,340)		(23,401)
Cash and cash equivalents	139,938	154,841		(14,903)
Accounts payable and employee related	(144,657)	(153,349)		8,692
Accrued interest	(15,215)	(18,800)		3,585
Current portion of long-term debt	(63,558)	(74,163)		10,605
Taxes	9,618	16,850		(7,232)
Other (liabilities) assets, net	(3,207)	5,684		(8,891)
Working Capital	\$ (159,086)	\$ (113,949)		\$ (45,137)
Consolidated Balance Sheets:				
Total current assets	\$ 442,251	\$ 465,141		\$ (22,890)
Total current liabilities	(601,337)	(579,090)		(22,247)
Working Capital	\$ (159,086)	\$ (113,949)		\$ (45,137)

As of December 31, 2016, we had a working capital net liability of \$159 million compared to \$114 million as of December 31, 2015, an increase of \$45 million, which is primarily due to a \$26 million

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increase in accrued commissions and incentives, a \$23 million increase in deferred revenue and prepaid incentives, net, a \$15 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents as discussed in “Cash Flows” below, a \$9 million decrease in other (liabilities) assets, net and a \$7 million decrease in taxes, partially offset by a \$13 million increase in accounts receivable, net, an \$11 million decrease in current portion of long-term debt and a \$9 million decrease in accounts payable and employee related.

As our business grows and our revenue and corresponding commissions and incentive expenses increase, our receivables and accruals increase.

The table below sets out information on our accounts receivable:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	Change
Accounts receivable, net (in \$ thousands)	\$ 218,224	\$ 205,686	\$ 12,538
Accounts receivable, net – Days Sales Outstanding (“DSO”) 39		38	1

Substantially all of our Air revenue within our Travel Commerce Platform is collected through the Airline Clearing House (“ACH”) and other similar clearing houses. ACH requires participants to deposit certain balances into their demand deposit accounts by certain deadlines, which facilitates a timely settlement process. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Air revenue accounted for approximately 70% of our revenue, however, only 43% of our outstanding receivables related to customers using ACH as of December 31, 2016. The ACH receivables are collected on average in 32 days. Beyond Air revenue is generally not collected through the ACH process and takes longer to collect. Our average net collection period for total accounts receivable, net, was 39 DSO as of December 31, 2016, as compared to 38 DSO as of December 31, 2015. The increase in our DSO is primarily due to the growth of our Beyond Air revenue, in the month of December 2016 compared to December 2015, which contributed to the increase in our accounts receivables, net, balance.

We pay commissions to travel agencies on varying contractual terms, including payments made on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our commissions increased by \$75 million, or 7%; similarly, the balance in accrued commissions and incentives increased by \$27 million, or 11%, primarily due to the timing of payments to third party payables.

The table below sets out our working capital as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, as monitored by management, which is then reconciled to our working capital as presented in our consolidated balance sheets:

(in \$ thousands)	Asset (Liability)		Change
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	
Accounts Receivable, net	\$ 205,686	\$ 184,452	\$ 21,234
Accrued commissions and incentives	(241,358)	(259,639)	18,281
Deferred revenue and prepaid incentives, net	(9,340)	(13,637)	4,297
Cash and cash equivalents	154,841	138,986	15,855
Accounts payable and employee related	(153,349)	(132,465)	(20,884)
Accrued interest	(18,800)	(18,021)	(779)
Current portion of long-term debt	(74,163)	(55,750)	(18,413)
Taxes	16,850	17,441	(591)
Other assets (liabilities), net	5,684	(4,523)	10,207
Working Capital	\$ (113,949)	\$ (143,156)	\$ 29,207
Consolidated Balance Sheets:			
Total current assets	\$ 465,141	\$ 411,916	\$ 53,225
Total current liabilities	(579,090)	(555,072)	(24,018)
Working Capital	\$ (113,949)	\$ (143,156)	\$ 29,207

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As of December 31, 2015, we had a working capital net liability of \$114 million compared to \$143 million as of December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$29 million, which is primarily due to a \$21 million increase in accounts receivables, net, an \$18 million increase in accrued commissions and incentives, a \$16 million increase in cash and cash equivalents as discussed in “Cash Flows” below and a \$10 million increase in other assets (liabilities), offset by a \$21 million increase in accounts payable and employee related and an \$18 million increase in current portion of long-term debt.

The table below sets out information on our accounts receivable:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Change
Accounts receivable, net (in \$ thousands)	\$ 205,686	\$ 184,452	\$ 21,234
Accounts receivable, net – DSO	38	37	1

Substantially all of our Air revenue within our Travel Commerce Platform is collected through the Airline Clearing House (“ACH”) and other similar clearing houses. ACH requires participants to deposit certain balances into their demand deposit accounts by certain deadlines, which facilitates a timely settlement process. For the year ended December 31, 2015, Air revenue accounted for approximately 72% of our revenue, however, only 46% of our outstanding receivables related to customers using ACH as of December 31, 2015. The ACH receivables are collected on average in 32 days. Beyond Air revenue is generally not collected through the ACH process and takes longer to collect. Our average net collection period for total accounts receivable, net, was 38 DSO at December 31, 2015, as compared to 37 DSO at December 31, 2014. The increase in our DSO is primarily due to the growth of our Beyond Air revenue, which along with growth in our Air revenue in the month of December 2015 compared to December 2014, contributed to increase in our accounts receivables, net, balance.

We pay commissions to travel agencies on varying contractual terms, including payments made on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our commissions increased by \$7 million, or 1%; however, the balance in accrued commissions and incentives decreased by \$19 million primarily due to the timing of payments to third party payables.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the changes to our cash flows provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 299,019	\$ 262,223	\$ 58,451
Investing activities	(122,469)	(166,311)	225,999
Financing activities	(190,747)	(78,037)	(297,383)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(706)	(2,020)	(1,804)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (14,903)	\$ 15,855	\$ (14,737)

We believe our important measures of liquidity are Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow. These measures are useful indicators of our ability to generate cash to meet our liquidity demands. We use Free Cash Flow to conduct and evaluate our operating liquidity. We believe it typically presents an alternate measure of cash flows since purchases of property and equipment are a necessary component of our ongoing operations and provides useful information regarding how cash provided by operating activities compares to the property and equipment investments required to maintain and grow our platform. We believe Adjusted Free Cash Flow provides investors with an understanding of how assets are performing and measures management’s effectiveness in managing cash. We believe this measure gives management and investors a better understanding of the cash flows generated by our underlying business, as cash paid for other adjusting items are unrelated to the underlying business and our capital leases and other indebtedness repayments are primarily related to the development of our operating platforms.

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Free Cash Flow and Adjusted Free Cash Flow are non-GAAP measures and may not be comparable to similarly named measures used by other companies. These measures have limitations in that they do not represent the total increase or decrease in the cash balance for the period, nor do they represent residual cash flow for discretionary expenditures. These measure should not be considered as measures of liquidity or cash flows from operations as determined under U.S. GAAP. These measures are not measurements of our financial performance under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as alternatives to net income (loss) or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities as measures of liquidity.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to Free Cash Flow, to Adjusted Free Cash Flow. We have also supplementally provided as part of this reconciliation, a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA, our primary key performance measure, to net cash provided by operating activities:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 574,349	\$ 535,027	\$ 540,113
Interest payments	(136,458)	(145,522)	(294,168)
Tax payments	(20,776)	(24,673)	(26,204)
Customer loyalty payments	(84,562)	(74,712)	(92,945)
Changes in working capital	(5,698)	(24,939)	(18,092)
Pension liability contribution	(3,157)	(2,759)	(6,642)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	1,912	14,283	3,052
Other adjusting items(1)	(26,591)	(14,482)	(46,663)
Net cash provided by operating activities	299,019	262,223	58,451
Less: capital expenditures on property and equipment additions	(107,460)	(106,095)	(111,723)
Free Cash Flow	191,559	156,128	(53,272)
Add: other adjusting items(1)	26,591	14,482	46,663
Less: repayment of capital lease obligations and other indebtedness	(62,310)	(36,483)	(31,901)
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	\$ 155,840	\$ 134,127	\$ (38,510)

(1)

Other adjusting items relate to payments for costs included within operating income but excluded from Adjusted EBITDA. These comprise (i) \$24 million, \$14 million and \$21 million of corporate and restructuring cost payments during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, (ii) \$3 million of payments during the year ended December 31, 2016 related to litigation and related costs which were accrued in 2012 and (iii) \$26 million of payments relating to the accrued sponsor monitoring fee for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2015

As of December 31, 2016, we had \$140 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$15 million compared to December 31, 2015. The following discussion summarizes changes to our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

Operating Activities: For the year ended December 31, 2016, cash provided by operating activities was \$299 million compared to \$262 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase of \$37 million is primarily a result of the increase in operating income, the positive impact from fluctuations in working capital and lower cash interest payments.

Investing Activities: During the year ended December 31, 2016, cash used in investing activities of \$122 million was primarily due to \$107 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment and \$15 million of net cash consideration paid for the acquisition of our distributor in Japan. During the year

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ended December 31, 2015, cash used in investing activities of \$166 million was primarily due to \$106 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment and \$66 million of net cash consideration paid for our business acquisitions.

Our investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 include:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	Change
Cash additions to software developed for internal use	\$ 74,202	\$ 78,081	\$ (3,879)
Cash additions to computer equipment and other	33,258	28,014	5,244
Total	\$ 107,460	\$ 106,095	\$ 1,365

Our Capital Expenditures, substantially all of which relate to our Travel Commerce Platform, include cash additions for software developed for internal use and computer equipment as well as cash used for the repayment of capital lease and other indebtedness obligations. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we repaid capital lease and other indebtedness obligations of \$62 million and \$36 million, respectively, which is primarily related to assets within our data center. We finance these investments over an average period of 3 to 5 years in line with the expected life of the equipment. Our total Capital Expenditures were \$170 million and \$142 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Cash additions to software developed for internal use represent the continuing development of our systems to enhance our Travel Commerce Platform. Our expenditures have been focused on key areas, including investing in our data center, the development of our Travelport Universal API that underpins our new and existing applications, the development of Smartpoint, our innovative booking solution delivering multisource content and pricing, and the development of our Travelport Merchandising Platform to allow airlines to showcase their content in travel agency workflows.

Cash additions to computer equipment and other are primarily for our continuing investment in our data center. Financing Activities: Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$191 million, which primarily consisted of (i) a \$74 million net repayment of term loans, (ii) \$62 million of capital lease and other indebtedness repayments, (iii) \$37 million in dividend payments to shareholders, (iv) an \$8 million purchase of a non-controlling interest in Travelport Locomote and (v) an \$8 million payment for lender fees and debt finance costs on repricing of our term loans. The cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$78 million, which primarily consisted of (i) \$37 million in dividend payments to shareholders, (ii) \$36 million of capital lease and other indebtedness repayments, (iii) \$24 million of term loans repayment, (iv) a \$13 million payment related to the purchase of treasury shares on vesting of equity awards and (v) a \$3 million purchase of additional equity in eNett, offset by (v) the release of \$26 million of cash provided as collateral for letters of credit and (vii) \$12 million from the underwritten sale of treasury shares.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2014

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$155 million of cash and cash equivalents, an increase of \$16 million compared to December 31, 2014. The following discussion summarizes changes to our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Operating Activities: For the year ended December 31, 2015, cash provided by operating activities was \$262 million compared to \$58 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase of \$204 million was primarily a result of a \$148 million decrease in interest payments, \$18 million of lower customer loyalty payments and \$33 million of lower other adjusting items.

Investing Activities: During the year ended December 31, 2015, cash used in investing activities of \$166 million was primarily due to \$106 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment and \$66 million of net cash consideration paid for our business acquisitions. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we

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had cash inflows from investing activities of \$226 million representing \$366 million of cash proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide, which was offset by cash outflows of \$112 million of cash used to purchase property and equipment and \$28 million for investments in an equity method investment and other business acquisitions.

Our investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 include:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	Change
Cash additions to software developed for internal use	\$ 78,081	\$ 81,802	\$ (3,721)
Cash additions to computer equipment and other	28,014	29,921	(1,907)
Total	\$ 106,095	\$ 111,723	\$ (5,628)

Our Capital Expenditures, substantially all of which relate to our Travel Commerce Platform, include cash additions for software developed for internal use and computer equipment as well as cash used for the repayment of capital lease and other indebtedness obligations. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we repaid capital lease and other indebtedness obligations of \$36 million and \$32 million, respectively, which is primarily towards assets within our data center. We finance these investments over an average period of 3 to 5 years in line with the expected life of the equipment. Our total Capital Expenditures were \$142 million and \$144 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Cash additions to software developed for internal use represent the continuing development of our systems to enhance our Travel Commerce Platform. Our expenditures have been focused on key areas, including investing in our data center by implementing zTPF software on our mainframes, the development of our Travelport Universal API that underpins our new and existing applications, the development of Smartpoint, our innovative booking solution delivering multisource content and pricing, and the development of our Travelport Merchandising Platform to allow airlines to showcase their content in travel agency workflows.

Cash additions to computer equipment and other are primarily for our continuing investment in our data center.

Financing Activities: Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$78 million which primarily consisted of (i) \$37 million in dividend payments to shareholders, (ii) \$36 million of capital lease and other indebtedness repayments, (iii) a \$24 million term loans repayment, (iv) a \$13 million payment for the purchase of treasury shares on vesting of equity awards and (v) a \$3 million purchase of additional equity in eNett, offset by (vi) a \$26 million release of cash provided as collateral for letters of credit and (vii) \$12 million from the underwritten sale of treasury shares.

During 2014, we completed multiple deleveraging and equity transactions, including:

- Sale of 47.6 million shares of common stock of Orbitz Worldwide in May and July 2014, for net proceeds of \$366 million, of which \$312 million was used to repay a portion of the principal amount of our term loans.

- Multiple debt-for-equity exchanges completed in March, June and July 2014, in which we issued approximately 28.8 million of our common shares in exchange for approximately \$571 million principal amount of debt.

- Debt refinancing consummated in September 2014 in which we entered into a new senior secured credit facility comprised of term loans in an aggregate principal balance of \$2,375 million, less an original issuance discount of \$30 million, and a revolving credit facility of \$100 million, as well as a senior unsecured bridge loan of \$425 million. We used the net proceeds from these borrowings to repay our existing first and second lien term loans and to redeem all of our then outstanding senior and senior subordinated notes.

- Our initial public offering completed on September 30, 2014, which generated net proceeds of approximately \$445 million, of which \$425 million was used to repay the senior unsecured bridge loan.

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During 2014, we also purchased for \$65 million additional equity in our consolidated subsidiary eNett, received \$53 million from the release of cash provided as collateral under our letter of credit facility, paid \$32 million in capital leases related to computer and equipment used in our data center, paid \$23 million in taxes on behalf of our employees related to the vesting of equity awards, and paid a dividend of \$9 million in December 2014 on our outstanding common shares.

Financing Arrangements

As of December 31, 2016, our financing arrangements include our senior secured credit facilities, obligations under our capital leases and other indebtedness. The following table summarizes our Net Debt position as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

(in \$ thousands)	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<u>Senior Secured Credit Agreement</u>				
<u>Term loans</u>				
Dollar denominated(1)(2)(3)	L+4.00%	September 2021	\$ 2,236,157	\$ 2,303,315
<u>Revolver borrowings</u>				
Dollar denominated	L+5.00%	September 2019	—	—
Capital leases and other indebtedness			108,611	133,883
Total debt			2,344,768	2,437,198
Less: cash and cash equivalents			(139,938)	(154,841)
Net Debt(4)			\$ 2,204,830	\$ 2,282,357

(1)
Minimum LIBOR floor of 1.00%

(2)
Upon the adoption of U.S. GAAP guidance, effective January 1, 2016, unamortized debt finance costs have been reclassified and deducted from the term loans (see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K). As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the principal amounts of term loans were \$2,278 million and \$2,351 million, respectively, which is netted for unamortized debt finance costs of \$18 million and \$24 million, respectively, and unamortized debt discount of \$23 million and \$24 million, respectively.

(3)
Interest rate on the term loans as of December 31, 2015, was LIBOR plus 4.75%.

(4)
Net Debt is defined as total debt comprised of current and non-current portion of long-term debt minus cash and cash equivalents. Net Debt is not a measurement of our indebtedness under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as alternative to assess our total debt or any other measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The management uses Net Debt to review our overall liquidity, financial flexibility, capital structure and leverage. Further, we believe, certain debt rating agencies, creditors and credit analysts monitor our Net Debt as part of their assessment of our business.

In September 2016, we made a voluntary prepayment of \$50 million principal amount of our term loans outstanding under our senior secured credit agreement. In November 2016, we made a further voluntary prepayment of \$6 million principal amount of our term loans. Pursuant to these prepayments, we recognized \$1 million as loss on early

extinguishment of debt. As a result of the voluntary prepayments, we are not contractually required to repay quarterly installments of the term loans until the first quarter of 2019. However, we have classified a portion of the term loans as “current portion of long-term debt” as we intend and are able to make additional voluntary prepayments of the term loans from cash flows from operations, which we currently expect to occur within the next twelve months. The amount of any such prepayments may vary based on our actual cash flow generation and needs, as well as general economic conditions.

In June 2016, we entered into an amendment to our senior secured credit agreement which (i) amended the applicable rates to 3.00% per annum, in the case of base rate loans, and 4.00% per annum, in the case of LIBOR loans and (ii) reset the 1% premium on the repricing of the term loans under the senior secured

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credit agreement for a period of six months. The interest rate per annum applicable to the term loans is based on, at our election, (i) LIBOR plus 4.00% or base rate (as defined in the senior secured credit agreement) plus 3.00%. The term loans are subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a base rate floor of 2.00%. We provided a 0.25% discount of \$6 million to all the lenders participating in this repricing, which was capitalized. Certain lenders contributed \$143 million towards the term loans, an amount equal to that was paid to the lenders who opted to leave or reduce their participation. On repricing, we recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$3 million.

In January 2017, we entered into an amendment for our senior secured credit agreement which (i) amended the applicable rates to 2.25% per annum, in the case of base rate loans, and 3.25% per annum, in the case of LIBOR loans and (ii) reset the 1% premium on the repricing of the term loans under the senior secured credit agreement for a period of six months. The interest rate per annum applicable to the term loans is based on, at our election, (i) LIBOR plus 3.25% or base rate (as defined in the senior secured credit agreement) plus 2.25%. The term loans are subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a base rate floor of 2.00%. We expect to pay interest based on LIBOR plus 3.25% for the term loans.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we (i) repaid a net amount of \$74 million of term loans (including \$56 million of voluntary prepayments) outstanding under our senior secured credit agreement, (ii) amortized \$6 million of debt finance costs and \$5 million of debt discount, (iii) repaid \$62 million under our capital lease obligations and other indebtedness, entered into \$35 million of new capital leases for information technology assets and incurred \$2 million of other indebtedness.

Under our senior secured credit agreement, we have a \$125 million revolving credit facility with a consortium of banks, which contains a letter of credit sub-limit up to a maximum of \$50 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we borrowed and repaid \$10 million under this facility. As of December 31, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility and utilized \$9 million for the issuance of letters of credit, with a balance of \$116 million remaining.

The senior secured credit agreement also permits the issuance of certain cash collateralized letters of credit in addition to those that can be issued under the revolving credit facility, whereby 103% of cash collateral has to be maintained for outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2016, there were no outstanding cash collateralized letters of credit.

Substantially all of our debt is scheduled for repayment in September 2021.

Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l., our indirect 100% owned subsidiary, is the obligor (the "Obligor") under our senior secured credit agreement. All obligations under our senior secured credit agreement are unconditionally guaranteed by certain of our wholly owned foreign subsidiaries, and, subject to certain exceptions, each of our existing and future domestic wholly owned subsidiaries. All obligations under our secured debt, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured by substantially all the following assets of the Obligor and each guarantor, subject to certain exceptions: (i) a pledge of 100% of the capital stock and intercompany indebtedness of the Obligor and each guarantor; (ii) a pledge of 100% of the capital stock and intercompany indebtedness of certain other subsidiaries directly owned by the Obligor or any other guarantor subject to certain exceptions and limitations; and (iii) a security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all tangible and intangible assets of the Obligor and each U.S. guarantor subject to additional collateral and guarantee obligations.

Borrowings under our senior secured credit agreement are subject to amortization and prepayment requirements, and our senior secured credit agreement contains various covenants, including leverage ratios, events of default and other provisions.

Our senior secured credit agreement limits certain of our subsidiaries' ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of equity interests or make other restricted payments;
- make certain investments;

- sell certain assets;

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- create liens on certain assets to secure debt;
- consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and
- designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2016, our consolidated first lien net leverage ratio, as determined under our senior secured credit agreement, was 4.01 compared to the maximum allowable of 6.00, and we were in compliance with such other covenants under our senior secured credit agreement.

We re-evaluate our capital structure from time to time, including, but not limited to, refinancing our current indebtedness with other indebtedness which may have different interest rates, maturities and covenants.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk relating to our floating rate debt. We use derivative financial instruments as part of our overall strategy to manage our exposure to interest rate risk. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

The primary interest rate exposure as of December 31, 2016 was due to interest rate fluctuations in the United States, specifically the impact of LIBOR interest rates on dollar denominated floating rate debt. Additionally, during 2014, we were also exposed to interest rate risk due to the impact of LIBOR interest rates on our euro denominated floating rate debt. Interest on our \$2,236 million term loans as of December 31, 2016, is charged at LIBOR plus 4.00%, subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00%. In January 2017, we amended our senior secured credit agreement to reduce the interest on our term loans (see Note 22—Subsequent Events to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K). During the year ended December 31, 2016, LIBOR rates were below 1.00%. In order to protect against potential higher interest costs resulting from increases in LIBOR, in 2015 we transacted \$1,400 million notional amount of interest rate swap contracts commencing February 2017 until February 2019. These swaps fix the LIBOR rate payable on approximately 60% of our floating rate debt during this future period at 1.4010%.

In 2013, we entered into interest rate cap derivative contracts to cap the LIBOR rate at 1.50%. The purpose of these contracts was to hedge the risk of an increase in interest costs on our floating rate debt due to an increase in LIBOR rates. We had designated these interest rate cap derivative contracts as accounting cash flow hedges and recorded the effective portion of changes in fair value of these derivative contracts, amounting to a loss of \$4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). In June 2014, we ceased hedge accounting for our interest rate cap derivative instruments. The exchange of our common shares for our term loans during 2014 reduced the principal amount of debt being hedged to under 100% of the notional amount of interest rate cap contracts. Further, following our announcement of the refinancing of our capital structure in August 2014, we determined that the underlying future hedge accounted interest cashflows were not probable of occurring, and that the hedge effectiveness could no longer be achieved. Losses of \$8 million, previously accumulated within other comprehensive income (loss) were then recognized within our consolidated statements of operations.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, none of the derivative financial instruments used to manage our interest rate exposure were designated as accounting hedges except for interest rate cap derivative instruments which were considered as accounting hedges until June 2014. The fluctuations in the fair value of interest rate derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges for accounting purposes are recorded as a component of interest expense, net, in our consolidated statements of operations. (Losses) gains on these interest rate derivative financial instruments amounted to \$(6) million, \$9 million and \$(1) million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk that arises from certain intercompany transactions and from non-functional currency denominated assets and liabilities and earnings denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies.

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We use derivative financial instruments as part of our overall strategy to manage our exposure to foreign currency risk. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Approximately 91% of our net revenue of \$2,351 million is denominated in U.S. dollars. The other 9% is denominated in foreign currencies. Approximately 65% of our operating expenses, excluding depreciation on property and equipment, amortization of customer loyalty payments, amortization of acquired intangible assets and non-core corporate costs, are denominated in U.S. dollars. The other 35% of such operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, predominantly Australian dollar, Euros and British pounds. In addition, a proportion of our foreign currency denominated receivables and payables are denominated in foreign currencies. During 2014, a proportion of our debt was denominated in euro.

During 2016 and in previous years, we used foreign currency derivative contracts, including forward contracts and currency options, to manage our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$232 million notional of foreign currency forward contracts.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, none of the derivative financial instruments used to manage our foreign currency exposures were designated as accounting hedges. The fluctuations in the fair value of foreign currency derivative financial instruments not designated as hedges for accounting purposes are recorded as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. Losses on these foreign currency derivative financial instruments amounted to \$29 million, \$21 million and \$19 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fluctuations in the fair values of our foreign currency derivative financial instruments partially offset the impact of the changes in the value of the underlying risks they are intended to economically hedge.

As of December 31, 2016, our derivative contracts which hedge our interest rate and foreign currency exposure had a net liability position of \$19 million and cover transactions for a period that does not exceed three years.

Financial Obligations**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes our future contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016. The table below does not include future cash payments related to (i) contingent payments that may be made to third parties at a future date, (ii) income tax payments for which the timing is uncertain, (iii) the various guarantees and indemnities described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements or (iv) obligations related to pension and other post-retirement defined benefit plans.

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ending December 31,						Total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter	
Term loans(1)	\$ 23,750	\$ 23,750	\$ 23,750	\$ 23,750	\$ 2,182,500	\$ —	\$ 2,277,500
Capital leases and other indebtedness	39,808	32,566	23,741	7,484	2,887	2,125	108,611
Interest payments(2)	120,810	116,212	114,745	112,558	87,784	97	552,206
Operating leases(3)	15,963	15,348	13,859	11,260	10,000	36,413	102,843
Purchase commitments(4)	44,413	31,401	29,150	—	—	—	104,964
Total	\$ 244,744	\$ 219,277	\$ 205,245	\$ 155,052	\$ 2,283,171	\$ 38,635	\$ 3,146,124

(1)

Under certain circumstances, each year we are required to pay a percentage of the excess cash flow, if any, calculated in a manner set forth in our senior secured credit agreement, to our lenders. This obligation is not reflected in the table above. Further, as a result of the voluntary prepayments in 2016, we are not contractually required to repay quarterly

installments of the term loans until the first quarter of 2019. However, we intend and are currently able to make additional voluntary prepayments of the term loans from cash flows from operations. The amount of any such prepayments may vary based on our actual cash flow generation and needs, as well as general economic conditions (see Note 11—Long-Term Debt to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K). As of December 31, 2016, we have unamortized debt discount of \$23 million and unamortized debt finance costs of \$18 million related to term loans which will be amortized over its contractual period.

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(2)

Interest payments include interest on term loans and capital leases and other indebtedness. Interest on term loans is based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2016 of LIBOR plus 4.00%, where LIBOR has a floor of 1.00%. In January 2017, we amended our senior secured credit agreement to reduce the interest rate on our term loans (see Note 22—Subsequent Events to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K). Interest payments also include an estimate of cash payments for interest rate swap contracts. As of December 31, 2016, we have \$15 million of accrued interest on our consolidated balance sheet.

(3)

Primarily reflects non-cancellable operating leases on facilities and data processing equipment.

(4)

Primarily reflects our agreement with a third party for data center services.

Our obligations related to defined benefit and post-retirement plans are actuarially determined on an annual basis at our financial year end. As of December 31, 2016, plan contributions of \$2 million are expected to be made in 2017. Funding projections beyond 2017 are not practical to estimate. Income tax liabilities for uncertain tax positions are excluded as we are not able to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the amount and period of related future payments. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$100 million of unrecognized tax benefit (including interest and penalties) for uncertain tax positions of which \$25 million has been recorded as a liability as of December 31, 2016.

Other Commitments

Company Litigation: We are involved in various claims, legal proceedings and governmental inquiries related to contract disputes, business practices, intellectual property and other commercial, employment and tax matters. We believe we have adequately accrued for such matters as appropriate or, for matters not requiring accrual, we will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows based on information currently available. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable and although we believe our accruals are adequate and/or that we have valid defenses in these matters, unfavorable resolutions could occur, which could have a material effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a particular reporting period.

Standard Guarantees/Indemnifications: In the ordinary course of business, we enter into numerous agreements that contain standard guarantees and indemnities whereby we indemnify another party for breaches of representations and warranties. In addition, many of these parties are also indemnified against any third-party claim resulting from the transaction that is contemplated in the underlying agreement. Such guarantees or indemnifications are granted under various agreements, including those governing (i) purchases, sales or outsourcing of assets or businesses, (ii) leases of real estate, (iii) licensing of trademarks, (iv) use of derivatives, and (v) issuances of debt or equity securities. The guarantees or indemnifications issued are for the benefit of the (i) buyers in sale agreements and sellers in purchase agreements, (ii) landlords in lease contracts, (iii) licensees of our trademarks, (iv) financial institutions in derivative contracts, and (v) underwriters in debt or equity security issuances. While some of these guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying agreement, many survive the expiration of the term of the agreement or extend into perpetuity (unless subject to a legal statute of limitations). There are no specific limitations on the maximum potential amount of future payments that we could be required to make under these guarantees, nor are we able to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under these guarantees, as the triggering events are not subject to predictability and there is little or no history of claims against us under such arrangements. With respect to certain of the aforementioned guarantees, such as indemnifications of landlords against third-party claims for the use of real estate property leased by us, we maintain insurance coverage that mitigates any potential payments to be made.

Other Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no other off-balance sheet arrangements during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Critical Accounting Policies

In presenting our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and related disclosures. Several of the estimates and assumptions

required relate to matters that are inherently uncertain as they pertain to future

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events. If there is a significant unfavorable change to current conditions, it could result in a material adverse impact to our consolidated results of operations, financial position and liquidity. We believe the estimates and assumptions used when preparing our consolidated financial statements were the most appropriate at that time. Presented below are those accounting policies that we believe require subjective and complex judgments that could potentially affect our reported results. (See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.)

Revenue Recognition**Travel Commerce Platform Revenue**

Travel Commerce Platform revenue primarily utilizes a transaction volume model to recognize revenue. We charge a fee per segment booked. We also receive a fee for cancellations of bookings previously made on our system and where tickets were issued by us that were originally booked on an alternative system.

Revenue for air travel reservations is recognized at the time of the booking of the reservation, net of estimated cancellations and anticipated incentives for travel providers and other customers. Cancellations prior to the date of departure are estimated based on the historical level of cancellations, which have not been significant historically. Certain of our more significant contracts provide for incentive payments based upon business volume. Anticipated incentives are calculated on a consistent basis and frequently reviewed. In circumstances where expected cancellation rates or booking behavior changes, our estimates are revised, and in these circumstances, future cancellation and incentive estimates could vary materially, with a corresponding variation in net revenue. Factors which could have a significant effect on our estimates include global security issues, epidemics or pandemics, natural disasters, general economic conditions, the financial condition of travel providers, and travel related accidents. As hotel and car reservations, within Beyond Air, can be cancelled at any time without penalty, revenue is recognized upon the fulfillment of the reservation when it is contractually billed and collectability of the revenue is reasonably assured. Our payment processing revenue is earned as a percentage of total transaction value in the form of interchange fees payable by banks. Revenue is recognized when the payment is processed.

We collect annual subscription fees from travel agencies, internet sites and other subscribers to access the applications on our Travel Commerce Platform, including providing the ability to access schedule and fare information, book reservations and issue tickets. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Our Travel Commerce Platform is served through a combination of owned SMOs and a network of non-owned NDCs. The NDCs are used in regions where we do not have our own SMOs to distribute our products. In cases where NDCs are owned by airlines, we may pay a commission to the NDCs/airlines for the sales of distribution services to the travel agencies and also receive revenue from the same NDCs/airlines for the sales of segments through our platform. We account for the fees received from the NDCs/airlines as revenue, and commissions paid to NDCs/airlines as cost of revenue. Fees received and commissions paid are presented in the consolidated statements of operations on a gross basis, as the benefits derived from the sale of the segment are sufficiently separable from the commissions paid.

Technology Services Revenue

We collect fees, generally on a monthly basis under long-term contracts, for providing hosting solutions and other services to airlines such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other solutions. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Customer Loyalty Payments and Prepaid Incentives

We make payments to travel agencies for their usage of our Travel Commerce Platform. These payments may be made at the time of signing a long-term agreement, at specified intervals of time, upon reaching specified transaction thresholds or for each transaction processed through our Travel Commerce Platform.

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Where the payments are made to travel agencies and travel providers with an objective of increasing the number of travel bookings and to improve the travel agencies' or travel providers' loyalty, instrumented through contractual agreements with a term greater than a year, and the travel agency or the travel provider commits to achieve our economic objectives, the payments are considered as customer loyalty payments and capitalized as intangible assets. These intangible assets are amortized over the period of contractual agreement on a straight line basis unless another method is more appropriate. The amortization expense is recognized within cost of revenue or revenue on the consolidated statements of operations. In addition, we estimate the recoverability of customer loyalty payments based upon the expected future cash flows from transactions generated by the related travel agencies. If the estimate of the future recoverability of amounts capitalized declines, cost of revenue will increase as the amounts are written-off. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we did not recognize any significant impairment of customer loyalty payments. As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, customer loyalty payments, net of accumulated amortization, amounted to \$189 million and \$164 million, respectively.

Where payments are based on a per transaction basis, these are expensed in the month the transactions are generated. Where they are paid on signing the contract or at specified dates they are capitalized as prepaid incentives and expensed as the related revenue is recognized. Prepaid incentives amounted to \$35 million as of both December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which are included in other current and non-current assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

Where payments are to be made upon the achievement of specified objectives, these are assessed as to the likelihood and amount of ultimate payment and expense recognized as incurred. If the estimate of payments to be made to travel agencies in future periods changes, based upon developments in the travel industry or upon the facts and circumstances of a specific travel agency, cost of revenue could increase or decrease accordingly.

Equity-Based Compensation

We account for our stock awards and options by recognizing compensation expense, measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the award vesting period.

Performance Shares Units ("PSUs")

Under our equity compensation plans, we grant PSUs that vest on achievement of certain pre-defined performance targets should the employee continue to be in employment on the vesting date. The number of PSUs that will ultimately vest is determined based on our performance against such targets and may range from 0% to 200% of the initial award. Each reporting period, we assess the probability of vesting and, if there is any change in such probability, we record the cumulative effect of the adjustment in the current reporting period. Any changes in such estimation could result in increase or decrease in equity-based compensation expense in future periods.

Stock Options

We measure the value of stock-option awards at the grant date fair value as calculated by the Black-Scholes option-pricing model which requires the input of various assumptions, including, the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the price of our common shares, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of our common shares. The assumptions used in our option-pricing model represent management's best estimates. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If these assumptions change and different factors are used, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. These assumptions are as follows:

Expected volatility is calculated utilizing daily historical volatility over a period that equates to the expected term of the option. As we do not have sufficient history of our trading stock – peer group companies' volatility is used. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S. Treasury interest rates whose term is consistent with that of the expected term assumption. Dividend yield is considered in the option pricing model and represents our current annualized expected per share dividends over the current trade price of our common shares. The expected term of the stock options granted is estimated using simplified method.

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If any of the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model change significantly, stock-based compensation expense may differ materially in the future from that recorded in the current period. The weighted-average assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock options are described in Note 17—Equity-Based Compensation to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Defined Benefits

We provide post-employment defined benefits to a number of our current and former employees. Costs associated with post-employment defined benefits include pension and post-retirement health care expenses for employees, retirees and surviving spouses and dependents.

The determination of the obligation and expense for our pension and other post-retirement employee benefits, such as retiree health care, is dependent on certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. Certain of the more important assumptions are described in Note 14—Employee Benefit Plans to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on form 10-K and include the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, rates of increase in health care costs, retirement rates, mortality rates and other factors. The effects of any modification to those assumptions are either recognized immediately or amortized over future periods in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Actual results that differ from assumptions used are accumulated and generally amortized over future periods.

The primary assumptions affecting our accounting for employee benefits are:

- Discount rate: The discount rate is used to calculate pension and post-retirement employee benefit obligations. The discount rate assumption is developed by determining a constant effective yield that produces the same result as discounting projected plan cash flows using high quality (AA) bond yields of corresponding maturities as of the measurement date. We used weighted average discount rates of 4.0% for defined benefit pension plans and 4.5% for post-retirement benefit plans to determine our pension and other benefit obligations as of December 31, 2016.

The impact of a 100 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate for defined benefit pension plans would be to decrease pension liabilities by \$68 million or increase pension liabilities by \$84 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. The sensitivity to a 100 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate assumption related to our pre-tax employee benefit expense for 2016 would be to decrease or increase, respectively, the 2016 pre-tax pension expense by \$3 million and \$4 million.

- Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets: The expected long-term rate of return is used in the calculation of net periodic benefit cost. The required use of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets may result in recognized returns that are greater or less than the actual returns on those plan assets in any given year. The expected long-term rate of return for plan assets has been determined using historical returns for the different asset classes held by our trusts and its asset allocation, as well as inputs from internal and external sources regarding expected capital market return, inflation and other variables. In determining the pension expense for 2016, we used a weighted average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of 6.4%.

Actual returns on pension assets for 2016, 2015 and 2014 were 8.8%, (1.7)% and 7.8%, respectively, compared to the expected rate of return assumption of 6.4%, 6.6% and 7.0%, respectively. The sensitivity to a 100 basis point increase or decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets assumption related to our pre-tax employee benefit expense for 2016 would be to decrease or increase, respectively, the 2016 pre-tax expense by \$6 million and \$4 million.

We estimate the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost for our pension and post-retirement benefit plans by utilizing a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. This estimate provides a precise measurement of service and interest costs by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and their corresponding spot rates.

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During the year ended December 31, 2014, we adopted the RP-2014 mortality tables and the Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2014 published by the Society of Actuaries' (SOA) Retirement Plans Experience Committee. The mortality improvement scale was updated by the SOA in October 2015 to MP-2015, which in turn changed the underlying mortality table. We adopted the refined tables, specifically the RP-2014 mortality table adjusted back to the 2006 base rates using MP-2014, with the Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2015 generationally applied from 2006, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The mortality improvement scale was again updated by the SOA in October 2016 to MP-2016, and we adopted MP-2016 for the year ended December 31, 2016 which resulted in a decrease in the liability of \$7 million.

While we believe these assumptions are appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect our defined benefit pension and post-retirement employee benefit obligations and our future expense. See Note 14—Employee Benefit Plans to the annual consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information regarding our retirement benefit plans.

Impairment of Goodwill and Trademarks and Tradenames

We review the carrying value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. We may first perform a qualitative assessment, evaluating a number of key factors, to determine if the fair value of the reporting unit is, more likely than not, greater than the carrying amount. If, as a result of qualitative assessment, or if we determine quantitatively that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we proceed to assess impairment of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets.

The determination of the fair value requires us to make significant judgments and estimates, including projections of future cash flows from the business. These estimates and required assumptions include estimated revenue and revenue growth rates, operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, future economic and market conditions, and the estimated weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). We base our estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable but that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates. We perform our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in the fourth quarter of each year, subsequent to completing our annual forecasting process. We have adopted a quantitative approach to test goodwill and indefinite-lived assets for impairment for the year ended December 31, 2016. In performing this test, we determine fair value using the present value of expected future cash flows. The key assumptions applied in our impairment testing of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets during the fourth quarter of 2016 were (i) estimated cash flows based on financial projections for periods from 2017 through 2021, which were extrapolated to perpetuity, (ii) terminal values based on terminal growth rates not exceeding 2% – 3% and (iii) discount rates, based on WACC, ranging from 9% to 13%. As a result of the impairment testing performed in 2016, 2015 and 2014 we concluded that (i) the fair value of goodwill significantly exceeded the carrying value of the reporting units and (ii) the fair value of trademarks and tradenames exceeded their carrying values. As a result no material impairment of goodwill, trademarks and tradenames was recorded in our consolidated statement of operations in any of these years.

Impairment of Definite-Lived Assets

We review the carrying value of these assets if indicators of impairment are present and determine whether the sum of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows attributable to these assets is less than the carrying value. If less, we recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the definite-lived asset over its respective fair value. In estimating the fair value, we are required to make a number of assumptions including assumptions related to projections of future cash flows, estimated growth and discount rates. A change in these underlying assumptions could cause a change in the results of the tests and, as such, could result in impairment in future periods. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recognized impairments of \$8 million, \$0, and \$2 million, respectively, in relation to definite-lived assets. Other than these, no indicators were identified during any of these years requiring further testing of our definite-lived assets for impairment.

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Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review deferred tax assets by jurisdiction to assess their potential realization and establish a valuation allowance for portions of such assets that we believe will not be ultimately realized. In performing this review, we make estimates and assumptions regarding projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and the implementation of tax planning strategies. A change in these assumptions could cause an increase or decrease to the valuation allowance resulting in an increase or decrease in the effective tax rate, which could materially impact our results of operations. During 2016, a \$12 million increase in the valuation allowance was recognized within the provision for income taxes in the consolidated statement of operations.

We operate in numerous countries where our income tax returns are subject to audit and adjustment by local tax authorities. As we operate globally, the nature of the uncertain tax positions is often very complex and subject to change, and the amounts at issue can be substantial. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as we have to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We re-evaluate uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors that include, but are not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

We are currently a defendant in an income tax litigation brought by the India Tax Department (“ITD”) in a long-running dispute whereby ITD asserts that we have a permanent establishment in India and are subject to tax there. The dispute dates back to assessment year ended March 31, 1995. For assessment years ended March 31, 1996 through March 31, 2007, we have favorable judgments from the Delhi High Court ruling that no income is chargeable to tax. ITD has appealed the decisions to the Supreme Court and a hearing date may be possible in the near term due to improvement in the tax and judicial environment in India. Our dispute continues before lower level appellate authorities for subsequent years. We continue to aggressively defend these claims by ITD, and we do not believe the outcome of the proceedings will result in a material impact on our business or financial condition. The range of possible outcomes is wide, including the possibility of substantial repayments, and we consider that our balance sheet position is appropriate.

We are also a defendant in an action expected to be brought in November 2017 in the State of Colorado District Court in relation to the state’s audit of income tax years from May 1997 to December 2001. The state is disputing the amount of revenue sourced to Colorado for apportionment purposes. We are defending the claim robustly and do not believe the outcome of this proceeding will result in a material impact on our business or financial condition.

In respect of the two claims above, we are fully indemnified for tax liabilities and costs arising for periods prior to being acquired by Blackstone in 2006.

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We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Our exposure to market risks is managed through the use of derivative financial instruments when considered appropriate.

We use foreign currency forward contracts to manage foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with our foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, and forecasted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. In order to hedge the risk of U.S. interest rates rising above the term loans floor of 1.00%, during 2015 and in January 2017, we entered into interest rate swaps on a portion of our outstanding term loans balance for the period from February 2017 through February 2020. During 2014, we used interest rate caps and foreign currency forward contracts to manage interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with our euro denominated and floating rate debt.

We are exclusively an end user of these derivative financial instruments. We do not engage in trading, market making or other speculative activities in the derivatives markets. We manage our exposure to counterparty credit risk related to our use of derivative financial instruments through minimum credit standards and diversification of counterparties. Our counterparties are substantial investment and commercial banks with significant experience in providing such derivative financial instruments. More detailed information about these derivative financial instruments is provided in Note 12—Financial Instruments to the consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We assess our market risk based on changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis that measures the potential impact on earnings, fair values and cash flows based on a hypothetical 100 basis point change (increase and decrease) in interest rates and a 10% change (increase and decrease) in the exchange rates of underlying currencies being hedged, against the U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2016. There are certain limitations inherent in this sensitivity analyses as our overall market risk is influenced by a wide variety of factors, including the volatility present within markets and the liquidity of markets. These “shock tests” are constrained by several factors, including the necessity to conduct analysis based on a single point in time and the inability to include complex market reactions normally arising from the market shifts modeled.

Interest Rate Risk

Our primary interest rate exposure as of December 31, 2016 was due to interest rate fluctuations in the U.S., specifically the impact of USLIBOR interest rates on our variable rate borrowings. We anticipate such interest rate risk will remain a market risk exposure for the foreseeable future.

We assess our interest rate market risk utilizing a sensitivity analysis based on a hypothetical 100 basis point change (increase or decrease) in interest rates. We have determined, through such analysis, that a 100 basis point increase in interest rates as of December 31, 2016, based on the outstanding floating rate debt balance would increase our annualized interest charge by \$23 million, excluding the effect of fair value changes on our interest rate swaps. Due to the 1.00% LIBOR floor on our term loans a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates as of December 31, 2016 would not change our annualized interest charge.

In 2015, in order to protect against potential higher interest costs resulting from increases in LIBOR interest rates, we transacted \$1,400 million notional amount of interest rate swap contracts commencing February 2017 until February 2019. These swaps fix the LIBOR rate payable on approximately 60% of our floating rate debt during this future period at a rate of 1.4010%. We have not hedge accounted for these swaps. Mark to market fair value changes on these swaps, which represent the net present value of future cash flows on the swaps, are accounted for within interest expense, net, in our consolidated statement of operations. As of December 31, 2016, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would result in a credit or debit, respectively, to interest expense of \$28 million, due to changes in the fair value of these swaps.

In January 2017, in order to further protect against potential higher interest costs resulting from increases in LIBOR interest rates, we transacted \$400 million notional amount of interest rate swap contracts commencing February 2019 until February 2020. These swaps fix the LIBOR rate payable on approximately 20% of our floating rate debt during this future period at an average rate of 2.2150%.

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Foreign Currency Risk

We have foreign currency exposure to exchange rate fluctuations, particularly with respect to the British pound, Euro and Australian dollar. We anticipate such foreign currency exchange rate risk will remain a market risk exposure for the foreseeable future.

We assess our foreign currency market risk utilizing a sensitivity analysis based upon a hypothetical 10% change (increase or decrease) in exchange rate against the U.S. dollar on the value of our foreign currency derivative instruments as of December 31, 2016. We have determined, through the sensitivity analysis, the impact of a 10% strengthening in U.S. dollar exchange rate with respect to the British pound, Euro and Australian dollar would result in a charge of approximately \$20 million on our consolidated statements of operations, while a 10% weakening in U.S. dollar exchange rate with respect to the same currencies would result in a benefit of \$22 million on our consolidated statements of operations.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Financial Statements and Financial Statement Index commencing on Page F-1 hereof.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Act”) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the specified time periods and accumulated and communicated to management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Act) as of December 31, 2016. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Act. Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013). Based on this assessment, our management believes that, as of December 31, 2016, our internal control over financial reporting is effective. The effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. Their attestation report is included below.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Travelport Worldwide Limited

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Travelport Worldwide Limited and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 of the Company and our report dated February 21, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE LLP

London, United Kingdom

February 21, 2017

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(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Act) during the Company's fiscal fourth quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(d) Limitations on Controls.

Management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and fraud. Any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives will be met. Further, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information contained in the Company’s Annual Proxy Statement under the sections titled “Corporate Governance—Board of Directors,” “Corporate Governance—Board of Directors Meetings,” “Corporate Governance—Board Committees and Membership,” “Corporate Governance—Role of our Board in Risk Oversight,” “Corporate Governance—Corporate Governance,” “Corporate Governance— Executive Officers and Other Key Officers” and “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information contained in the Company’s Annual Proxy Statement under the section titled “Executive Compensation” is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information contained in the Company’s Annual Proxy Statement under the sections titled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans” is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information contained in the Company’s Annual Proxy Statement under the section titled “Related Person Transactions” and “Corporate Governance—Director Independence” is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information contained in the Company’s Annual Proxy Statement under the section titled “Proposals To Be Voted On At Meeting—Proposal No. 2: Appointment of Independent Auditors and Authorization of the Audit Committee of the Board to Determine the Independent Auditors’ Remuneration” is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

ITEM 15(A)(1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See Financial Statements and Financial Statements Index commencing on page F-1 hereof.

ITEM 15(A)(2) FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

See Schedule II—Valuation and qualifying accounts on page F-51 hereof. All other schedules have been omitted because they are either inapplicable or the required information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements or in the notes therein.

ITEM 15(A)(3) EXHIBITS

See Exhibits Index commencing on page G-1 hereof.

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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.

TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE
LIMITED

By: /s/ Antonios Basoukeas
Antonios Basoukeas
Chief Accounting Officer

Date: February 21, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Gordon Wilson (Gordon Wilson)	Chief Executive Officer and Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Bernard Bot (Bernard Bot)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	February 21, 2017
/s/ Douglas Steenland (Douglas Steenland)	Chairman of the Board and Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Gavin Baiera (Gavin Baiera)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Elizabeth Buse (Elizabeth Buse)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Steven Chambers (Steven Chambers)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Michael J. Durham (Michael J. Durham)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Scott Forbes (Scott Forbes)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Douglas Hacker (Douglas Hacker)	Director	February 21, 2017
/s/ Antonios Basoukeas (Antonios Basoukeas)	Chief Accounting Officer	February 21, 2017

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Total Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014</u>	<u>F-8</u>
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Travelport Worldwide Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Travelport Worldwide Limited and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and changes in total equity (deficit) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Travelport Worldwide Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 21, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE LLP

London, United Kingdom

February 21, 2017

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in \$ thousands, except share data)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Net revenue	\$ 2,351,356	\$ 2,221,020	\$ 2,148,159
Costs and expenses			
Cost of revenue	1,430,646	1,340,405	1,323,889
Selling, general and administrative	510,688	455,864	430,472
Depreciation and amortization	209,409	234,228	232,848
Total costs and expenses	2,150,743	2,030,497	1,987,209
Operating income	200,613	190,523	160,950
Interest expense, net	(151,481)	(148,787)	(278,198)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(4,333)	—	(107,590)
Gain on sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	—	6,271	355,750
Income before income taxes and share of losses in equity method investments	44,799	48,007	130,912
Provision for income taxes	(29,753)	(27,126)	(38,528)
Share of losses in equity method investments	—	(671)	(1,084)
Net income	15,046	20,210	91,300
Net loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	1,774	(3,878)	(4,806)
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 16,820	\$ 16,332	\$ 86,494
Income per share – Basic:			
Income per share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.01
Weighted average common shares outstanding – Basic	123,871,479	122,340,491	85,771,655
Income per share – Diluted:			
Income per share	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.98
Weighted average common shares outstanding – Diluted	125,396,485	122,539,422	87,864,090

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Net income	\$ 15,046	\$ 20,210	\$ 91,300
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$0	(4,581)	(10,554)	(10,775)
Changes in gain on available-for-sale securities, net of tax of \$0	—	(6,376)	6,376
Unrealized actuarial (loss) gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$1,084, \$0 and \$2,128	(7,984)	13,551	(83,833)
Changes in loss on equity investment, net of tax of \$0	—	(516)	(7,438)
Changes in loss on cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$0	—	—	4,022
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(12,565)	(3,895)	(91,648)
Comprehensive income (loss)	2,481	16,315	(348)
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	1,774	(3,878)	(4,806)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 4,255	\$ 12,437	\$ (5,154)

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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TABLE OF CONTENTSTRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in \$ thousands, except share data)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 139,938	\$ 154,841
Accounts receivable (net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$13,430 and \$14,575)	218,224	205,686
Deferred income taxes	—	5,133
Other current assets	84,089	99,481
Total current assets	442,251	465,141
Property and equipment, net	431,046	459,848
Goodwill	1,079,951	1,067,415
Trademarks and tradenames	313,097	313,961
Other intangible assets, net	511,607	534,540
Deferred income taxes	9,213	10,348
Other non-current assets	46,764	54,176
Total assets	\$ 2,833,929	\$ 2,905,429
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 59,219	\$ 74,277
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	478,560	430,650
Current portion of long-term debt	63,558	74,163
Total current liabilities	601,337	579,090
Long-term debt	2,281,210	2,363,035
Deferred income taxes	59,381	59,663
Other non-current liabilities	227,783	226,499
Total liabilities	3,169,711	3,228,287
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Shareholders' equity (deficit):		
Preference shares (\$0.0025 par value; 225,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015)	—	—
Common shares (\$0.0025 par value; 560,000,000 shares authorized; 124,941,233 shares and 124,476,382 shares issued; 124,032,361 shares and 123,631,474 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	312	311
Additional paid in capital	2,708,836	2,715,538
Treasury shares, at cost (908,872 shares and 844,908 shares as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	(14,166)	(13,331)
Accumulated deficit	(2,864,838)	(2,881,658)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(190,072)	(177,507)

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Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	(359,928)	(356,647)
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	24,146	33,789
Total equity (deficit)	(335,782)	(322,858)
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,833,929	\$ 2,905,429

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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TABLE OF CONTENTSTRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 15,046	\$ 20,210	\$ 91,300
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	209,409	234,228	232,848
Amortization of customer loyalty payments	71,137	67,047	76,158
Impairment of long-lived assets	11,152	—	1,626
Allowance for prepaid incentives	10,684	—	—
Gain on sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	—	(6,271)	(355,750)
Amortization of debt finance costs and debt discount	10,636	10,353	15,529
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	4,333	—	107,590
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange derivative instruments	11,435	(4,463)	17,442
Loss (gain) on interest rate derivative instruments	6,168	(8,655)	(503)
Payment-in-kind interest	—	—	16,616
Share of losses in equity method investments	—	671	1,084
Equity-based compensation	32,247	29,681	40,583
Deferred income taxes	6,662	1,879	6,494
Customer loyalty payments	(84,562)	(74,712)	(92,945)
Pension liability contribution	(3,157)	(2,759)	(6,642)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(13,157)	(17,913)	(11,422)
Other current assets	(9,578)	(26,656)	7,359
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	17,071	11,590	(97,870)
Other	3,493	27,993	8,954
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 299,019	\$ 262,223	\$ 58,451
Investing activities			
Property and equipment additions	(107,460)	(106,095)	(111,723)
Businesses acquired, net of cash	(15,009)	(66,487)	(18,262)
Proceeds from sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide	—	6,271	365,984
Purchase of equity method investment	—	—	(10,000)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ (122,469)	\$ (166,311)	\$ 225,999

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS—(Continued)

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares in initial public offering	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 445,000
Proceeds from term loans under senior secured credit agreement	143,291	—	2,345,313
Proceeds from bridge loans	—	—	425,000
Proceeds from revolver borrowings	10,000	30,000	75,000
Repayment of term loans under senior secured credit agreement	(217,041)	(23,750)	(1,476,531)
Repayment of bridge loans	—	—	(425,000)
Repayment of term loans under second lien credit agreement	—	—	(863,174)
Repurchase / repayment of senior notes and senior subordinated notes	—	—	(588,385)
Repayment of revolver borrowings	(10,000)	(30,000)	(75,000)
Repayment of capital lease obligations and other indebtedness	(62,310)	(36,483)	(31,901)
Debt finance costs and lender fees	(7,791)	—	(39,536)
Release of cash provided as collateral	—	25,886	52,528
Payment related to early extinguishment of debt	(707)	—	(45,593)
Purchase of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	(7,820)	(2,795)	(65,399)
Tax withholding for equity awards	—	(1,361)	(23,265)
Proceeds from share issuance under employee share purchase plan	1,983	603	—
Sale of treasury shares	—	12,036	—
Treasury share purchase related to vesting of equity awards	(1,651)	(13,119)	—
Dividend to shareholders	(37,233)	(37,081)	(9,106)
Dividend to non-controlling interest shareholders	(1,468)	(1,973)	(2,235)
Proceeds from settlement of derivative instruments	—	—	3,028
Other	—	—	1,873
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (190,747)	\$ (78,037)	\$ (297,383)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(706)	(2,020)	(1,804)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(14,903)	15,855	(14,737)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	154,841	138,986	153,723
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 139,938	\$ 154,841	\$ 138,986
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			

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Interest payments, net of capitalized interest	\$ 136,458	\$ 145,522	\$ 294,168
Income tax payments, net of refunds	20,776	24,673	26,204
Non-cash capital lease additions (see Note 6)	34,713	89,785	17,554
Non-cash purchase of property and equipment (see Note 6)	—	33,570	—
Non-cash exchange of debt for equity	—	—	571,371

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN TOTAL EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(in \$ thousands, except share data)	Common Shares		Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Shares		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehens Loss
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount		
Balance as of January 1, 2014	60,882,046	\$ 151	\$ 1,736,492	—	\$ —	\$ (2,984,484)	\$ (81,964)
Issue of common shares in initial public offering, net of expenses	30,000,000	75	444,925	—	—	—	—
Issue of common shares in exchange for debt	28,841,012	72	584,731	—	—	—	—
Dividend to non-controlling interest shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend to shareholders (\$0.075 per common share)	—	—	(9,142)	—	—	—	—
Purchase of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	—	—	(62,299)	—	—	—	—
Equity-based compensation	3,078,827	8	40,575	—	—	—	—
Tax withholding for equity awards	(1,390,525)	(3)	(23,265)	—	—	—	—
Tax benefit from equity-based award activity	—	—	2,498	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	86,494	(91,648)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	121,411,360	303	2,714,515	—	—	(2,897,990)	(173,612)
Change in	1,094,239	3	17,133	1,094,239	(17,136)	—	—

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accounting policy for treasury shares								
Balance after change in accounting policy	122,505,599	306	2,731,648	1,094,239	(17,136)	(2,897,990)	(173,612)	
Dividend to non-controlling interest shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividend to shareholders (\$0.300 per common share)	—	—	(37,328)	—	—	—	—	—
Equity-based compensation	1,970,783	5	25,138	—	—	—	—	—
Purchase of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	—	—	(2,516)	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interest in business acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury shares purchased in relation to vesting of equity awards	—	—	—	837,867	(13,328)	—	—	—
Treasury shares issued on vesting of equity awards	—	—	—	(237,198)	3,693	—	—	—
Sale of treasury shares (See Note 16)	—	—	(1,404)	(850,000)	13,440	—	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	16,332	(3,895)	
Balance as of December 31, 2015	124,476,382	311	2,715,538	844,908	(13,331)	(2,881,658)	(177,507)	
Dividend to non-controlling interest shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Dividend to shareholders (\$0.300 per common share)	—	—	(38,107)	—	—	—	—
Purchase of non-controlling interest in a subsidiary	—	—	1,189	—	—	—	—
Equity-based compensation	464,851	1	31,032	—	—	—	—
Treasury shares purchased in relation to vesting of equity awards	—	—	—	115,857	(1,651)	—	—
Treasury shares issued in relation to vesting of equity awards	—	—	(816)	(51,893)	816	—	—
Comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—	16,820	(12,565)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	124,941,233	\$ 312	\$ 2,708,836	908,872	\$ (14,166)	\$ (2,864,838)	\$ (190,072)

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

Basis of Presentation

Travelport Worldwide Limited (the “Company” or “Travelport”) is a travel commerce platform providing distribution, technology, payment, mobile and other solutions for the global travel and tourism industry. With a presence in approximately 180 countries and territories, Travelport business is comprised of:

The Travel Commerce Platform, through which the Company facilitates travel commerce by connecting the world’s leading travel providers, such as airlines and hotel chains, with online and offline travel buyers in the Company’s proprietary business-to-business (“B2B”) travel commerce platform. As travel industry needs evolve, Travelport is utilizing its Travel Commerce Platform to redefine the electronic distribution and merchandising of airline core and ancillary products, as well as extending its reach into the growing world of travel commerce beyond air, including to hotel, car rental, rail, cruise-line and tour operators. In addition, Travelport has leveraged its domain expertise in the travel industry to design a pioneering B2B payment solution that addresses the need of travel agencies to efficiently and securely make payments to travel providers globally. The Company also provides travel companies with a mobile travel platform and digital product set that allows airlines, hotels, corporate travel management companies and travel agencies to engage with their customers through digital services, including apps, mobile web and mobile messaging. Travelport utilizes the extensive data managed by its platform to provide an array of additional services, such as advertising solutions, subscription services, business intelligence data services, and marketing-oriented analytical tools to travel agencies, travel providers and other travel data users.

Through its Technology Services, Travelport provides critical hosting solutions to airlines, such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other solutions, enabling them to focus on their core business competencies and reduce costs. The Company hosts reservations, inventory management and other related critical systems for Delta Air Lines Inc.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

Beginning with the first quarter of 2016, the Company has presented U.S. dollar amounts and certain statistical information in tables rounded to the nearest thousand as compared to the nearest million as presented in previous years.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation Policy

The Company’s financial statements include the accounts of Travelport, Travelport’s wholly-owned subsidiaries and entities controlled by Travelport, including where control is exercised by owning a majority of the entity’s outstanding shares (eNett International (Jersey) Limited (“eNett”), IGT Solutions Private Limited, Travel-IT Beteiligungsgesellschaft GmbH and Locomote Holdings Pty Limited (“Travelport Locomote”). The Company has eliminated intercompany transactions and balances in its consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and classification of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Company's accounting policies, which include significant estimates and assumptions, including the estimation of the collectability of accounts receivable, including amounts due from airlines that are in bankruptcy or which have faced financial difficulties, amounts for future cancellations of airline bookings processed through the Travel Commerce Platform, determination of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, the evaluation of the recoverability of the carrying value of property and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets, discount rates and rates of return affecting the calculation of the assets and liabilities associated with the employee benefit plans and the evaluation of uncertainties surrounding the calculation of the Company's tax assets and liabilities.

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides global transaction processing and computer reservation services and provides travel marketing information to airline, car rental and hotel customers as described below.

Travel Commerce Platform Revenue

Travel Commerce Platform revenue primarily utilizes a transaction volume model to recognize revenue. The Company charges a fee per segment booked. The Company also receives a fee for cancellations of bookings previously made on the Company's system and where tickets were issued by the Company that were originally booked on an alternative system.

Revenue for air travel reservations is recognized at the time of the booking of the reservation when it is contractually billed, net of estimated cancellations and anticipated incentives for customers. Cancellations prior to the date of departure are estimated based on the historical level of cancellations; and such cancellations have not been significant, historically. The Company's beyond air revenue, including hotel and car reservations, is recognized upon fulfillment of the reservation. Given hotel and car reservations can be cancelled at any time without penalty, revenue is recognized upon the fulfillment of the reservation when it is contractually billed and collectability of the revenue is reasonably assured.

The Company's payment processing revenue is earned as a percentage of total transaction value in the form of interchange fees payable by banks. Revenue is recognized when the payment is processed.

The Company collects annual subscription fees from travel agencies, internet sites and other subscribers to access the applications on its Travel Commerce Platform, including providing the ability to access schedule and fare information, book reservations and issue tickets. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Technology Services Revenue

The Company collects fees, generally on a monthly basis under long-term contracts, for providing hosting solutions and other services to airlines such as pricing, shopping, ticketing, ground handling and other solutions. Where the contractual terms have fixed amounts of fees, revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period. Where the contractual terms have variable usage of services, revenue is recognized as the services are provided.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of direct costs incurred to generate the Company's revenue, including commissions paid to travel agencies and third-party national distribution companies ("NDCs"), amortization of customer loyalty payments, incentives paid to travel agencies who subscribe to the Company's Travel Commerce Platform and costs for call center operations, data processing and related technology costs. Cost of revenue excludes depreciation and amortization of acquired intangible assets comprising of customer relationships.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Commission payments represent consideration to travel agencies and NDCs for reservations made on the Company's Travel Commerce Platform. Commissions are provided in two ways depending on the terms of the contract: (i) variable per segment on a periodic basis over the term of the contract and (ii) upfront at the inception or modification of contracts. Variable commissions are accrued in a period based on the estimated number of segments to be booked by the travel agent. For upfront commissions, the Company establishes liabilities for these loyalty payments at the inception of the contract and capitalizes the customer loyalty payments as intangible assets. The amortization of the customer loyalty payments is then recognized as a component of revenue or cost of revenue over the life of the contract on a straight line basis (unless another method is more appropriate), as the Company expects the benefit of those assets, which are the air segments booked on its Travel Commerce Platform, to be realized evenly over the life of the contract.

In markets not supported by the Company's sales and marketing organizations, the Company utilizes an NDC structure, where feasible, in order to take advantage of the NDC's local industry knowledge. The NDC is responsible for cultivating the relationship with travel agencies in its territory, installing travel agents' computer equipment, maintaining the hardware and software supplied to the travel agencies and providing ongoing customer support. The NDC earns a share of the booking fees generated in the NDC's territory.

Cost of revenue also includes incentive payments to travel agencies for using the Company's payment solutions. These commission costs are recognized in the same accounting period as the revenue generated from the related activities.

The direct technology costs related to revenue production, consisting of the development and maintenance costs for the mainframes, servers and software that is the shared infrastructure used to run the Company's Travel Commerce Platform and Technology Services consist of service contracts with technology service providers, including on-site around-the-clock support for computer equipment and the cost of software licenses used to run the Company's Travel Commerce Platform and its data center, other operating costs associated with running the Company's Travel Commerce Platform, including facility and related running costs of the Company's data center, technology costs related to maintaining the networks between the Company and its travel providers and its hosting solutions; salaries and benefits paid to employees for the development, delivery and implementation of software, the maintenance of mainframes, servers and software used in the Company's data center and customer support, including call center operations. Direct technology costs are recognized as expenses in the period when the liability is incurred.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed in the period incurred and include online marketing costs, such as search and banner advertising, and offline marketing, such as television, media and print advertising. Advertising expense, included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations, was approximately \$19 million, \$20 million and \$16 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for annual periods is determined using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using currently enacted tax rates. The deferred tax assets are recorded net of a valuation allowance when, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized in future periods. Decreases to the valuation allowance are recorded as reductions to the provision for income taxes and increases to the valuation allowance result in additional provision for income taxes. The realization of the deferred tax assets, net of a valuation allowance, is primarily dependent on the ability to generate taxable income. A change in the Company's estimate of future taxable income may require an addition or reduction to the valuation allowance.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The benefit from an uncertain income tax position is not recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained upon audit by the relevant authority. For positions that are more than 50% likely to be sustained, the benefit is recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained. Where a net operating loss carried forward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carry forward exists, an unrecognized tax benefit is presented as a reduction to a deferred tax asset. Otherwise, the Company classifies its obligations for uncertain tax positions as other non-current liabilities. Liabilities expected to be paid within one year are included in the accrued expenses and other current liabilities account. Interest and penalties are recorded in both the accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and other non-current liabilities accounts. The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax positions as part of the provision for income taxes.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly-liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company's trade receivables are reported in the consolidated balance sheets net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations (e.g., bankruptcy filings, failure to pay amounts due to the Company, or other known customer liquidity issues), the Company records a specific reserve for bad debts in order to reduce the receivable to the amount reasonably believed to be collectable. For all other customers, the Company recognizes a reserve for estimated bad debts. Due to the number of different countries in which the Company operates, its policy of determining when a reserve is required to be recorded considers the appropriate local facts and circumstances that apply to an account. Accordingly, the length of time to collect does not necessarily indicate an increased credit risk. In all instances, local review of accounts receivable is performed on a regular basis by considering factors such as historical experience, credit worthiness, the age of the accounts receivable balances, and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay. Bad debt expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and amounted to \$2 million, \$2 million and \$3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its overall strategy to manage exposure to market risks primarily associated with fluctuations in foreign currency and interest rates. All derivatives are recorded at fair value either as assets or liabilities. As a matter of policy, the Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and does not offset derivative assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not designate any derivative contract as accounting hedges, although during 2014, the Company had designated its interest rate cap derivative contracts as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedging instruments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The ineffective portion is reported directly in earnings in the consolidated statements of operations. Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are recognized in earnings in the same period during which the hedged cash flow affects earnings, or are recognized earlier where the cash flow hedges are determined to be ineffective, or where the derivative contracts are terminated prior to maturity and the cash outflows hedged are not considered as probable of occurring.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized directly in earnings in the consolidated statements of operations.

Fair Value Measurement

The financial assets and liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets that are required to be recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are assets and liabilities related to derivative instruments and available-for-sale securities. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. A hierarchy has been established for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market rates obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's estimates about the assumptions market participants would use in the pricing of the asset or liability based on the best information available. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1 —

Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2 —

Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 —

Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to overall fair value measurement.

The Company determines the fair value of its derivative instruments using pricing models that use inputs from actively quoted markets for similar instruments that do not entail significant judgment. These amounts include fair value adjustments related to the Company's own credit risk and counterparty credit risk. When such adjustments constitute more than 15% of the unadjusted fair value of derivative instruments for two successive quarters, the entire instrument is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company determines the fair value of its available-for-sale securities based on the quoted market price of the security as of the reporting date. The change in fair value for available-for-sale securities is recorded, net of taxes, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss on the consolidated balance sheets.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment (including leasehold improvements) are recorded at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation, recorded as a component of depreciation and amortization expense on the consolidated statements of operations, is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Amortization of leasehold improvements, also recorded as a component of depreciation and amortization, is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated benefit period of the related assets or the lease term. Useful lives of various property and equipment are as follows:

Capitalized software	2 to 10 years
Computer equipment	3 to 7 years
Buildings	up to 30 years
Leasehold improvements	up to 20 years

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capitalization of software developed for internal use commences during the development phase of the project. The Company amortizes software developed for internal use on a straight-line basis when such software is substantially ready for use. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company amortized software costs developed for internal use of \$108 million, \$99 million and \$87 million, respectively, as a component of depreciation and amortization expense on the consolidated statements of operations. The Company's policy is to capitalize interest cost as a component of historical cost where an asset is being constructed for its own use. The amount of interest on capital projects capitalized was \$4 million, \$3 million and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets with indefinite-lives comprise of goodwill, trademarks and tradenames. These indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred.

The Company's amortizable intangible assets comprise of (i) acquired intangible assets, consisting of customer and vendor relationships and (ii) customer loyalty payments. The Company generally amortizes these intangible assets on a straight-line basis (unless another method is more appropriate) over their estimated useful lives of:

Acquired intangible assets 5 to 25 years

Customer loyalty payments 2 to 10 years (contract period)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company assesses goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The Company may qualitatively assess impairment factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value and if, as a result of qualitative assessment or if the Company determines quantitatively that the fair value of the reporting unit (determined utilizing estimated future discounted cash flows and assumptions that it believes marketplace participants would utilize) is less than its carrying value, the Company proceeds to assess impairment of goodwill. The level of impairment is assessed by allocating the total estimated fair value of the reporting unit to the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities of that reporting unit, as if that reporting unit is being acquired in a business combination. The remaining value represents the implied fair value of the goodwill, which if lower than its carrying value results in an impairment of goodwill to the extent the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Other indefinite-lived assets are tested for impairment by estimating their fair value utilizing estimated future discounted cash flows attributable to those assets and are written down to the estimated fair value where necessary. The Company uses comparative market multiples, if available and other factors to corroborate the discounted cash flow results.

The Company performs its annual impairment testing for goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets in the fourth quarter of each year subsequent to substantially completing its annual forecasting process or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The Company performed its annual impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2016 and did not identify any significant impairment.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its other long-lived assets, including definite-lived intangible assets, if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. This analysis is performed by comparing the respective carrying values of the assets to the current and expected future cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, to be generated from such assets. If such analysis indicates that the carrying value of these assets is not recoverable, the carrying value of such assets is reduced to fair value through a charge to the consolidated statements of operations.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, consists of accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges, unrealized actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans, share of unrealized gains and losses of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of equity method investments and unrealized gain and losses related to available-for-sale securities.

Foreign Currency

On consolidation, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries having non-U.S. dollar functional currencies are translated at period end exchange rates and their results of operations are translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rates for the period. The gains and losses resulting from translating these financial statements into U.S. dollars, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated balance sheets and are included in net income (loss) only upon sale or liquidation of the underlying non-U.S. dollar function currency entity.

Transactions in currencies other than functional currency of an entity are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from such transactions and translations are included in earnings as a component of selling, general and administrative expense, in the consolidated statements of operations, except where the balances in non-U.S. dollar functional currency represent certain intercompany loans determined to be of long-term investment in nature, in which case, the translation gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated balance sheets. The effect of exchange rates on cash balances denominated in foreign currency is included as a separate component in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Equity-Based Compensation

The Company has equity-based compensation plans that provide for grants of restricted share units (“RSUs”), performance share units (“PSUs”) and stock options to key employees and non-employee directors of the Company who perform services for the Company.

The Company expenses all equity-based compensation on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period based upon the fair value of the award on the date of grant, the estimated achievement of any performance targets and anticipated staff retention. The awards under equity-based compensation plans are classified as equity and included as a component of equity on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets, as the ultimate payment of such awards will not be achieved through use of the Company’s cash or other assets.

Net Income Per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing the net income available to the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed by dividing the net income available to the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities include stock options, unvested RSUs and unvested PSUs outstanding during the period, calculated using the treasury stock method. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computations of diluted earnings per share if their effect would be antidilutive. PSUs are excluded from the computation of diluted net income per common share until the related performance criteria have been met.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

The Company sponsors a defined contribution savings plan, under which the Company matches the contributions of participating employees on the basis specified by the plan. The Company's costs for contributions to this plan are recognized, as a component of selling, general and administrative expense, in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as such costs are incurred. The Company also sponsors both non-contributory and contributory defined benefit pension plans whereby benefits are based on an employee's years of credited service and a percentage of final average compensation, or as otherwise described by the plan. The Company also maintains other post-retirement health and welfare benefit plans for certain eligible employees. The Company recognizes the funded status of its pension and other post-retirement defined benefit plans within other non-current assets, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and other non-current liabilities on its consolidated balance sheets. The measurement date used to determine benefit obligations and the fair value of assets for all plans is December 31 of each year.

Pension and other post-retirement defined benefit costs are recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations based upon various actuarial assumptions including expected rates of return on plan assets, discount rates, employee turnover, healthcare costs and mortality rates. Actuarial gains or losses arise from actual returns on plan assets being different to expected return and from changes in the projected benefit obligation and are deferred within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued guidance to simplify the accounting for goodwill impairment. The guidance removes step two of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value. The new guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption of the amendments in the guidance is permitted for any impairment tests performed after January 1, 2017 and requires its application using a prospective transition method. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements resulting from the adoption of this guidance.

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the FASB issued guidance which requires entities to include restricted cash as part of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. It also requires a reconciliation between the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows. The new guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption of the amendments in the guidance is permitted and requires its application using a retrospective transition method. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the consolidated financial statements resulting from the adoption of this guidance.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued guidance on classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. The amendments provide specific guidance relating to classification of certain items, including cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, distributions received from equity method investments, and cash flows classification based on its predominate source or use. The new guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Early adoption of the amendments in the guidance is permitted and requires its application using a retrospective transition method. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements resulting from the adoption of this guidance.

Financial Instruments—Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance which amends the guidance on accounting for credit losses on financial instruments. The guidance adds an impairment model that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under this new guidance, an entity will recognize allowance for credit losses based on its estimate of expected credit losses, which will result in more timely recognition of such losses. The guidance requires an entity to consider all available relevant information when estimating expected credit losses, including details about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts and their implications for expected credit losses. The new guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and requires its application using a retrospective transition method. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amended guidance on the consolidated financial statements.

Compensation—Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance on several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions which simplifies the current accounting requirements. The update includes accounting for income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements resulting from the adoption of this guidance.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on lease accounting which supersedes the current guidance on leases. The new guidance establishes a right-of-use (“ROU”) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with the classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of operations. The new guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. Early adoption of the amendments in the guidance is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the guidance on the consolidated financial statements (see Note 15—Commitments and Contingencies for the Company’s minimum lease commitments for operating leases as of December 31, 2016).

Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance which amends the current guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. It significantly revises an entity’s accounting related to (i) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities of unconsolidated subsidiaries (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) and (ii) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. The guidance also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements resulting from the adoption of this guidance.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes

In November 2015, the FASB issued guidance in relation to the balance sheet presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. This guidance simplifies the current presentation, where deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be separated into current and non-current amounts in a classified statement of financial position, and requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. As a result, each jurisdiction will now only have one net non-current deferred tax asset or liability. The guidance does not change the existing requirement that only permits offsetting within a jurisdiction. The guidance is applicable to the Company for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted and may be applied retrospectively or prospectively. In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company early adopted this guidance prospectively. As of December 31, 2016, the Company netted \$13 million of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and reclassified \$5 million of current deferred tax assets and \$0 of current deferred tax liabilities to non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities, respectively, on its consolidated balance sheets. The prior period information was not retrospectively adjusted.

Business Combinations

In September 2015, the FASB issued guidance on accounting for measurement-period adjustments following a business combination. Under previous guidance, when an acquirer identified an adjustment to provisional amounts during the measurement period, the acquirer was required to revise comparative information for prior periods, including making any change in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects recognized in completing the initial accounting, as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed as of the acquisition date. Under the new guidance, an acquirer must recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined, rather than retrospectively. The Company adopted the provision of this guidance effective January 1, 2016 with no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance on revenue from contracts with customers that will supersede most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. Other major provisions include capitalization of certain contract costs, consideration of the time value of money in the transaction price, and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

In August 2015, the FASB decided to delay the effective date of the new revenue guidance issued in May 2014 by one year but allowed companies a choice to adopt the guidance as of the original effective date that was set out in May 2014. The Company has decided to adopt the guidance beginning January 1, 2018. The guidance permits the use of either a full or modified retrospective adoption approach. The Company expects to adopt the guidance using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or accumulated losses) as of January 1, 2018. The guidance also permits application of the modified retrospective approach to either all contracts as of the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed as of this date. The Company expects to apply the modified retrospective approach only to contracts that are not completed as of January 1, 2018.

The Company is in the process of evaluating its contracts with customers and analyzing the impact of the new guidance on the Company's revenue contracts, comparing its current accounting policies and

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

practices to the requirements of the new guidance, and identifying potential differences that would result from applying the new guidance to its contracts. The Company is also in the process of identifying and implementing changes to its business processes, systems and controls to support adoption of the new guidance in 2018. As of December 31, 2016, the expected financial statement impact cannot be reasonably estimated.

Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the associated debt liability, consistent with the presentation of a debt discount. The guidance does not affect the recognition and measurement of debt issuance costs which would continue to be calculated using the interest method and be reported as interest expense. Additionally, the other areas of U.S. GAAP that prescribe the accounting treatment for third-party debt issuance costs will not be affected. In August 2015, the FASB issued further guidance to clarify the SEC's position on presenting and measuring debt issuance costs incurred in connection with line-of-credit arrangements whereby such costs could be presented as an asset and subsequently amortized ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement. The Company adopted the provision of this guidance effective January 1, 2016. As a result of this guidance, the Company has reclassified its unamortized debt issuance costs of \$18 million and \$24 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in relation to its term loans and has presented these costs as a deduction from the carrying value of the term loans.

3. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Current			
U.S. Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (968)
U.S. State	(252)	—	—
Non-U.S.	(23,276)	(24,113)	(28,565)
	(23,528)	(24,113)	(29,533)
Deferred			
U.S. Federal	(3,878)	(2,520)	(10,001)
Non-U.S.	(2,784)	641	3,507
	(6,662)	(1,879)	(6,494)
Non-current			
Liabilities for uncertain tax positions	437	(1,134)	(2,501)
Provision for income taxes	\$ (29,753)	\$ (27,126)	\$ (38,528)

Income before income taxes and share of losses in equity method investments for U.S. and non-U.S. operations consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
U.S.	\$ (9,798)	\$ (26,702)	\$ 22,134
Non-U.S.	54,597	74,709	108,778

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Income before income taxes and share of losses in equity method investments	\$ 44,799	\$ 48,007	\$ 130,912
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3. Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities were comprised of:

(in \$ thousands, except share data)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL and tax credit carry forwards	\$ 214,165	\$ 376,489
Pension liability	49,613	48,472
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	25,693	27,472
Equity-based compensation	4,010	2,585
Allowance for doubtful accounts	923	1,140
Other assets	8,782	1,564
Less: Valuation allowance	(215,795)	(383,357)
Total deferred tax assets	87,391	74,365
Netted against deferred tax liabilities	(78,178)	(58,884)
Deferred tax assets recognized on the balance sheet	9,213	15,481
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(118,287)	(99,534)
Other	(19,272)	(19,013)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(137,559)	(118,547)
Netted against deferred tax assets	78,178	58,884
Deferred tax liabilities recognized on the balance sheet	(59,381)	(59,663)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (50,168)	\$ (44,182)

The Company continues to regularly assess the realizability of all deferred tax assets. Changes in historical earnings performance and future earnings projections, among other factors, may cause the Company to adjust its valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, which would impact its income tax expense in the period the Company determines that these factors have changed. The Company believes that it is more likely than not that the benefit from certain U.S. federal, U.S. State and non-U.S. net operating losses (“NOL”) carry forwards and other deferred tax assets will not be realized. Consequently, a valuation allowance of \$216 million has been recorded against such deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016. The deferred tax asset for NOL and tax credit carry forwards reduced significantly during the year ended December 31, 2016 due to non-U.S. NOL, with a valuation allowance established, which was determined to be no longer realizable. As a result, the corresponding deferred tax asset of \$159 million has been netted against the valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had federal NOL carry forwards of approximately \$367 million, which expire between 2032 and 2036, and state NOL carry forwards which expire between 2017 and 2036. The Company had other non-U.S. NOL carry forwards of \$246 million that expire between three years and indefinitely. The deferred tax asset in respect of these U.S. and non-U.S. NOL carry forwards and U.S. tax credits is \$214 million.

Moreover, the ability of the Company to utilize its U.S. NOL carry-forwards to reduce future taxable income is subject to various limitations under the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 (“Section 382”). The utilization of such carry-forwards may be limited upon the occurrence of certain ownership changes, including the purchase or sale of shares by 5% shareholders and the offering of shares by the Company during any three-year period resulting in an

aggregate change of more than 50% in the beneficial ownership of the Company. In the event of an ownership change, Section 382 imposes an annual limitation on the amount of a Company's taxable income that can be offset by these carry-forwards.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Income Taxes (Continued)

As a result of equity transactions that took place in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (see Note 16—Equity), the Company determined that ownership changes have occurred under Section 382 and, therefore, the ability to utilize its pre-ownership change NOL carry forwards is subject to an annual Section 382 limitation. As of December 31, 2016, the Company does not anticipate this limitation will restrict or reduce the utilization of U.S. NOL carry forwards; however, the Company continues to evaluate the potential impact of the Section 382 limitation.

As a result of certain realization requirements of accounting for equity-based compensation, the table of deferred tax assets and liabilities shown above does not include certain deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2016 that arose directly from tax deductions related to equity-based compensation in excess of compensation recognized for financial reporting. Equity will be increased by \$10 million if such deferred tax assets are ultimately realized. The Company uses ordering as prescribed under U.S. GAAP for purposes of determining when excess tax benefits have been realized.

Income and foreign withholding taxes have not been recognized on the excess of the amount for financial reporting over the tax basis of investments in foreign subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in duration. This amount becomes taxable upon a repatriation of assets from the subsidiary or a sale or liquidation of the subsidiary. The amount of such taxable temporary differences totaled \$38 million as of December 31, 2016 and the amount of any unrecognized deferred income tax liability on this temporary difference is \$1 million.

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from its tax (provision) benefit at the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Tax provision at U.S. federal statutory rate of 35%	\$ (15,683)	\$ (16,757)	\$ (45,600)
Taxes on non-U.S. operations at alternative rates	15,772	62,997	66,150
Liability for uncertain tax positions	437	(738)	(2,867)
Change in valuation allowance	(11,518)	(59,167)	(138,388)
Non-taxable income	—	2,078	104,201
Non-deductible expenses	(16,391)	(15,670)	(19,004)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1,441)	—	502
Other	(929)	131	(3,522)
Provision for income taxes	\$ (29,753)	\$ (27,126)	\$ (38,528)

Travelport Worldwide Limited is a non-trading holding company tax resident in Bermuda where the statutory rate is 0%. The provision for income taxes on income from continuing operations has been reconciled in the table above to the expected provision amount calculated at the U.S. Federal statutory rate of 35% due to both significant operations and location of a significant proportion of its investor-base in the U.S.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions. The Company's provision for income taxes is likely to vary materially both from the benefit (provision) at the U.S. Federal statutory tax rate and from year to year. While within a period there may be discrete items that impact the Company's provision for income taxes, the following items consistently have an impact: (i) the Company is subject to income tax in numerous non-U.S. jurisdictions with varying tax rates, (ii) the Company's earnings outside of the U.S. are taxed at an effective rate that is lower than the U.S. Federal rate and at a relatively consistent level of charge, (iii) the location of the Company's debt in countries with no or low rates of federal tax results in limited tax benefit for interest and (iv) a valuation allowance

is established against the deferred tax assets relating to the Company's losses to the extent they are unlikely to be realized.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Income Taxes (Continued)

Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes and recording the related assets and liabilities. In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and tax positions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

Although the Company believes there is appropriate support for the positions taken on its tax returns, the Company has recorded liabilities (or reduction of tax assets) representing estimated economic loss upon ultimate settlement for certain positions. The Company believes tax provisions are adequate for all open years, based on assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law applied to the facts of each matter. Although the Company believes the recorded assets and liabilities are reasonable, tax regulations are subject to interpretation and tax litigation is inherently uncertain; therefore, the Company's assessments can involve both a series of complex judgments about future events and reliance on significant estimates and assumptions. While the Company believes the estimates and assumptions supporting the assessments are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any other related litigation could be materially different from that which is reflected in historical income tax provisions and recorded assets and liabilities.

With limited exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal, State and Local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for tax years before 2006. The Company has undertaken an analysis of material tax positions in its tax accruals for all open years and has identified all outstanding tax positions. The Company expects up to a \$1 million increase in unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months for the uncertain tax positions relating to certain interest exposures. The Company does not expect a significant reduction in the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months as a result of payments.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits (including interest and penalties thereon) that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate is \$93 million, \$92 million and \$26 million as of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company is subject to certain indemnification arrangements related to particular uncertain tax benefits. Tax audits and any related litigation could result in outcomes that are different from those reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The recognition of additional tax liability for which the Company is indemnified would impact the effective tax rate as any previously unrecorded indemnification receivable would be recorded within pre-tax income.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, is as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Unrecognized tax benefit – opening balance	\$ 95,687	\$ 25,773	\$ 23,596
Gross increases – tax positions in prior periods	2,522	56,916	2,249
Gross decreases – tax positions in prior periods	(10,723)	(639)	—
Gross increases – tax positions in current period	6,229	15,721	934
Decrease related to lapsing of statute of limitations	—	—	(526)
Decrease due to currency translation adjustments	(2,235)	(2,084)	(480)
Unrecognized tax benefit – ending balance	\$ 91,480	\$ 95,687	\$ 25,773

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of the provision for income taxes. The Company accrued approximately \$1 million for interest and penalties for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had cumulative accrued interest and penalties of \$9 million and \$8 million, respectively. Included in the ending balance of unrecognized tax

benefits was \$1 million as of December 31, 2016, which is expected to be realized in the next twelve months due to the lapsing of the statute of limitations.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

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4. Business Acquisitions

In April 2016, the Company completed the cash acquisition of Galileo Japan K.K (now, Travelport Japan K.K.), its distributor in Japan, for a cash consideration of \$15 million, net of cash acquired. The Company completed the process of allocating the purchase consideration to acquired identifiable assets and liabilities in the second quarter of 2016 and recorded goodwill of \$14 million.

In July 2015, the Company completed the cash acquisition of Mobile Travel Technologies Ltd. (now, Travelport Digital Limited) (“Travelport Digital”), a private company based in Dublin, Ireland. Travelport Digital is a mobile travel platform and mobile technology provider for global airlines and travel companies. In October 2015, the Company completed the cash acquisition of TraviAustria GmbH (now, Travelport Austria GmbH), which operates as one of the largest tour operator booking platforms in Central Europe. Further, in October 2015, the Company increased its shareholding in Travelport Locomote from 49% to a majority ownership stake of 55%. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company also completed the allocation of the purchase consideration to acquired identifiable assets and liabilities in respect of an acquisition made in December 2014.

The Company considers all of the above acquisitions as individually immaterial. The aggregate purchase price consideration for these acquisitions was approximately \$90 million, which includes cash consideration of \$76 million and existing equity interest of \$14 million. These business combinations were accounted for as purchases of businesses under the acquisition method. The fair value of purchase consideration has been allocated to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their respective fair values on the acquisition date, with the remaining unallocated amount recorded as goodwill. Acquired goodwill of \$77 million represents the premium the Company paid over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. The Company paid a premium in these transactions for a number of reasons, but, primarily it was attributable to expected operational synergies and the future development initiatives of the assembled workforces. The results of each of these acquired businesses have been included in the consolidated financial statements beginning on the respective acquisition dates.

In conjunction with acquisition of a consolidating interest in Travelport Locomote, the Company remeasured its previously held equity interest to fair value at the acquisition date. The gain recognized on this step-up acquisition was less than \$1 million. Prior to the acquisition, the Company accounted for its ownership interest in Travelport Locomote as an equity method investment. The fair value for the previously held equity interest was determined based on the fair value of the Company’s pre-existing interest in the acquiree, as adjusted for a control premium derived from synergies gained as a result of the Company obtaining control of the acquiree.

The allocation of the purchase price is based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date. The following table presents the components and allocation of the purchase price:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,277
Capitalized software (See Note 6)	20,908
Goodwill (See Note 7)(1)	76,781
Other current assets	6,939
Other non-current assets	1,469
Other current liabilities	(9,655)
Other non-current liabilities	(3,179)
Non-controlling interest	(13,399)
Total	\$ 90,141

(1)
\$5 million of the goodwill relates to the acquisition made in December 2014 and was recorded in 2014.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Other Current Assets

Other current assets consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Sales and use tax receivables	\$ 27,178	\$ 27,233
Prepaid expenses	26,289	26,395
Client funds	11,632	11,701
Prepaid incentives	9,492	26,496
Derivative assets	856	657
Other	8,642	6,999
	\$ 84,089	\$ 99,481

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded \$11 million as allowance for prepaid incentives. Client funds represent cash held on behalf of clients for a short period of time before being transferred to travel industry partners. A compensating balance is held in accrued expenses and other current liabilities as customer prepayments.

6. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Capitalized software	\$ 925,998	\$ (736,573)	\$ 189,425	\$ 870,868	\$ (635,135)	\$ 235,733
Computer equipment	344,112	(205,222)	138,890	303,902	(168,380)	135,522
Building and leasehold improvements	27,187	(9,622)	17,565	24,102	(8,735)	15,367
Construction in progress	85,166	—	85,166	73,226	—	73,226
	\$ 1,382,463	\$ (951,417)	\$ 431,046	\$ 1,272,098	\$ (812,250)	\$ 459,848

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had capital lease assets of \$195 million and \$174 million, respectively, with accumulated depreciation of \$93 million and \$69 million, respectively, included within computer equipment. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company invested \$142 million and \$156 million, respectively, in property and equipment, including capital lease additions. Additions during the year ended December 31, 2016 include upgrades to equipment as part of investment in the Company's Travel Commerce Platform information technology infrastructure.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company acquired \$35 million of assets under capital leases. The Company also recorded an impairment of \$8 million on its capitalized software.

The Company recorded depreciation expense (including depreciation on assets under capital leases) of \$162 million, \$162 million and \$156 million during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The amount of interest on capital projects capitalized was \$4 million, \$3 million and \$8 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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7. Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets for the Company between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	January 1, 2016	Additions	Retirements	Foreign Exchange	December 31, 2016
Non-Amortizable Assets:					
Goodwill	\$ 1,067,415	\$ 14,105	\$ —	\$ (1,569)	\$ 1,079,951
Trademarks and tradenames	313,961	—	(864)	—	313,097
Other Intangible Assets:					
Acquired intangible assets	1,127,360	—	—	(301)	1,127,059
Accumulated amortization	(756,489)	(47,095)	—	(505)	(804,089)
Acquired intangible assets, net	370,871	(47,095)	—	(806)	322,970
Customer loyalty payments	300,142	101,865	(41,562)	(2,186)	358,259
Accumulated amortization	(136,473)	(71,137)	36,138	1,850	(169,622)
Customer loyalty payments, net	163,669	30,728	(5,424)	(336)	188,637
Other intangible assets, net	\$ 534,540	\$ (16,367)	\$ (5,424)	\$ (1,142)	\$ 511,607

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets for the Company between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	January 1, 2015	Additions	Retirements	Foreign Exchange	December 31, 2015
Non-Amortizable Assets:					
Goodwill	\$ 997,419	\$ 71,850	\$ —	\$ (1,854)	\$ 1,067,415
Trademarks and tradenames	313,961	—	—	—	313,961
Other Intangible Assets:					
Acquired intangible assets	1,129,320	—	(2,541)	581	1,127,360
Accumulated amortization	(687,495)	(71,567)	2,541	32	(756,489)
Acquired intangible assets, net	441,825	(71,567)	—	613	370,871
Customer loyalty payments	334,309	75,063	(98,013)	(11,217)	300,142
Accumulated amortization	(157,319)	(67,047)	82,738	5,155	(136,473)
Customer loyalty payments, net	176,990	8,016	(15,275)	(6,062)	163,669
Other intangible assets, net	\$ 618,815	\$ (63,551)	\$ (15,275)	\$ (5,449)	\$ 534,540

In April 2016, the Company acquired its distributor in Japan for cash consideration of \$15 million, net of cash acquired. The Company completed the process of allocating the purchase consideration to acquired identifiable assets and liabilities in the second quarter of 2016 and recorded goodwill of \$14 million. Further, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed three business acquisitions, including acquiring a controlling interest in an equity method investee. The Company also completed the purchase price allocation of a business acquired in 2014. These transactions resulted in additions to goodwill of \$72 million during the year ended December 31, 2015. (See Note 4—Business Acquisitions)

The Company paid cash of \$85 million and \$75 million for customer loyalty payments during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Further, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had balances payable of \$60 million and \$42 million, respectively, for customer loyalty payments (see Note 10—Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities).

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7. Intangible Assets (Continued)

Amortization expense for acquired intangible assets was \$47 million, \$72 million and \$77 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included as a component of depreciation and amortization on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Amortization expense for customer loyalty payments was \$71 million, \$67 million and \$76 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is included within cost of revenue or revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Included within retirements of customer loyalty payments is \$3 million of impairment recognized during the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Company expects amortization expense relating to acquired intangible assets and customer loyalty payments balances as of December 31, 2016 to be:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ending December 31,	
	Acquired Intangible Assets	Customer Loyalty Payments
2017	\$ 41,464	62,615
2018	40,565	47,479
2019	40,565	28,043
2020	40,565	15,093
2021	40,565	6,654

8. Other Non-Current Assets

Other non-current assets consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid incentives	\$ 25,538	\$ 9,282
Deferred financing costs	4,752	6,543
Supplier prepayments	3,454	14,616
Derivative assets	1,719	8,655
Pension assets	989	5,186
Other	10,312	9,894
	\$ 46,764	\$ 54,176

9. Restructuring Charges

In November 2016, the Company committed to undertake a course of action (the "Program") to enhance and optimize the Company's operational and technological efficiency. The Program involves (i) consolidating the multiple technological vendors with which the Company currently works, (ii) establishing a new centralized quality assurance function and (iii) consolidating the Company's three existing U.S. technology hubs in Atlanta, Denver and Kansas City into two centers in Atlanta and Denver. These actions are expected to contribute to the achievement of the Company's long-term targets. The Program is expected to be completed by mid-2018.

The Company expects total charges under the Program in connection with severance and employee-related obligations to be approximately \$14 million to \$16 million and costs related to implementation to be approximately \$13 million to \$15 million, including approximately \$1 million for the termination of operating lease and other contracts. The

Company expects the obligations related to these costs to be paid in cash which will be funded from operations.
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9. Restructuring Charges (Continued)

Severance and employee-related costs were recorded based on the approved plan developed by the business and corporate management which specified positions to be eliminated, benefits to be paid for involuntary terminations under existing severance plans or as a one-time arrangement and the expected timetable for completion of the plan. Estimates of restructuring costs and benefits were made based on information available at the time charges were recorded. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved, actual amounts paid for such activities may differ from amounts initially recorded and the Company may need to revise previous estimates.

The following table summarizes the activities related to the Company's 2016 restructuring liability, which is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets:

(in \$ thousands)	Severance and Employee-Related Obligations	Implementation Costs	Total
Restructuring charges recognized	\$ 11,082	\$ 9,803	\$ 20,885
Cash payments made	—	(8,117)	(8,117)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 11,082	\$ 1,686	\$ 12,768

Total restructuring charges recognized of \$21 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 are included within selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

10. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued commissions and incentives	\$ 267,488	\$ 241,358
Accrued payroll and related	83,783	77,544
Deferred revenue	42,233	35,836
Derivative liabilities	21,771	10,341
Income tax payable	17,560	15,516
Accrued interest expense	15,215	18,800
Customer prepayments	11,632	11,701
Pension and post-retirement benefit liabilities	1,655	1,528
Other	17,223	18,026
	\$ 478,560	\$ 430,650

Included in accrued commissions and incentives are \$60 million and \$42 million of accrued customer loyalty payments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Included in accrued payroll and related are \$45 million and \$48 million of accrued employee bonuses as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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11. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Senior Secured Credit Agreement				
Term loans				
Dollar denominated(1)(2)(3)	L+4.00%	September 2021	\$ 2,236,157	\$ 2,303,315
Revolver borrowings				
Dollar denominated	L+5.00%	September 2019	—	—
Capital leases and other indebtedness			108,611	133,883
Total debt			2,344,768	2,437,198
Less: current portion			63,558	74,163
Long-term debt			\$ 2,281,210	\$ 2,363,035

(1)

Minimum LIBOR floor of 1.00%

(2)

Upon the adoption of U.S. GAAP guidance, effective January 1, 2016, unamortized debt finance costs have been reclassified and deducted from the term loans (see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the principal amounts of term loans were \$2,278 million and \$2,351 million, respectively, which is netted for unamortized debt finance costs of \$18 million and \$24 million, respectively, and unamortized debt discount of \$23 million and \$24 million, respectively.

(3)

Interest rate on the term loans as of December 31, 2015, was LIBOR plus 4.75%.

2016

In September 2016, the Company made a voluntary prepayment of \$50 million principal amount of its term loans outstanding under its senior secured credit agreement. In November 2016, the Company made a further voluntary prepayment of \$6 million principal amount of its term loans. Pursuant to these prepayments, the Company recognized \$1 million as loss on early extinguishment of debt. As a result of the voluntary prepayments, the Company is not contractually required to repay quarterly installments of the term loans until the first quarter of 2019. However, the Company has classified a portion of the term loans as current portion of long-term debt as the Company intends and is able to make additional voluntary prepayments of the term loans from cash flows from operations, which the Company expects to occur within the next twelve months. The amount of any such prepayments may vary based on the Company's actual cash flow generation and needs, as well as general economic conditions.

In June 2016, the Company entered into an amendment to its senior secured credit agreement which (i) amended the applicable rates to 3.00% per annum, in the case of base rate loans, and 4.00% per annum, in the case of LIBOR loans and (ii) reset the 1% premium on the repricing of the term loans under the senior secured credit agreement for a period of six months. The interest rate per annum applicable to the term loans is based on, at the election of the Company, (i) LIBOR plus 4.00% or base rate (as defined in the senior secured credit agreement) plus 3.00%. The term loans are subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a base rate floor of 2.00%. The Company provided a 0.25% discount of \$6

million to all the lenders participating in this repricing, which was capitalized. Certain lenders contributed \$143 million towards the term loans, an amount equal to that was paid to the lenders who opted to leave or reduce their participation. On repricing, the Company recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$3 million. In January 2017, the Company entered into an amendment for its senior secured credit agreement which (i) amended the applicable rates to 2.25% per annum, in the case of base rate loans, and 3.25% per annum, in the case of LIBOR loans and (ii) reset the 1% premium on the repricing of the term loans under the senior secured credit agreement for a period of six months (see Note 22—Subsequent Events).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company (i) repaid a net amount of \$74 million of term loans (including \$56 million of voluntary prepayments) outstanding under the senior secured credit agreement, (ii) amortized \$6 million of debt finance costs and \$5 million of debt discount and (iii) repaid \$62 million under its capital lease obligations and other indebtedness, entered into \$35 million of new capital leases for information technology assets and incurred \$2 million of other indebtedness.

2015

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company (i) repaid a net amount of \$24 million of its quarterly installments of term loans as required under the senior secured credit agreement, (ii) amortized \$6 million of debt finance costs and \$4 million of debt discount, (iii) repaid \$34 million and terminated \$40 million of its capital leases and entered into \$90 million of new capital leases for information technology assets and (iv) incurred \$27 million of other indebtedness of which \$2 million was repaid.

In March 2015, the Company's credit rating improved and, under the terms of the senior secured credit agreement, the applicable rate in respect of its term loans was reduced by 0.25%, with immediate effect, reducing the margin on LIBOR from 5.00% to 4.75%. The interest rate applicable to the term loans was based on, at the Company's election, (i) LIBOR plus 4.75% or (ii) base rate (as defined in the agreement) plus 3.75%. The term loans were subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a base rate floor of 2.00%.

Revolving Credit Facility and Letters of Credit Facility

Under the senior secured credit agreement, the Company has a \$125 million revolving credit facility with a consortium of banks, which contains a letter of credit sub-limit up to a maximum of \$50 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company borrowed and repaid \$10 million under this facility. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under its revolving credit facility and utilized \$9 million for the issuance of letters of credit, with a balance of \$116 million remaining.

The senior secured credit agreement also permits the issuance of certain cash collateralized letters of credit in addition to those that can be issued under the revolving credit facility, whereby 103% of cash collateral is to be maintained for outstanding letters of credit. As of December 31, 2016, there were no outstanding cash collateralized letters of credit. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company borrowed and repaid \$30 million under its revolving credit facility.

Capital Leases and Other Indebtedness

During 2016, the Company repaid \$42 million under its capital lease obligations and entered into \$35 million of new capital leases for information technology assets. During 2015, the Company repaid \$34 million under its capital lease obligations, terminated \$40 million of capital leases and entered into \$90 million of new capital leases for information technology assets.

Other indebtedness relates to purchase of software in a non-cash transaction, which was financed, in part, through a third-party. During 2016, the Company repaid \$20 million of its other indebtedness obligations and incurred further indebtedness of \$2 million.

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11. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Debt Maturities

Aggregate maturities of debt as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ending December 31,
2017	\$ 63,558
2018	56,316
2019	47,491
2020	31,234
2021(1)	2,144,043
Thereafter	2,126
	\$ 2,344,768

(1)

Includes \$23 million of unamortized debt discount and \$18 million of unamortized debt finance costs on term loans as of December 31, 2016.

Debt Finance Costs

The Company adopted U.S. GAAP guidance for simplifying the presentation of debt issuance costs, effective January 1, 2016. As a result of this guidance, the Company has reclassified its unamortized debt finance costs of \$18 million and \$24 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, in relation to its term loans and has presented these costs as a deduction from the principal amount of the term loans. The debt finance costs in relation to its letter of credit facility of \$5 million and \$7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are capitalized within other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The debt finance costs are amortized over the term of the related debt into earnings as part of interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations. The movement in total unamortized debt finance costs is summarized below:

(in \$ thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Balance as of January 1	\$ 30,504	\$ 36,570	\$ 39,932
Capitalization of debt finance costs	30	—	40,025
Amortization	(5,926)	(6,066)	(10,738)
Write-off on early extinguishment of debt	(1,753)	—	(32,649)
Balance as of December 31	\$ 22,855	\$ 30,504	\$ 36,570

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company amortized \$6 million of debt finance costs and wrote off \$2 million as early extinguishment of debt in connection with the Company's repricing of its term loans in the second quarter of 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company amortized \$6 million of debt finance costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company amortized \$10 million of debt finance costs and incurred \$46 million of debt finance costs, primarily consisting of advisory fees and early repayment fees, which were recorded directly in the Company's consolidated statements of operations in connection with the refinancing in the third quarter

of 2014.
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11. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Debt Covenants and Guarantees

The Company's senior secured credit agreement contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock; create liens on assets; enter into sale and leaseback transactions; engage in mergers or consolidations; sell assets; pay dividends and distributions or repurchase capital stock; make investments, loans or advances; repay subordinated indebtedness; make certain acquisitions; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; change the Company's lines of business; and change the status of the Company as a passive holding company.

In addition, under the senior secured credit agreement, the Company is required to operate within a maximum consolidated first lien net leverage ratio. The senior secured credit agreement also contains certain customary affirmative covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all restrictive and financial covenants related to its long-term debt.

12. Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments as part of its overall strategy to manage its exposure to market risks primarily associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a net liability position of \$19 million related to derivative instruments associated with its foreign currency denominated receivables and payables and forecasted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign Currency Risk

During 2016 and in previous years, the Company used foreign currency derivative contracts, including forward contracts and currency options, to manage its exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, forecasted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries (primarily to manage its foreign currency exposure to British pound, Euro and Australian dollar) and until September 2014, its euro denominated debt. The Company did not designate these foreign currency derivative contracts as accounting hedges. Fluctuations in the value of these foreign currency derivative contracts were recorded within the Company's consolidated statements of operations, which partially offset the impact of the changes in the value of the foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, forecasted earnings they were intended to economically hedge, and until September 2014, the value of euro denominated debt.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary interest rate exposure as of December 31, 2016 was to interest rate fluctuations in the United States, specifically the impact of LIBOR interest rates on dollar denominated variable rate borrowings. However, during 2014 and in previous years, the Company was also exposed to interest rate exposure due to the impact of LIBOR interest rates on its euro denominated variable rate debt.

In October 2015, the Company entered into interest rate swaps on a portion of its outstanding term loans for the period from February 2017 through February 2019. Further, during 2013, the Company used interest rate swap derivative contracts to economically hedge the exposure to fluctuations in the interest rate risk by creating an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest streams. These derivative instruments are not designated as accounting hedges and changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded in consolidated statements of operations when they occurred.

In June 2014, the Company ceased hedge accounting for its interest rate cap derivative instruments. With the exchange of its common shares for the Company's term loans in July 2014, which reduced the principal amount of debt being hedged to under 100% of the notional amount of interest rate cap contracts

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12. Financial Instruments (Continued)

and the Company's refinancing of its capital structure in September 2014, the Company determined that the hedge effectiveness could no longer be achieved. Further, the underlying future interest cash outflows hedged were considered as not probable of occurring, resulting in the Company reclassifying losses of \$8 million accumulated within other comprehensive income (loss) and recognizing the loss within its consolidated statements of operations. In August 2014, the Company terminated the interest rate cap derivative contracts and realized a loss of \$3 million.

Credit Risk and Exposure

The Company is exposed to counterparty credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to various agreements and sales transactions. The Company manages such risk by evaluating the financial position and creditworthiness of such counterparties. The Company mitigates counterparty credit risk associated with its derivative contracts by monitoring the amounts at risk with each counterparty to such contracts, periodically evaluating counterparty creditworthiness and financial position, and where possible, dispersing its risk among multiple counterparties. As of December 31, 2016, there were no significant concentrations of counterparty credit risk with any individual counterparty or group of counterparties for derivative contracts.

Fair Value Disclosures for Derivative Instruments

As of December 31, 2016, the Company's financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value consist of derivative instruments. These amounts have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy as Level 2—Significant Other Observable Inputs as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. See Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a discussion of the Company's policies regarding this hierarchy.

The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is determined by comparing the contract rate to a published forward price of the underlying currency, which is based on market rates for comparable transactions. The fair value of interest rate swap derivative instruments is determined using pricing models based on discounted cash flows that use inputs from actively quoted markets for similar instruments. The fair value of interest rate caps is based on valuations provided by financial institutions which is reviewed by the Company based on market observable data. These fair values are then adjusted for the Company's own credit risk or counterparty credit risk, as appropriate. This adjustment is calculated based on the default probability of the banking counterparty or the Company and is obtained from active credit default swap markets.

The Company reviews the fair value hierarchy classification for financial assets and liabilities at the end of each quarter. Changes in significant unobservable valuation inputs may trigger reclassification of financial assets and liabilities between fair value hierarchy levels. As of December 31, 2016, credit risk fair value adjustments constituted less than 15% of the unadjusted fair value of derivative instruments. In instances where Credit Valuation Adjustment ("CVA") comprises 15% or more of the unadjusted fair value of the derivative instrument for two consecutive quarters the Company's policy is to categorize the derivative as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. As the CVA applied to arrive at the fair value of derivatives is less than 15% of the unadjusted fair value of derivative instruments for two consecutive quarters, the Company has categorized derivative fair valuations at Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of each quarter when such categorization takes place.

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12. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Presented below is a summary of the gross fair value of the Company's derivative contracts, which have not been designated as hedging instruments, recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value.

(in \$ thousands)	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value Asset		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (Liability)	
		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Interest rate swap contracts	Other current assets	\$ 768	\$ —	Accrued Expenses and other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate swap contracts	Other non-current assets	1,719	8,655	Other non-current liabilities	—	—
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	88	657	Accrued Expenses and other current liabilities	(21,771)	(10,341)
Foreign currency contracts	Other non-current assets	—	—	Other non-current liabilities	—	(1,082)
Total fair value of derivative assets (liabilities)		\$ 2,575	\$ 9,312		\$ (21,771)	\$ (11,423)

As of December 31, 2016, the notional amounts of foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swap derivative contracts were \$232 million and \$1,400 million, respectively. These derivative contracts cover transactions for periods that do not exceed three years.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the movement in the net carrying amount of derivative financial instruments during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

(in \$ thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Net derivative liability opening balance	\$ (2,111)	\$ (15,548)
Total loss for the period included in net income	(34,767)	(12,130)
Payment on settlement of foreign currency derivative contracts	17,682	25,567
Net derivative liability closing balance	\$ (19,196)	\$ (2,111)

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12. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below presents the impact that changes in fair values of derivatives designated as hedges had on other comprehensive income (loss) and on net income (loss) during the year and the impact derivatives not designated as hedges had on net income (loss) during that year:

	Amount of Gain Recognized in Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income			Location of Gain (Loss) Recorded in Income (Loss)	Amount of (Loss) Gain Recorded in Net Income		
	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,		
(in \$ thousands)	2016	2015	2014		2016	2015	2014
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate caps	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,022	Interest expense, net	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate caps	N/A	N/A	N/A	Interest expense, net	—	—	(9,022)
Interest rate swaps	N/A	N/A	N/A	Interest expense, net	(6,168)	8,655	—
Foreign currency contracts	N/A	N/A	N/A	Selling, general and administrative	(28,599)	(20,785)	(18,837)
					\$ (34,767)	\$ (12,130)	\$ (27,859)

Fair Value Disclosures for All Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable, and accrued expenses and other current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

The fair values of the Company's other financial instruments are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Fair Value Hierarchy	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value

Asset (liability)

Derivative assets	Level 2	\$ 2,575	2,575	\$ 9,312	9,312
Derivative liabilities	Level 2	(21,771)	(21,771)	(11,423)	(11,423)
Total debt	Level 2	(2,344,768)	(2,402,783)	(2,437,198)	(2,431,242)

The significant unobservable inputs used to fair value the Company's derivative financial instruments are probability of default of approximately 5% and a recovery rate of 20% which are applied to the Company's credit default swap adjustments. As the credit valuation adjustment applied to arrive at the fair value of derivatives is less than 15% of the unadjusted fair value of derivative instruments for two consecutive quarters, the Company has categorized derivative fair valuations at Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. A 10% change in the significant unobservable inputs will not have a material impact on the fair value of the derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2016.

The fair value of the Company's total debt has been determined by calculating the fair value of term loans based on quoted prices obtained from independent brokers for identical debt instruments when traded as an asset and is categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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13. Other Non-Current Liabilities

Other non-current liabilities consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Pension and post-retirement benefit liabilities	\$ 133,470	\$ 128,709
Income tax payable	24,625	24,878
Other	69,688	72,912
	\$ 227,783	\$ 226,499

14. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Contribution Savings Plan

The Company sponsors a U.S. defined contribution savings plan that provides certain eligible employees of the Company an opportunity to accumulate funds for retirement. The Company matches the contributions of participating employees on the basis specified by the plan. The Company's contributions to this plan were approximately \$15 million, \$14 million and \$13 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors U.S. non-contributory defined benefit pension plans, which cover certain eligible employees. The majority of the employees participating in these plans are no longer accruing benefits. Additionally, the Company sponsors contributory defined benefit pension plans in certain non-U.S. subsidiaries with participation in the plans at the employee's option. Under both the U.S. and non-U.S. plans, benefits are based on an employee's years of credited service and a percentage of final average compensation, or as otherwise described by the plan. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the aggregate accumulated benefit obligations of these plans were \$609 million and \$602 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company offered an opportunity to certain employees participating in the U.S. non-contributory defined benefit plan to elect a lump-sum payment of their accrued vested pension benefit. The lump sum amounts paid from the plan assets was \$11 million.

The Company's policy is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements as set forth in employee benefit and tax laws, plus such additional amounts as the Company determines to be appropriate. The Company also maintains other post-retirement health and welfare benefit plans for eligible employees of certain of its U.S. subsidiaries.

The Company sponsors several defined benefit pension plans for certain employees located outside the U.S. The aggregate benefit obligation for these plans was \$89 million and \$86 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the aggregate fair value of plan assets was \$92 million and \$90 million for December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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14. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for its defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans. For such plans, the following tables provide a statement of funded status as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and summaries of the changes in the benefit obligation and fair value of assets for the years then ended:

(in \$ thousands)	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 601,902	\$ 662,630
Service cost	363	428
Interest cost	21,407	25,751
Actuarial loss (gain)	31,921	(45,431)
Benefits paid	(27,730)	(36,409)
Currency translation adjustment	(15,680)	(5,067)
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 612,183	\$ 601,902
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 483,352	\$ 530,961
Return on plan assets	42,420	(8,809)
Employer contribution	3,157	2,759
Benefits paid	(27,730)	(36,409)
Currency translation adjustment	(16,151)	(5,150)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	485,048	483,352
Funded status	\$ (127,135)	\$ (118,550)

The amount included in accumulated other comprehensive loss that has not been recognized as a component of net periodic benefit expense relating to unrecognized actuarial losses was \$156 million and \$151 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(in \$ thousands)	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans	
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 6,267	\$ 7,184
Service cost	12	20
Interest cost	217	261
Actuarial loss (gain)	76	(2,080)
Benefits received	90	882
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 6,662	\$ 6,267
Fair value of plan assets, beginning and end of year	—	—
Funded status	\$ (6,662)	\$ (6,267)

The amount included in accumulated other comprehensive loss that has not been recognized as a component of net periodic post-retirement benefit expense relating to unrecognized actuarial gains was \$3 million and \$3 million as of both December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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14. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The following table provides the components of net periodic cost (benefit) for the respective years:

(in \$ thousands)	Defined Benefit Pension Plans		
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Service cost	\$ 363	\$ 428	\$ 384
Interest cost	21,407	25,751	27,282
Expected return on plan assets	(29,414)	(33,325)	(35,929)
Recognized net actuarial loss	9,641	9,070	2,869
Net periodic cost (benefit)	\$ 1,997	\$ 1,924	\$ (5,394)

(in \$ thousands)	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		
	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Service cost	\$ 12	\$ 20	\$ 19
Interest cost	217	261	295
Recognized net actuarial loss	(331)	(188)	(754)
Net periodic (benefit) cost	\$ (102)	\$ 93	\$ (440)

The Company has utilized the following weighted average assumptions to measure the benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement benefit plans as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

(in \$ thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Defined Benefit Pension Plans		
Discount rate	4.0%	4.4%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	6.0%	6.4%
Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		
Discount rate	4.5%	4.8%

As of December 31, 2015, the Company changed its estimate of the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost for its pension and other post-retirement benefit plans. Previously, the Company estimated the service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation. The revised estimate utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows. This estimate provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and their corresponding spot rates. The change did not affect the measurement of the Company's pension and post-retirement benefit obligations and it was accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, which is applied prospectively. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the change in estimate has not resulted in significant impact on the U.S. pension and

post-retirement net periodic benefit plan cost.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company adopted the RP-2014 mortality tables and the Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2014 published by the Society of Actuaries' (SOA) Retirement Plans Experience Committee. The mortality improvement scale was updated by the SOA in October 2015 to MP-2015, which in turn changed the underlying mortality table. The Company adopted the refined tables,

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specifically the RP-2014 mortality table adjusted back to the 2006 base rates using MP-2014, with the Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2015 generationally applied from 2006, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The adoption of the updated Mortality Tables and the Mortality Improvement Scale decreased the Company's pension liability by approximately \$9 million as of December 31, 2015. The mortality improvement scale was again updated by the SOA in October 2016 to MP-2016, and the Company adopted MP-2016 for the year ended December 31, 2016 which resulted in a decrease in the liability of \$7 million.

The weighted average expected long-term return on plan assets is based on a number of factors including historic plan asset returns over varying long-term periods, long-term capital markets forecasts, expected asset allocations, risk premiums for respective asset classes, expected inflation and other factors. The Company's post-retirement benefit plans use an assumed health care cost trend rate of approximately 7.5% for 2016 reduced over five years until a rate of 5% is achieved. The effect of a one-percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend would not have a material impact on the net periodic benefit costs or the accumulated benefit obligations of the Company's health and welfare plans.

The Company seeks to produce a return on investment for the plans which is based on levels of liquidity and investment risk that are prudent and reasonable, given prevailing market conditions. The assets of the plans are managed in the long-term interests of the participants and beneficiaries of the plans. The Company manages this allocation strategy with the assistance of independent diversified professional investment management organizations. The assets and investment strategy of the Company's U.K. based defined plans are managed by an independent custodian. The Company's investment strategy for its U.S. defined benefit plan is to achieve a return sufficient to meet the expected near-term retirement benefits payable under the plan when considered along with the minimum funding requirements. The target allocation of plan assets is 42% in equity securities, 55% in fixed income securities and 3% to all other types of investments.

The fair values of the Company's pension plan assets by asset category as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Pension Plan Assets		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Common & commingled trust funds(1)	\$ —	\$ 385,194	\$ 385,194
Mutual funds(2)	86,968	—	86,968
Cash equivalents(3)	12,886	—	12,886
Total	\$ 99,854	\$ 385,194	\$ 485,048

The fair values of the Company's pension plan assets by asset category as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Pension Plan Assets		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Common & commingled trust funds(1)	\$ —	\$ 383,789	\$ 383,789
Mutual funds(2)	88,404	—	88,404
Cash equivalents(3)	11,159	—	11,159
Total	\$ 99,563	\$ 383,789	\$ 483,352

(1)

The underlying investments held in common & commingled trust funds are actively managed equity securities and

fixed income investment vehicles that are valued at the net asset value per share based on the fair value of the underlying investments of the funds and is provided by the fund administrator as of the measurement date.

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(2)

Values of units are based on the closing price reported on the major market on which the investments are traded and provided by the fund administrator.

(3)

Cash equivalents comprise of money market funds.

The Company's contributions to its defined benefit pension and post-retirement benefit plans are estimated to aggregate \$2 million in 2017 compared to actual contribution of \$3 million in 2016.

The Company estimates its defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans will pay benefits to participants as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Post-Retirement Benefit Plans
2017	\$ 30,408	\$ 216
2018	31,206	220
2019	32,067	222
2020	32,907	239
2021	33,796	249
Five years thereafter	178,306	1,451

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Leases

The Company is committed to making rental payments under non-cancellable operating leases covering various facilities and equipment. Future minimum lease payments required under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(in \$ thousands)	Amount
2017	\$ 15,963
2018	15,348
2019	13,859
2020	11,260
2021	10,000
Thereafter	36,413
	\$ 102,843

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred total rental expenses of \$17 million, \$16 million and \$16 million, respectively, primarily related to leases of office facilities.

Commitments under capital leases and other indebtedness amounted to \$109 million as of December 31, 2016, primarily related to information technology equipment.

Purchase Commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company makes various commitments to purchase goods and services from specific suppliers, including those related to capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately \$105 million of outstanding purchase commitments, primarily relating to service contracts for information technology, of which \$44 million relates to the twelve months ending December 31, 2017. These purchase obligations extend through 2019.

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15. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Contingencies

Company Litigation

The Company is involved in various claims, legal proceedings and governmental inquiries related to contract disputes, business practices, intellectual property and other commercial, employment and tax matters. The Company believes it has adequately accrued for such matters as appropriate or, for matters not requiring accrual, believes they will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows based on information currently available. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable and although the Company believes its accruals are adequate and/or that it has valid defenses in these matters, unfavorable resolutions could occur, which could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows in a particular reporting period.

Standard Guarantees/Indemnification

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into numerous agreements that contain standard guarantees and indemnities whereby the Company indemnifies another party for breaches of representations and warranties. In addition, many of these parties are also indemnified against any third-party claim resulting from the transaction that is contemplated in the underlying agreement. Such guarantees or indemnifications are granted under various agreements, including those governing (i) purchases, sales or outsourcing of assets or businesses, (ii) leases of real estate, (iii) licensing of trademarks, (iv) use of derivatives, and (v) issuances of debt or equity securities. The guarantees or indemnifications issued are for the benefit of the (i) buyers in sale agreements and sellers in purchase agreements, (ii) landlords in lease contracts, (iii) licensees of the Company's trademarks, (iv) financial institutions in derivative contracts, and (v) underwriters in debt or equity security issuances. While some of these guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying agreement, many survive the expiration of the term of the agreement or extend into perpetuity (unless subject to a legal statute of limitations). There are no specific limitations on the maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these guarantees, nor is the Company able to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under these guarantees, as the triggering events are not subject to predictability and there is little or no history of claims against the Company under such arrangements. With respect to certain of the aforementioned guarantees, such as indemnifications of landlords against third-party claims for the use of real estate property leased by the Company, the Company maintains insurance coverage that mitigates any potential payments to be made.

16. Equity

Description of Capital Stock

The Company has authorized share capital of \$1,962,500 consisting of 560,000,000 common shares of par value \$0.0025 and 225,000,000 preference shares of par value \$0.0025.

Preference Shares

Pursuant to Bermuda law and the Company's bye-laws, the Company's Board of Directors by resolution may establish one or more series of preference shares having such number of shares, designations, dividend rates, relative voting rights, conversion or exchange rights, redemption rights, liquidation rights and other relative participation, optional or other special rights, qualifications, limitations or restrictions as may be fixed by the Board without any further shareholder approval. The rights with respect to a series of preference shares may be greater than the rights attached to the Company's common shares. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any preference shares on the rights of holders of the Company's common shares until the Company's Board determines the specific rights attached to those preference shares.

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16. Equity (Continued)

The effect of issuing preference shares could include, among other things, one or more of the following:

- restricting dividends in respect of the Company's common shares;
- diluting the voting power of the Company's common shares or providing that holders of preference shares have the right to vote on matters as a class;
- impairing the liquidation rights of the Company's common shares; or
- delaying or preventing a change of control of the Company.

Common Shares

As of December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding 124,032,361 common shares of par value of \$0.0025. The share capital of the Company is divided into shares of a single class the holders of which, subject to the provisions of the bye-laws, are (i) entitled to one vote per share, (ii) entitled to such dividends as the Board may from time to time declare, (iii) in the event of a winding-up or dissolution of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary or for the purpose of a reorganization or otherwise or upon any distribution of capital, entitled to the surplus assets of the Company and (iv) generally entitled to enjoy all of the rights attaching to shares.

The Board may, subject to the bye-laws and in accordance with Bermudan legislation, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by them. Such dividend may be paid in cash and/or in kind and is subject to limitations under the Company's debt agreements. No unpaid dividend bears interest. The Board may elect any date as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive any dividend.

Dividends on Common Shares

The Company's Board of Directors declared the following cash dividends during the year ended December 31, 2016:

Declaration Date	Dividend Per Share	Record Date	Payment Date	Amount (in \$ thousands)
February 17, 2016	\$ 0.075	March 3, 2016	March 17, 2016	\$ 9,279
May 3, 2016	\$ 0.075	June 2, 2016	June 16, 2016	\$ 9,286
August 3, 2016	\$ 0.075	September 1, 2016	September 15, 2016	\$ 9,294
November 1, 2016	\$ 0.075	December 1, 2016	December 15, 2016	\$ 9,302

On February 13, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.075 per common share for the fourth quarter of 2016 (see Note 22—Subsequent Events).

The Board may declare and make such other distributions to the members as may be lawfully made out of the assets of the Company. No unpaid distribution bears interest.

Treasury Shares

Following the change in accounting policy for treasury shares in 2015, the Company, on net share settlement on the vesting of equity awards, purchased 837,867 common shares for a total amount of \$13 million. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company used 237,198 common shares held in treasury of \$4 million to settle liabilities for equity awards and further sold 850,000 common shares held in treasury for proceeds of \$12 million in a registered offering in November 2015.

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16. Equity (Continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2016, on net share settlement on the vesting of equity awards, the Company purchased 115,857 common shares for a total amount of \$2 million and used 51,893 common shares held in treasury of \$1 million in relation to the vesting of equity awards.

Issuance of Common Shares in Initial Public Offering

In September 2014, the Company issued 30 million common shares with par value of \$0.0025 per share, at a price of \$16.00 per share, generating \$445 million of net proceeds after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. The par value of the shares has been recorded within common shares and the excess of proceeds over the par value of shares has been recorded within additional paid-in-capital on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014.

Issuance of Common Shares in Exchange for Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company exchanged \$167 million of its senior notes, \$313 million of its senior subordinated notes, \$70 million of its term loans under the old senior secured credit agreement and \$21 million of Tranche 1 term loans under the second lien credit agreement for an aggregate of 29 million of its common shares. The Company recorded the issuance of common shares at fair value of \$585 million and recognized a loss of \$28 million (which includes \$12 million of costs incurred) resulting from extinguishment of debt in its consolidated statement of operations.

Purchase of Non-Controlling Interest in a Subsidiary

In June 2016, the Company acquired an additional 40% of the equity of Travelport Locomote from the non-controlling shareholders for total consideration of \$9 million. The excess of consideration paid by the Company over the carrying value of the non-controlling interest acquired is recorded within additional paid-in-capital on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and the cash payment is presented as a financing activity in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's ownership in Travelport Locomote was approximately 96%.

In November 2015, the Company acquired vested shares from certain employees and directors of eNett, the Company's majority-owned subsidiary, for a total consideration of \$3 million. Further, in June 2014, the Company acquired 16% of the equity of eNett from the non-controlling shareholders for total consideration of \$65 million. In both instances, the excess of consideration paid by the Company over the carrying value of the non-controlling interest acquired is recorded within additional paid-in-capital on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, and the cash payment is presented as a financing activity in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flow. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's ownership in eNett was 71%.

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16. Equity (Continued)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Other comprehensive income (loss) represents certain components of revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are included in comprehensive income (loss), but are excluded from net income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts are recorded directly as an adjustment to total equity (deficit), net of tax. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, consisted of:

(in \$ thousands)	Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Equity Investments	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Gain on Available- for-Sale Securities	Unrecognized Actuarial (Loss) Gain on Defined Benefit Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$ (9,438)	\$ 7,954	\$ (4,022)	\$ —	\$ (76,458)	\$ (81,964)
Activity during period, net of tax(1)	(10,775)	(7,438)	4,022	6,376	(83,833)	(91,648)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	(20,213)	516	—	6,376	(160,291)	(173,612)
Activity during period, net of tax(1)	(10,554)	(516)	—	(6,376)	13,551	(3,895)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	(30,767)	—	—	—	(146,740)	(177,507)
Activity during period, net of tax(1)	(4,581)	—	—	—	(7,984)	(12,565)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ (35,348)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (154,724)	\$ (190,072)

(1)

The tax credit relates to unrecognized actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans and was \$1 million, \$0 and \$2 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For all other components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, the tax impact was \$0 for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

17. Equity-Based Compensation

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has the following equity-based long-term incentive programs under which the Company has been authorized to grant equity awards, including time-based restricted share units (“RSUs”),

performance-based restricted share units (“PSUs”) and/or stock options of the Company to the key employees and directors of the Company:

- Travelport Worldwide Limited 2013 Equity Plan (“2013 Equity Plan”)(1)
- Travelport Worldwide Limited Amended and Restated 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (“Amended 2014 Equity Plan”)(2)
- Travelport Worldwide Limited 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“2014 ESPP”)(3)

(1)

A total of 7.0 million common shares are authorized for equity grants under the Company’s 2013 Equity Plan. As of December 31, 2016, the number of common shares available for grant under this plan was 0.4 million.

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(2)

On June 8, 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved an amendment and restatement of the Company's 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan and authorized an additional 8.9 million common shares that are available for issuances of equity awards in addition to the 6.0 million common shares authorized under the original plan in 2014. As of December 31, 2016, the number of common shares available for grant under this plan was 9.9 million.

(3)

A total of 2.4 million common shares are authorized for issuance under the Company's 2014 ESPP. As of December 31, 2016, the number of common shares available for grant under this plan was 2.2 million.

RSUs

Under the Company's equity compensation plans, the Company grants RSUs, which generally vest one-fourth annually over a period of four years, if the employee continues to remain in employment during the vesting period. RSUs granted to the Company's non-employee directors generally vest over one year. The Company's non-employee directors are considered as employees for the purposes of its equity-based compensation accounting. Generally, RSUs accrue dividend equivalents associated with the underlying common shares as dividends are declared by the Company. Dividends will generally be paid to holders of RSUs in cash upon the vesting of the associated RSUs and will be forfeited should the RSUs not vest. The RSUs do not have an exercise price and the fair value of the RSUs is considered to be the closing market price of the Company's common shares at the date of grant. Certain of the Company's RSUs may be settled by the issuance of common shares held in treasury.

The table below presents the activity of the Company's RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2016:

(in dollars, except number of RSUs)	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as of January 1, 2016	874,728	\$ 14.90
Granted at fair market value	876,917	\$ 13.29
Vested(1)	(229,049)	\$ 15.24
Forfeited	(127,289)	\$ 14.76
Balance as of December 31, 2016	1,395,307	\$ 13.84

(1)

The Company completed net share settlements for 74,371 common shares for the year ended December 31, 2016 in connection with employee taxable income created upon vesting of RSUs. The Company agreed to pay these taxes on behalf of the employees in return for the employees returning an equivalent value of common shares. These common shares were accounted for as treasury shares by the Company.

The weighted average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$13.29, \$13.62 and \$14.73 per RSU, respectively. The fair value of the RSUs vested during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$3 million, \$3 million and \$15 million, respectively. Cash dividends accrued and paid for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

PSUs

Under the Company's equity compensation plans, the Company grants PSUs, which generally (i) either have a cliff-vesting feature whereby the PSUs vest at the end of three years from the date of the grant, or (ii) have a graded-vesting feature whereby a portion of the PSUs vest each year over a period of three to four years from the date of the grant, based on the satisfaction of certain performance conditions and

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continued employment of the employee during the vesting period. The number of PSUs that will ultimately vest is determined based on the Company's performance against pre-defined targets and may range from 0% to 200% of the initial award. Each reporting period, the Company assesses the probability of vesting and, if there is any change in such probability, the Company records the cumulative effect of the adjustment in the current reporting period. All of the PSUs are settled in the Company's common shares. Generally, PSUs accrue dividend equivalents associated with the underlying common shares as the dividends are declared by the Company. Dividends will generally be paid to holders of the PSUs in cash upon the vesting of the associated PSUs and will be forfeited should the PSUs not vest. The PSUs do not have an exercise price and the fair value of the PSUs is considered to be the closing market price of the Company's common shares at the date of grant. Certain of the Company's PSUs may be settled by the issuance of common shares held in treasury.

The table below presents the activity of the Company's PSUs for the year ended December 31, 2016:

(in dollars, except number of PSUs)	Number of PSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as of January 1, 2016	1,297,801	\$ 16.28
Change in estimate(1)	642,822	\$ 17.90
Granted at fair market value	972,900	\$ 13.23
Vested(2)	(93,319)	\$ 16.78
Forfeited	(178,977)	\$ 16.43
Balance as of December 31, 2016(3)	2,641,227	\$ 15.52

(1)

Represents an increase in the number of original PSUs granted based on the final achievement of performance criteria at the end of the defined performance period.

(2)

The Company completed net share settlements for 41,486 common shares for the year ended December 31, 2016 in connection with employee taxable income created upon vesting of common shares. The Company agreed to pay these taxes on behalf of the employees in return for the employees returning an equivalent value of common shares. These common shares were accounted for as treasury shares by the Company.

(3)

Total estimated awards that will ultimately vest based on the forecasted performance against the pre-defined targets is expected to be 2,911,785 PSUs.

The weighted average grant-date fair value of PSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$13.23, \$13.56 and \$19.40 per PSU, respectively. The fair value of the PSUs vested during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$2 million, \$35 million and \$0, respectively. Cash dividends accrued and paid for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Stock Options

Under the Company's equity compensation plans, stock options are generally granted with exercise prices equal to the market price of the share on the date of grant. The options generally vest one-quarter, annually, over a period of four years, if the employee continues to remain in employment during the vesting period. The contractual term of the option is generally ten years from the date of grant, unless the holder's employment is terminated sooner. The Company's equity compensation plans generally provide that, in case of voluntary termination of employment, any vested options are exercisable for a period of 30 days from the date of voluntary termination. Where an employment has been terminated involuntarily, the holder generally has 90 days to exercise any vested options.

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The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$4.03, \$5.06 and \$7.46 per option, respectively. These values were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used for grants in the years ended December 31:

	2016	2015	2014
Expected term from grant date (in years)	6.25	6.25	3 to 6.25
Risk free interest rate	1.27% to 1.97%	1.54% to 1.84%	0.80% to 1.67%
Expected volatility	35% to 40%	42% to 49%	49% to 60%
Dividend yield	2%	2%	0% to 2%

The table below presents the activity of the Company's stock options for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in dollars)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Terms (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in \$ thousands)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,454,638	\$ 14.27		
Granted at fair market value	1,510,896	\$ 13.27		
Forfeited	(164,498)	\$ 15.59		
Expired	(80,522)	\$ 15.99		
Balance as of December 31, 2016	2,720,514	\$ 13.58	7.91	\$ 2,892
Exercisable as of December 31, 2016	734,318	\$ 13.00	5.07	1,546
Expected to vest as of December 31, 2016	1,986,196	\$ 13.80	8.96	1,346

There were no stock options exercised in any of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 or 2014.

2014 ESPP

In September 2014, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the 2014 ESPP, which is intended to provide employees of the Company with an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company through the purchase of common shares. For U.S. participants, the purchase price per common share is equal to 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common shares at the end of the purchase period, which is three months. For U.K. participants, the purchase price per common share is equal to 100% of the fair market value of the Company's common shares at the end of the purchase period, which is three months; however, the Company provides "matching shares" equal to 100% of the common shares purchased by the U.K. participants. Matching shares are forfeited if the U.K. participant terminates employment within three years after the purchase date. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 194,376 and 27,940 common shares, respectively, were issued under the 2014 ESPP. Common shares issued and compensation expense recognized under the 2014 ESPP for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiary Equity-Based Compensation

The Company's majority owned subsidiary, eNett, has an equity-based long-term incentive program pursuant to which certain employees and directors of eNett were granted the right to purchase eNett's equity units for an exercise price ranging from \$1.00 or \$12.58 per share of eNett. The equity units vest upon satisfaction of certain performance and

service conditions. As of December 31, 2016, of the approximately 3.5 million equity units granted, 2.9 million equity units have vested. Additionally, the Board

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17. Equity-Based Compensation (Continued)

of Directors of eNett has approved approximately 2.6 million equity units which are available for future grants. As of December 31, 2016, eNett has approximately 40.7 million shares outstanding of which the Company owns approximately 71%. The fair value of the awards granted, as well as the compensation expense recognized, is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements of the Company for all years presented.

Expense

Total equity-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amount to \$32 million, \$30 million and \$41 million (\$30 million, \$28 million and \$37 million after tax), respectively. The total income tax benefit related to stock-based compensation expense was \$2 million, \$2 million and \$4 million for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The benefits associated with the tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost are required to be reported as financing activities in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. This requirement impacts reported operating cash flows and reported financing cash flows. The cash flow impact resulting from such tax benefits (deficiency) is not material to the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The tax benefit of any resulting excess tax deduction increases the Additional Paid-in Capital ("APIC") pool. Any resulting tax deficiency is deducted from the APIC pool.

The Company expects the future equity-based compensation expense in relation to awards recognized for accounting purposes as being granted as of December 31, 2016 will be approximately \$14 million, \$21 million and \$8 million for RSUs, PSUs and stock options, respectively, based on the fair value on the grant date and which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.74, 1.92 and 2.93 years for RSUs, PSUs and stock options, respectively.

18. Income Per Share

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computation of basic and diluted income per share:

(in \$ thousands, except share data)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Numerator – Basic and Diluted income per share:			
Net income attributable to the Company	\$ 16,820	\$ 16,332	\$ 86,494
Denominator – Basic Income per Share:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	123,871,479	122,340,491	85,771,655
Income per share – Basic	0.14	0.13	1.01
Denominator – Diluted Income per Share:			
Number of common shares used for basic income per share	123,871,479	122,340,491	85,771,655
Weighted average effect of dilutive securities			
RSUs	1,438,393	145,471	1,988,145
Stock Options	86,613	53,460	104,290
Weighted average common shares outstanding	125,396,485	122,539,422	87,864,090
Income per share – Diluted	0.13	0.13	0.98

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period.

Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and the effect of all dilutive common shares equivalents during each period.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Income Per Share (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had 2 million and 1.2 million, respectively, of weighted average common share equivalents primarily associated with the Company's stock options that were excluded from the calculation of diluted income per share as their inclusion would have been antidilutive, as the common shares repurchased from the total assumed proceeds applying the treasury stock method exceeded the shares that would have been issued.

19. Segment Information

The financial measures which the Chief Operating Decision Maker (the "CODM") uses to evaluate the performance of the Company are net revenue and Adjusted EBITDA, which is defined as net income (loss) from continuing operations excluding depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and acquired intangible assets, amortization of customer loyalty payments, interest, income taxes, gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt, share of earnings (losses) in equity method investments, and items that the Company's management and the CODM view as outside the normal course of operation, such as gain on the sale of shares of Orbitz Worldwide Inc., non-cash equity-based compensation, non-cash impairment of long-lived assets, certain corporate and restructuring costs, certain litigation and related costs, and other non-cash items such as unrealized foreign currency gains (losses) on earnings hedges, and unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivative instruments. Such adjustments are also excluded under the Company's debt covenants.

Reportable segments are determined based on the financial information which is available and utilized on a regular basis by the CODM to assess financial performance and to allocate resources. The Company has two operating segments, Travelport and eNett; however, the Company reports them together as one reportable segment as eNett does not meet the thresholds for a separate reportable segment.

The Company maintains operations in the United States, United Kingdom and other international territories. The table below presents the Company's net revenue and long-lived assets by geographic location:

(in \$ thousands)	United States	United Kingdom	All Other Countries	Total
Net Revenue				
Year ended December 31, 2016	740,573	197,551	1,413,232	2,351,356
Year ended December 31, 2015	756,036	187,018	1,277,966	2,221,020
Year ended December 31, 2014	785,651	174,034	1,188,474	2,148,159
Long-Lived Assets (excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets)				
As of December 31, 2016	1,229,632	9,986	1,141,128	2,380,746
As of December 31, 2015	1,231,730	16,849	1,196,497	2,445,076
As of December 31, 2014	1,341,484	18,349	1,111,642	2,471,475

Net revenue by country is determined by the location code for the segment booking for Travel Commerce Platform revenue and the domicile of the legal entity receiving the revenue for Technology Services revenue. Travel Commerce Platform revenue, consisting of Air and Beyond Air, accounts for 95% of total net revenue with revenue from Technology Services accounting for the remaining 5%, for the year ended December 31, 2016. Long-lived assets by country is based on geographic location of the Company's subsidiaries.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Entities Related to Owners

During the year ended December 31, 2015, FMR LLC became a principal shareholder owning more than 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Company receives administrative, recordkeeping and related services from subsidiaries of FMR LLC for its employee retirement plans and equity-based compensation plans. As of December 31, 2016, FMR LLC is no longer a principal shareholder. The total expenses incurred by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 in relation to such services were insignificant.

Prior to the Company's comprehensive refinancing in April 2013, Blackstone was the ultimate controlling shareholder in the Company. Subsequent to the comprehensive refinancing, Blackstone continued to be a principal shareholder of the Company until September 2014 when the Company issued its common shares in an initial public offering. Blackstone has ownership interests in a broad range of companies and has affiliations with other companies. The Company has entered into commercial transactions on an arms-length basis in the ordinary course of business with these companies, including the sale and purchase of goods and services. None of these transactions or arrangements is of great enough value to be considered material.

During 2014, the Company paid approximately \$11 million to an affiliate of Blackstone for advisory and consulting services incurred in relation to debt for equity exchanges and refinancing transactions.

Pursuant to the Transaction and Monitoring Fee Arrangement ("TMFA") agreement entered into in 2008 with Blackstone and an affiliate of Technology Crossover Ventures ("TCV") (who were then principal shareholders of the Company) and its subsequent amendment in March 2013 (where Blackstone and TCV agreed (i) to a one-third reduction in the amount of fees that would otherwise be payable under the TMFA, (ii) that the Company had no obligation to pay the advisory fee until the Company's outstanding indebtedness under the second lien credit agreement was repaid, refined or extended and (iii) to share a portion of the fee with Angelo Gordon and Q Investments (former principal shareholders of the Company)), the Company made payments of approximately \$26 million during 2014 and has no outstanding obligations remaining under the TMFA, which was terminated upon the Company's initial public offering.

Transactions with Orbitz Worldwide

On February 5, 2015, the Company sold all of its remaining investment in Orbitz Worldwide.

During the period from January 1, 2014 to July 22, 2014, during which Orbitz Worldwide was an equity method investee of the Company, the Company had transactions and outstanding balances with Orbitz Worldwide. The Company had various commercial agreements with Orbitz Worldwide, and under those commercial agreements, it earned approximately \$5 million of revenue for the period from January 1, 2014 to July 22, 2014 and recorded approximately \$58 million of expense for the same period.

21. Discontinued Operations

In connection with the sale of the Gullivers Travel Association business to Kuoni in 2011, the Company agreed to indemnify Kuoni up to January 2018 for certain potential tax liabilities relating to pre-sale events. An estimate of the Company's obligations under those indemnities is included within other non-current liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. Subsequent Events

On January 19, 2017, the Company entered into an amendment to its senior secured credit agreement which (i) amended the applicable rates to 2.25% per annum, in the case of base rate loans, and 3.25% per annum, in the case of LIBOR loans and (ii) reset the 1% premium on the repricing of the term loans under the senior secured credit agreement for a period of six months. The interest rate per annum applicable to the term loans is based on, at the election of the Company, (i) LIBOR plus 3.25% or base rate (as defined in the senior secured credit agreement) plus 2.25%. The term loans are subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00% and a base rate floor of 2.00%. The Company expects to pay interest based on LIBOR plus 3.25% for the term loans.

On February 13, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.075 per common share for the fourth quarter of 2016, which is payable on March 16, 2017 to shareholders of record on March 2, 2017.

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TRAVELPORT WORLDWIDE LIMITED

SCHEDULE II—VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

DECEMBER 31, 2016, 2015 AND 2014

(in \$ thousands)	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Expense or Other Accounts	Write-Offs and Other Adjustments	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2016	14,575	2,162	(3,307)	13,430
Year ended December 31, 2015	13,569	2,435	(1,429)	14,575
Year ended December 31, 2014	12,648	3,257	(2,336)	13,569
Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax Assets:				
Year ended December 31, 2016	383,357	12,410	(179,972)	215,795
Year ended December 31, 2015	421,244	54,373	(92,260)	383,357
Year ended December 31, 2014	345,244	166,495	(90,495)	421,244

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Purchase Agreement by and among Cendant Corporation, Travelport Americas, Inc. (f/k/a Travelport Inc.), and Travelport LLC (f/k/a TDS Investor Corporation, f/k/a TDS Investor LLC), dated as of June 30, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 of Travelport Limited (333-141714) filed on March 30, 2007).
2.2	Amendment to the Purchase Agreement among Cendant Corporation, Travelport Americas, Inc., (f/k/a Travelport Inc.) (f/k/a TDS Investor Corporation, f/k/a TDS Investor LLC) and Travelport Limited (f/k/a TDS Investor (Bermuda), Ltd.), dated as of August 23, 2006, to the Purchase Agreement dated as of June 30, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 of Travelport Limited (333-141714) filed on March 30, 2007).
2.3	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Travelport LLC (f/k/a Travelport Inc.) Warpspeed Sub Inc., Worldspan Technologies Inc., Citigroup Venture Capital Equity Partners, L.P., Ontario Teachers Pension Plan Board and Blackstone Management Partners V, L.P., dated as of December 7, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 of Travelport Limited (333-141714) filed on March 30, 2007).
2.4	Separation and Distribution Agreement by and among Cendant Corporation (n/k/a Avis Budget Group, Inc.), Realogy Corporation, Wyndham Worldwide Corporation and Travelport Americas, Inc. (f/k/a Travelport Inc.), dated as of July 27, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Cendant Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006).
2.5	Share Purchase Agreement, dated March 5, 2011, among Gullivers Services Limited, Travelport (Bermuda) Ltd., Travelport Inc., Travelport Limited, Kuoni Holdings PLC, Kuoni Holding Delaware, Inc., KIT Solution AG and Kuoni Reisen Holding AG (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.5 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 31, 2011).
3.1	Amended and Restated Memorandum of Association of Travelport Worldwide Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on September 30, 2014).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bye-laws of Travelport Worldwide Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on September 30, 2014).
4.1	Amended and Restated Shareholders' Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2013, among Travelport Worldwide Limited, Travelport Intermediate Limited, TDS Investor (Cayman) L.P., Travelport Limited and the other shareholders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 10, 2014).
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2013, among the shareholders referred to therein and Travelport Worldwide Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on August 18, 2014).
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2014, among Travelport Limited, Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l., the Guarantors, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, Collateral Agent and L/C Issuer, and each lender (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on September 4, 2014).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.2	Incremental Amendment, dated as of January 16, 2015, among Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l., as borrower, Travelport Limited, UBS AG Stamford Branch, as incremental Revolving Credit Lender and additional L/C Issuer, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, and consented and agreed to by Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, and Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as the existing L/C Issuers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on January 22, 2015).
10.3	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 23, 2016 among Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l., as borrower, Travelport Limited, the Term B Lenders and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on June 27, 2016).
10.4	Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2017 among Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l., as borrower, Travelport Limited, the Term C Lenders and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on January 20, 2017).
10.5	Tax Sharing Agreement among Cendant Corporation (n/k/a Avis Budget Group, Inc.), Realogy Corporation, Wyndham Worldwide Corporation and Travelport Americas, Inc. (f/k/a Travelport Inc.), dated as of July 28, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Cendant Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006).
10.6	Separation Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2007, by and between Travelport Limited and Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on July 27, 2007 (dated July 23, 2007)).
10.7	First Amendment to the Separation Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2008, between Travelport Limited and Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on May 7, 2008).
10.8	Second Amendment to the Separation Agreement, dated as of January 23, 2009, between Travelport Limited and Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 12, 2009).
10.9	Third Amendment to the Separation Agreement, dated as of May 9, 2013, between Travelport Limited and Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on November 7, 2013).
10.10	Tax Sharing Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2007, by and between Travelport Inc. and Orbitz Worldwide, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on July 27, 2007 (dated July 23, 2007)).
10.11	Subscriber Services Agreement, dated as of February, by and among Orbitz Worldwide, LLC, Travelport, LP and Travelport Global Distribution System B.V. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on May 9, 2014).*
10.12	Service Agreement dated as of May 31, 2011 between Gordon Wilson and Travelport International Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Travelport Limited filed on June 3, 2011 (dated May 27, 2011)).
10.13	Letter Agreement of Gordon Wilson, dated as of November 7, 2012, between Gordon Wilson and Travelport International Limited. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 12, 2013).
10.14	Consulting Agreement between Travelport Worldwide Limited and Philip Emery, dated May 5, 2016

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(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on August 4, 2016).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.15	Contract of Employment, dated as of January 4, 2016, between Stephen Shurrock and Travelport International Limited.
10.16	Letter Agreement of Matthew Minetola, dated as of November 4, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 27, 2015).
10.17	Transition and Separation Agreement, dated October 23, 2015, between Travelport Worldwide Limited, Travelport, LP and Kurt Ekert (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 18, 2016).
10.18	Contract of Employment, dated as of January 1, 2016, between Bernard Bot and Travelport International Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 18, 2016).
10.19	Contract of Employment, dated as of November 14, 2014, between Thomas Murphy and Travelport International Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 18, 2016).
10.20	Travelport Officer Deferred Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2016) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 18, 2016).
10.21	Form of 2013 Long-Term Management Incentive Program Management Award Agreement (US) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 12, 2013).
10.22	Form of 2013 Long-Term Management Incentive Program Management Award Agreement (UK) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 12, 2013).
10.23	Form of Travelport Worldwide Limited 2013 Equity Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on August 8, 2013).
10.24	Form of 2013 Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (US Named Executive Officers) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on August 8, 2013).
10.25	Form of 2013 Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (UK Named Executive Officers) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on August 8, 2013).
10.26	Amendment 11 to the Asset Management Offering Agreement, effective as of July 1, 2002, as amended, among Travelport, LP, International Business Machines Corporation and IBM Credit LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on May 6, 2010).*
10.27	Amendment 14 to the Asset Management Offering Agreement, effective as of July 1, 2002, as amended, among Travelport, LP, International Business Machines Corporation and IBM Credit LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.55 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 12, 2013).*
10.28	Amendment 15 to the Asset Management Offering Agreement, effective as of July 1, 2002, as amended, among Travelport, LP, International Business Machines Corporation and IBM Credit LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 10, 2014).
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Amendment 16 to the Asset Management Offering Agreement, effective as of July 1, 2002, as amended, among Travelport, LP, International Business Machines Corporation and IBM Credit LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Limited on March 10, 2014).*

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.30	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Travelport Limited and its Directors (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on December 20, 2011 (dated December 14, 2011)).
10.31	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Travelport Limited and certain of its Officers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Travelport Limited on December 20, 2011 (dated December 14, 2011)).
10.32	Letter Agreement between Travelport Limited and Douglas M. Steenland, effective as of May 1, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on May 9, 2013).
10.33	Letter Agreement between Travelport Worldwide Limited and Douglas M. Steenland, effective as of September 24, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on February 27, 2015).
10.34	Form of Director Stock Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on August 8, 2013).
10.35	First Amendment to the Subscriber Services Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2014, between Travelport, LP, Travelport Global Distribution System B.V. and Orbitz Worldwide, LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Limited on August 7, 2014).*
10.36	Second Amendment to the Subscriber Services Agreement, dated as of July 22, 2014, between Travelport, LP, Travelport Global Distribution System B.V. and Orbitz Worldwide, LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on November 6, 2014).*
10.37	Travelport Worldwide Limited Annual Performance Bonus Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.38	Travelport Worldwide Limited 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.39	Form of Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (United States) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.40	Form of Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (United Kingdom/RoW) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.65 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.41	Amendment to Travelport Worldwide Limited 2013 Equity Plan, dated September 5, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.66 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.42	Transition and Separation Agreement, dated August 7, 2014, between Travelport Limited and Eric J. Bock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.67 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506) filed on September 10, 2014).
10.43	Travelport Worldwide Limited Amended and Restated 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on August 4, 2016).
10.44	Form of Indemnification Agreement of Travelport Worldwide Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.69 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Travelport Worldwide Limited (333-196506)

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filed on September 10, 2014).

10.45

Form of Director Award Agreement (Restricted Stock Units) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on November 6, 2014).

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.46	Form of 2016 Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (US Named Executive Officers) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on May 5, 2016).
10.47	Form of 2016 Travelport Worldwide Limited Management Equity Award Agreement (UK Named Executive Officers) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on May 5, 2016).
10.48	Form of Director Award Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Travelport Worldwide Limited on August 4, 2016).
21	List of Subsidiaries.
23	Consent of Deloitte LLP.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13(a)-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13(a)-14(a) and 15(d)-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certification 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.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

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Portions of this document have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2.