Registered no: 2703310
England and Wales

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

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Directors and other information

Board of Directors

K Van den Eynde
R Willcock (appointed 6 March 2015)

Co-Secretaries

T Dhillon
I Solanke

Registered Office

Betjeman Place
217 Bath Road
Slough
SL1 4AA

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
Apex Plaza
Forbury Road
Reading
RG1 1YE

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their strategic report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are the provision of support services to other group companies.

The directors do not anticipate any significant changes in the company's activities in the foreseeable future.

Business review and future outlook

On 1st January 2015, the company transferred all its 130 employees to its immediate parent company, Orange Business Holdings UK Limited, under a "Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006" arrangement. This transfer was an internal re-organisation in pursuance of the management's long term goal of simplifying the Orange Business Services group structure for the United Kingdom by eventually reducing the number of operating companies to two.

On 21st July 2016, the business, assets and liabilities of Orange Business Integration UK Limited were sold to Orange Business Holdings UK Limited for £1.

The management reviews the below key performance indicators specific to Orange Business Integration UK Limited on a standalone basis. Other key performance indicators are set and reviewed at the Enterprise division level as the company's results are consolidated in the Enterprise segment of Orange SA. The performance of the Enterprise division remained satisfactory during the year, and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Orange SA, which can be accessed from the Investors' page on the Orange corporate website following the below link:

http://www.orange.com/en/Investors/Financial-presentations

	2015 (£000)	2014 (£000)
Turnover	**2,283**	24,703
Operating loss	**(11)**	(1,011)
Loss for the financial year	**(650)**	(834)
Shareholders' deficit	**(11,338)**	(10,688)
Current assets as % of current liabilities	**45.8%**	80.0%
Average number of employees	**0**	158

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Strategic report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the business

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. The activities of the company are consolidated into the Enterprise Division of Orange SA. The company applies the same internal control mechanism as adopted by Orange SA. The risks and uncertainties facing the business are also similar to those which face the Enterprise Division of Orange SA and these risks are discussed in the Orange SA group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report but is publically available. The company is financed by other group companies and has no third party debt.

Financial risk management objectives and policy

The risks are similar to those of the Enterprise Division of Orange SA. These risks are discussed in the group's Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

On behalf of the Board

K Van den Eynde
Director

29 September 2016

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Results and dividends

The net loss of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015 is £650,000 (2014: £834,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: £nil).

Going concern basis

After making enquiries, and having assessed the funding available from the ultimate parent company, and considering the subsequent of assets and liabilities to its parent company, Orange Business Holdings UK Limited, the directors have a reasonable expectation, at the time of approving the financial statements, that the company has access to adequate resources and ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, and accordingly have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year and subsequently, were as follows:

K Van den Eynde
M Kenealy (resigned 12 March 2015)
R Willcock (appointed 6 March 2015)

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Directors' report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Employee consultation

The company recognises and respects the statutory requirements to consult with employees and aims to:

- begin consultation as early as possible;
- allow for longer than the statutory period of consultation, wherever practicable; and
- utilise the knowledge of employee representatives to make better decisions.

The company holds regular meetings with employees which are attended by Human Resources (HR) and employee representatives. The aim is of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests, and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business unit and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues through the in-house intranet and the issue of a daily news summary via email.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited encourages the involvement in the company's performance through the payment of a company bonus which is made upon the achievement of certain individual and company objectives.

Employee representatives are nominated and elected annually through public ballot. The company's aim is to have at least one employee representative per 100 staff.

An Employee Representative Agreement has been implemented between the Employee Representative Group and Regional HR in the UK for consultation from 5 April 2004. The agreement will be reviewed annually and documents procedures for employee consultation on the following key areas:

- redundancy programmes;
- harmonisation of terms and conditions;
- health and safety;
- organisational changes; and
- information and consultation on decisions likely to lead to substantial changes in work organisation or contractual relations.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Directors' report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2015

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP were appointed on 25 January 2010 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor.

On behalf of the Board

K Van den Eynde
Director

29 September 2016

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Orange Business Integration UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Orange Business Integration UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Reports and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Orange Business Integration UK Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP

David Brown (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Reading 30-09-2016

Orange Business Integration UK Limited
Registered Number: 2703310

Statement of total comprehensive income

	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
Turnover	3	**2,283**	24,703
Administrative expenses		**(2,294)**	(25,714)
Operating loss	6	**(11)**	(1,011)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	**(274)**	(210)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		**(285)**	(1,221)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	**(365)**	387
Loss for the financial year		**(650)**	(834)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(650)**	(834)

All the above amounts are in respect of continuing activities.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Registered Number: 2703310

Statement of financial position

	Notes	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	**924**	1,436
Current assets			
Debtors	10	**1,505**	2,873
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11	**8,750**	11,971
Cash at bank		**55**	55
		10,310	14,899
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**(359)**	(4,116)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13	**(22,157)**	(14,512)
Net current liabilities		**(12,206)**	(3,729)
Total assets less current liabilities		**(11,282)**	(2,293)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	**(56)**	(428)
Provisions for liabilities	15	**-**	(7,967)
Net liabilities		**(11,338)**	(10,688)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	16	**45,733**	45,733
Profit and loss account		**(57,071)**	(56,421)
Total shareholders' deficit		**(11,338)**	(10,688)

Approved by the Board:

K Van den Eynde
Director

29 September 2016

Orange Business Integration UK Limited
Registered Number: 2703310

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Called up share capital £000	Retained losses £000	Total Equity £000
As at 1 January 2014		45,733	(55,587)	(9,854)
Loss for the year 2014		-	(834)	(834)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(834)	(834)
As at 31 December 2014		**45,733**	**(56,421)**	**(10,688)**
Loss for the year 2015		-	(650)	(650)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(650)	(650)
As at 31 December 2015		**45,733**	**(57,071)**	(11,338)

Retained losses represents accumulated total comprehensive loss for the year and prior periods.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Orange Business Integration UK Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 September 2016 and the statement of financial position was signed on the board's behalf by Kristiaan Van den Eynde. Orange Business Integration UK Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds except when otherwise indicated.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company transitioned from UK GAAP to FRS 101 for all periods presented.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

(a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
(b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
(c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
(i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
(ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
(d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 39(c), 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
(e) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
(f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
(g) paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures relating to key management compensation.
(h) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

The accounting policies in 2.4 below set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

2.2 Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Tangible fixed assets (note 9)
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

The carrying values of tangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Provisions for liabilities (note 15)
These are recognised at the financial reporting date and include amounts for restructuring provisions. Although these amounts are reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted to reflect the management's best current estimates, the judgement nature of these items means that future amounts settled may be different from those provided.

Taxation (note 8)
Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

2.3 Key accounting policies

Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The key impact on the financial statements of the company on adoption of FRS 101 is set out below.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The impact of the adoption of the amendment to IAS 1 was to disclose other comprehensive income for the year and statement of changes in equity.

2.3 Key accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

After making enquiries, and having assessed the funding available from the ultimate parent company, and considering the subsequent of assets and liabilities to its parent company, Orange Business Holdings UK Limited, the directors have a reasonable expectation, at the time of approving the financial statements, that the company has access to adequate resources and ability to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, and accordingly have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and trade discounts, represents the fair value of the consideration received for services supplied. Turnover is recognised when services are rendered and billed when all significant obligations have been satisfied.

Assets in the course of construction

Costs that are directly attributable to the development of new assets and which are incurred during the year prior to the date that the asset is placed into operational use, are capitalised. No depreciation is charged on assets in the course of construction until the asset is brought into operational use.

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Fixed assets, excluding assets in the course of construction, are depreciated at rates calculated to write off their cost, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

	Method	**Rate**
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Period of lease
Computer equipment and software	Straight line	$33^1/_3$% per annum
Office equipment and furniture	Straight line	20 - $33^1/_3$% per annum
Other tangible assets	Straight line	10% per annum

2.3 Key accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred corporation tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred corporation tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred corporation tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

The carrying amount of deferred corporation tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position. Deferred corporation tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred corporation taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Corporation tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, corporation tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise corporation tax is recognised in the income statement.

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to unwinding the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. All exchange differences are taken to the statement of total comprehensive income .

2.3 Key accounting policies (continued)

Debtors

Debtors are amounts due from customers and group undertakings for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently valued at amortised cost less provision for impairment.

Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in ordinary course of business from suppliers, group undertakings and government authorities. Creditors are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Leases

Company as a lessee

Any assets held under finance leases, which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease, with a corresponding liability being recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.
Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Any income derived from sub-lease of rented buildings is included in administrative expenses and recognised over the lease term including the incentives given.

2.3 Key accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Pension obligations

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

3 Turnover

The turnover and loss on ordinary activities before taxation are wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company which arises solely in Europe.

4 Directors' emoluments

The remuneration paid to directors was:	**2015**	2014
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments	**480**	427
Pension contributions	**24**	22
	504	449

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no director (2014: nil) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £267,000 (2014: £291,000) from another group company and that company made £11,000 (2014: £13,000) pension contributions on his behalf.

The emoluments of all (2014: one) of the directors of this company were paid and borne by another group company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

5 Employee information

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Wages and salaries	**38**	15,522
Social security costs	**9**	1,696
Pension costs - Defined contribution scheme (see note 17)	**-**	967
	47	18,185

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Distribution	**-**	52
General and administration	**-**	42
Sales and marketing	**-**	64
	-	158

6 Operating loss

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by the company	**314**	439
Auditor's remuneration – audit of the financial statements	**26**	28
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	**3,203**	3,203
- other	**22**	116
Operating lease income – land and buildings	**(812)**	(871)
Difference on foreign exchange	**4**	(1)

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	**116**	105
Finance charge from unwinding of lease exit provision (see note 15)	**158**	105
	274	210

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

8 Taxation

a) Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	**(145)**	(302)
Amounts under/(over) provided in previous years	**510**	(85)
Total tax charge/(credit) in the income statement	**365**	(387)

b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge/(credit) in the income statement for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	**(285)**	(1,221)
Loss on ordinary activities at the United Kingdom tax rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	**(58)**	(262)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**25**	29
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	**(61)**	(68)
Other timing differences	**(51)**	(1)
Tax under/(over) provided in previous years	**510**	(85)
Total current tax charge/(credit)	**365**	(387)

The prior year tax charge/(income) relates to the revision of previously estimated tax and the benefit of payment for tax losses surrendered to other group companies.

b) Deferred tax

	2015	2014
	£000	£000
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	**327**	407
Tax losses carried forward	**298**	298
Other short term timing differences	**0**	50
Total deferred tax asset not recognised	**625**	755

The deferred tax asset will not be recognised until a period of sustained profitability is achieved.

Deferred tax assets have been measured at the rate of 20% (2014: 20%).

The main rate of corporation tax reduced to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015 as enacted in the Finance Act 2013. Since the rates have been enacted at the date of the statement of financial position they are reflected in the closing deferred tax balances.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Improvements £000	Computer equipment and software £000	Office equipment and furniture £000	Other tangible assets £000	Assets in the course of construction £000	Total £000
Cost						
At 1 January 2015	8,695	50,903	2,212	836	50	62,696
Group transfers	(563)	-	-	-	-	(563)
At 31 December 2015	8,132	50,903	2,212	836	50	62,133
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2015	7,435	50,890	2,212	723	-	61,260
Charge for year	250	12	-	52	-	314
Group transfers	(365)	-	-	-	-	(365)
At 31 December 2015	7,320	50,902	2,212	775	-	61,209
Net book value						
At 31 December 2015	**812**	**1**	**-**	**61**	**50**	**924**
At 31 December 2014	1,260	13	-	113	50	1,436

The Group transfers relate to assets together with accumulated depreciation moved to Orange Business Holdings UK Limited.

10 Debtors

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	12
Other debtors	**242**	23
VAT recoverable	**37**	304
Amounts receivable in respect of group tax relief	**1,222**	1,587
Prepayments and accrued income	**4**	947
	1,505	2,873

The management believes that the carrying values are a fair approximation of fair values.

11 Amounts owed by group undertakings

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**8,750**	11,971
	8,750	11,971

The amounts owed by group undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. The management believes that the carrying values are a fair approximation of fair values.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Trade creditors	**179**	1,286
Other taxation and social security	**-**	376
Other creditors	**14**	14
Accruals and deferred income	**166**	2,440
	359	4,116

The management believes that the carrying values are a fair approximation of fair values.

13 Amounts owed to group undertakings

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**22,157**	14,512
	22,157	14,512

Included in the above is an amount of £14,627,000 (2014: £14,506,000) owed to Orange SA, which carries interest at LIBOR +0.40% (2014: LIBOR +0.40%). All other amounts are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. The management believes that the carrying values are a fair approximation of fair values.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Accruals and deferred income	**56**	428
	56	428

The management believes that the carrying values are a fair approximation of fair values.

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

15 Provisions for liabilities

	2015 Property £000	2015 Dilapidations £000	2015 Other £000	2015 Total £000
At 1 January	5,918	1,522	527	7,967
Charged/(released) to statement of total comprehensive income	(1,424)	-	(527)	(1,951)
Unwinding of discount	133	25	-	158
Transfer provisions	(4,627)	(1,547)	-	(6,174)
At 31 December	-	-	-	-

The property provision consisted of a lease exit provision relating to 215 and 217 Bath Road, Slough. The lease on this property expires in March 2019. Provision was made for the rent, rates and utilities costs to the end of the lease. This had been provided using a discount rate of 1.69%.

The dilapidations provision represented a leasehold premises exit obligation to return buildings to their original condition. They were expected to be utilised on exit of individual leases. The obligation is created on entry to the leasehold premises with a regular review of the exit obligation undertaken.

The property and dilapidations provisions were transferred to Orange Business Holdings UK Limited during 2015 when the leases were re-assigned.

The other provision consists of employee related restructuring amounts.

16 Share capital

	2015 Number	2014 Number	2015 £000	2014 £000
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	45,733,100	45,733,100	45,733	45,733
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	45,733,100	45,733,100	45,733	45,733

17 Defined contribution scheme

During the prior year, the company contributed to the Equant Defined Contribution Payment Plan. The pension cost for the year ended 31 December 2015 was £nil (2014: £967,000). At 31 December 2015 there was £nil of outstanding contributions (2014: £71,000).

Orange Business Integration UK Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

18 Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2015	2014	**2014**	2014
	£000	£000	**£000**	£000
Within one year	-	-	-	2
In two to five years	-	3,203	-	61
Over five years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3,203	-	63

19 Subsequent events

On 21st July 2016, the business, assets and liabilities of Orange Business Integration UK Limited were sold to Orange Business Holdings UK Limited for £1.

20 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Orange Business Holdings UK Limited.

The parent of the smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated, for the year ended 31 December 2015, was Orange Business Services Participations SA, a company incorporated in France. The financial statements of this company can be obtained from Orange Business Services Participations SA, 78 rue Olivier de Serres, Paris 75015, France.

The largest group which includes the results of Orange Business Integration UK Limited and for which group consolidated financial statements have been prepared is Orange SA, a company incorporated in France. In the directors' opinion this is also the ultimate parent and controlling party. The financial statements of this company can be obtained from Orange SA, 78 rue Olivier de Serres, Paris 75015, France.

21 First time adoption of FRS 101

On adoption of FRS 101 there were no adjustments for restatement of the prior year figures required for the company. All applicable exemptions taken under the transition rules and first time adoption of FRS 101 have been documented within note 2.1.