

First Data Mobile Holdings, Inc.
Form 424B3
August 10, 2009

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-160629

PROSPECTUS

FIRST DATA CORPORATION

Offer to Exchange (the "Exchange Offers")

\$1,550,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 9⁷/₈% Senior Cash-Pay Notes due 2015 (the "exchange senior cash-pay notes"), \$3,180,162,544 of its 10¹¹/₂₀% Senior PIK Notes due 2015 (the "exchange senior PIK notes" and, together with the exchange senior cash-pay notes, the "exchange senior notes") and \$2,500,000,000 of its 11¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (the "exchange senior subordinated notes" and, together with the exchange senior notes, the "exchange notes") which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") for any and all of its outstanding unregistered 9⁷/₈% Senior Cash-Pay Notes due 2015 (the "outstanding senior cash-pay notes"), its outstanding unregistered 10¹¹/₂₀% Senior PIK Notes due 2015 (the "outstanding senior PIK notes" and, together with the outstanding senior cash-pay notes, the "outstanding senior notes") and its outstanding unregistered 11¹/₄% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (the "outstanding senior subordinated notes" and, together with the outstanding senior notes, the "outstanding notes"), respectively.

We are conducting the exchange offers in order to provide you with an opportunity to exchange your unregistered outstanding notes for freely tradable notes that have been registered under the Securities Act.

The Exchange Offer

We will exchange all outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn for an equal principal amount of exchange notes that are freely tradable.

You may withdraw tenders of outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer.

The exchange offer expires at 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on September 4, 2009, unless extended. We do not currently intend to extend the expiration date.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offers will not constitute taxable events to holders for United States federal income tax purposes.

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The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offer are substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will be freely tradable.

Results of the Exchange Offers

The exchange notes may be sold in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions or through a combination of such methods. We do not plan to list the exchange notes on a national market.

All untendered outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the outstanding notes and in the applicable indenture. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offers, we do not currently anticipate that we will register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider before participating in the exchange offers.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the exchange notes to be distributed in the exchange offers or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is August 10, 2009.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The prospectus may be used only for the purposes for which it has been published, and no person has been authorized to give any information not contained herein. If you receive any other information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted.

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BASIS OF PRESENTATION

On April 1, 2007, Omaha Acquisition Corp. ("Acquisition Corp."), a Delaware corporation formed by investment funds associated with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR"), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with First Data Corporation ("First Data") and New Omaha Holdings L.P. ("Parent") pursuant to which, effective September 24, 2007, Acquisition Corp. merged with and into First Data, with First Data continuing as the surviving corporation and a subsidiary of First Data Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings") (formerly known as New Omaha Holdings Corporation), a Delaware corporation, a newly formed subsidiary of Parent and our parent company (the "Merger"). As a result of the Merger, investment funds associated with or designated by KKR and certain other co-investors indirectly own First Data.

The financial information presented in this prospectus is presented for two periods: Predecessor and Successor, which primarily relate to the periods preceding the Merger and the periods succeeding the Merger, respectively. The Predecessor period includes results of First Data through September 24, 2007. The Successor period includes the results of operations of Acquisition Corp. for the period prior to the Merger from March 29, 2007 (its formation) through September 24, 2007 (comprised entirely of the change in fair value of certain forward starting, deal contingent interest rate swaps) and includes Post-Merger results of First Data for the periods beginning September 25, 2007, including all impacts of purchase accounting.

A substantial portion of our business is conducted through "alliances" with banks and other institutions. Where we discuss the operations of our Retail and Alliance Services and International segments, such discussions include our alliances since they generally do not have their own operations (other than certain majority owned and equity method alliances) and are part of our core operations. Our alliance structures take on different forms, including consolidated subsidiaries, equity method investments and revenue sharing arrangements. Under the alliance program, we and a bank or other institution form a joint venture, either contractually or through a separate legal entity. Merchant contracts may be contributed to the venture by us and/or the bank or institution. The banks or other institutions generally provide card association sponsorship, clearing and settlement services. These institutions typically act as a merchant referral source when the institution has an existing banking or other relationship. We provide transaction processing and related functions. Both owners may provide management, sales, marketing and other administrative services. The alliance structure allows us to be the processor for multiple financial institutions, any one of which may be selected by the merchant as their bank partner.

Unless the context requires otherwise, in this prospectus, "First Data," "FDC," the "company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to First Data Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, both before and after the consummation of the Merger described herein. References to the "notes" refer to the outstanding notes and the exchange notes, but do not refer to First Data's \$2.2 billion aggregate principal amount of registered 9⁷/₈% senior cash-pay notes due 2015 (the "existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes"). References to the "senior cash-pay notes" refer to the outstanding senior cash-pay notes and the exchange senior cash-pay notes, but do not refer to the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes. References to the "senior notes" refer to the outstanding senior notes and the exchange senior notes. References to the "senior subordinated notes" refer to the outstanding senior subordinated notes and the exchange senior subordinated notes. References to the "senior PIK notes" refer to the outstanding senior PIK notes and the exchange senior PIK notes.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights key aspects of the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and may not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the exchange notes. You should read this summary together with the entire prospectus, including the information presented under the heading "Risk Factors" and the information in the historical financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. For a more complete description of our business, see the "Business" section in this prospectus.

Our Company

We are a leading provider of electronic commerce and payment solutions for merchants, financial institutions and card issuers globally. We have operations in 36 countries, serving more than 5.3 million merchant locations and more than 2,000 card issuers and their customers. With a wide geographic presence and a broad product offering, we are well-positioned to capitalize on the continued shift from cash and checks to electronic payment transactions.

We have built long-standing relationships with merchants, financial institutions and card issuers globally through superior industry knowledge and high-quality, reliable service. As a result, our revenue is highly diversified across customers, products, geography and distribution channels, with no single customer accounting for more than 3.0% of our 2008 consolidated revenue (excluding reimbursables). We also enter into alliances with banks and other institutions, increasing our broad geographic coverage and presence in various industries. The contracted and stable nature of our revenue base makes our business highly predictable. Our revenue is recurring in nature, as we typically initially enter into multi-year contracts with our merchant, financial institution and card issuer customers.

Recent Developments

Economic Conditions

General economic conditions in the United States and other areas of the world weakened in the second half of 2008 with a dramatic acceleration in the fourth quarter which continued into 2009. Many of our businesses rely in part on the number and size of consumer transactions which have been challenged by a weakened United States and world economy and difficult credit markets. Broad slowdowns in consumer spending had a material impact on first quarter 2009 revenues and profits. We experienced increased credit losses during the first quarter of 2009 compared to both the first quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2008 resulting from a higher level of merchant failures and bankruptcy filings generally attributable to challenges in the current economic environment. We believe this trend could potentially continue if current economic conditions persist or worsen during the remainder of 2009. In addition, our revenues and operating profit during the first quarter of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 were adversely impacted by consumer spending shifting to large discount merchants. The shift to large discount merchants had less of an effect in the first quarter 2009 compared to the fourth quarter 2008 due to a higher percentage of sales that occurred at large discount merchants during the holiday season. Also as a result of the current economic conditions in the United States, credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and closing accounts and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. This reduction in the number of accounts and account activity adversely impacted our Financial Services segment results in the three months ended March 31, 2009. A continuation of the economic slowdown could adversely impact our future revenues and profits.

Banc of America Merchant Services

On June 29, 2009, Bank of America N.A. and we announced the formation of a new company, Banc of America Merchant Services, LLC. Banc of America Merchant Services will provide clients with

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a comprehensive suite of payment products including credit, debit, and prepaid cards as well as merchant loyalty, prepaid, check and e-commerce solutions.

We own a 48.45% direct voting interest in Banc of America Merchant Services and Bank of America owns a 46.55% direct voting interest. The remaining stake in Banc of America Merchant Services is a 5% non-voting interest held by Rockmount Investments, LLC, an investment vehicle controlled by a third-party investor. We own a 40% non-controlling interest in Rockmount Investments, LLC.

Bank of America's and our contributions to the newly formed company were principally comprised of merchant acquiring contract rights and relationships and sales forces. Rockmount Investment's contribution was in the form of cash.

Banc of America Merchant Services will be consolidated by us and will be reported in the Retail and Alliance Services segment.

Our principal executive offices are located at 5565 Glenridge Connector, N.E., Suite 2000, Atlanta, Georgia 30342. The telephone number of our principal executive offices is (404) 890-2000. Our Internet address is <http://www.firstdata.com>. Information on our web site does not constitute part of this prospectus.

The Exchange Offer

On September 24, 2008, First Data issued in a private placement \$1,550,000,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior cash-pay notes, \$3,014,939,663 aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior PIK notes (\$3,180,162,544 aggregate principal amount as of the date of this prospectus due to PIK interest subsequently paid) and \$2,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding senior subordinated notes.

General

In connection with the private placement of the outstanding notes, First Data and the guarantors of the outstanding notes entered into registration rights agreements pursuant to which we agreed, under certain circumstances, to use our reasonable best efforts to file a registration statement relating to offers to exchange the outstanding notes for exchange notes and have it declared effective by the SEC within 360 days after the date of original issuance of the outstanding notes. You are entitled to exchange in the applicable exchange offer your outstanding notes for exchange notes which are identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes except:

- the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act;
- the exchange notes are not entitled to any registration rights which are applicable to the outstanding notes under the registration rights agreements; and
- the additional interest provisions of the registration rights agreements are not applicable.

The Exchange Offers

First Data is offering to exchange:
\$1,550,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its exchange senior cash-pay notes which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its outstanding senior cash-pay notes;
\$3,180,162,544 aggregate principal amount of its exchange senior PIK notes which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its outstanding senior PIK notes; and
\$2,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its exchange senior subordinated notes which have been registered under the Securities Act for any and all of its outstanding senior subordinated notes;

You may only exchange outstanding notes in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000.

Resale

Based on an interpretation by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offers in exchange for the outstanding notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you (unless you are our "affiliate" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act)

without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that:
you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business; and
you have not engaged in, do not intend to engage in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes.

If you are a broker-dealer and receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that you acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, you must acknowledge that you will deliver this prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See "Plan of Distribution."

Any holder of outstanding notes who:
is our affiliate;
does not acquire exchange notes in the ordinary course of its business; or
tenders its outstanding notes in the exchange offers with the intention to participate, or for the purpose of participating, in a distribution of exchange notes
cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC enunciated in *Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated* (available June 5, 1991) and *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation* (available May 13, 1988), as interpreted in *Shearman & Sterling* (available July 2, 1993), or similar no-action letters and, in the absence of an exemption therefrom, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes.

Expiration Date

The exchange offers will expire at 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on September 4, 2009, unless extended by First Data. First Data currently does not intend to extend the expiration date.

Withdrawal

You may withdraw the tender of your outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration of the applicable exchange offer. First Data will return to you any of your outstanding notes that are not accepted for any reason for exchange, without expense to you, promptly after the expiration or termination of the applicable exchange offer.

Conditions to the Exchange Offers

Each exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, which First Data may waive. See "The Exchange Offers Conditions to the Exchange Offers."

Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes

If you wish to participate in the exchange offers, you must complete, sign and date the applicable accompanying letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of such letter of transmittal, according to the instructions contained in this prospectus and

the letter of transmittal. You must then mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of such letter of transmittal, together with your outstanding notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent at the address set forth on the cover page of the letter of transmittal. If you hold outstanding notes through The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and wish to participate in the exchange offers, you must comply with the Automated Tender Offer Program procedures of DTC by which you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal. By signing, or agreeing to be bound by, the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

- you are not our "affiliate" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act;
- you do not have an arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;
- you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of your business; and
- if you are a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities, you will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner of outstanding notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, and you wish to tender those outstanding notes in the applicable exchange offer, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct the registered holder to tender those outstanding notes on your behalf. If you wish to tender on your own behalf, you must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering your outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in your name or obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder. The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be able to be completed prior to the expiration date.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your outstanding notes and your outstanding notes are not immediately available, or you cannot deliver your outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documents, or you cannot comply with the procedures under DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program for transfer of book-entry interests prior to the expiration date, you must tender your outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth in this prospectus

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	<p>under "The Exchange Offers Guaranteed Delivery Procedures."</p>
Effect on Holders of Outstanding Notes	<p>As a result of the making of, and upon acceptance for exchange of all validly tendered outstanding notes pursuant to the terms of the exchange offers, First Data and the guarantors of the outstanding notes will have fulfilled a covenant under the applicable registration rights agreement. Accordingly, there will be no increase in the applicable interest rate on the outstanding notes under the circumstances described in the registration rights agreements. If you do not tender your outstanding notes in the applicable exchange offer, you will continue to be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the outstanding notes as set forth in the applicable indenture, except First Data and the guarantors of the outstanding notes will not have any further obligation to you to provide for the exchange and registration of untendered outstanding notes under the applicable registration rights agreement. To the extent that outstanding notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offers, the trading market for outstanding notes that are not so tendered and accepted could be adversely affected.</p>
Consequences of Failure to Exchange	<p>All untendered outstanding notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the outstanding notes and in the applicable indenture. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offers, First Data and the guarantors of the notes do not currently anticipate that they will register the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.</p>
Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences	<p>The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offers will not constitute taxable events to holders for United States federal income tax purposes. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."</p>
Use of Proceeds	<p>We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in the exchange offers. See "Use of Proceeds."</p>
Exchange Agent	<p>Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the exchange agent for the exchange offers. The addresses and telephone numbers of the exchange agent are set forth in the section captioned "The Exchange Offers Exchange Agent."</p>

The Exchange Notes

The summary below describes the principal terms of the exchange notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The "Description of Notes" section of this prospectus contains more detailed descriptions of the terms and conditions of the outstanding notes and exchange notes. The exchange notes will have terms identical in all material respects to the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest for failure to observe certain obligations in the applicable registration rights agreement.

Issuer	First Data Corporation
Securities Offered	<p>\$1,550,000,000 aggregate principal amount of exchange senior cash-pay notes</p> <p>\$3,180,162,544 aggregate principal amount of exchange senior PIK notes</p> <p>\$2,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of exchange senior subordinated notes</p>
Maturity Date	<p>The exchange senior notes will mature on September 24, 2015.</p> <p>The exchange senior subordinated notes will mature on March 31, 2016.</p>
Interest Rate	<p>Interest on the exchange senior cash-pay notes will be payable in cash and will accrue at a rate of 9⁷/₈% per annum.</p> <p>Interest on the exchange senior PIK notes will accrue at the rate of 10¹¹/₂₀% per annum that will be paid entirely by increasing the principal amount of the exchange senior PIK notes or by issuing exchange senior PIK notes ("PIK interest") for any interest payment period up to and including September 30, 2011. Beginning on October 1, 2011, interest subsequently due on the exchange senior PIK notes will be payable in cash.</p> <p>Interest on the exchange senior subordinated notes will be payable in cash and will accrue at a rate of 11¹/₄% per annum.</p>
Interest Payment Dates	We will pay interest on the exchange notes on March 31 and September 30. Interest began to accrue from the issue date of the notes.
Ranking	<p>The exchange senior notes will be unsecured senior obligations and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness (including the senior subordinated notes); rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness (including the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the senior notes); be effectively junior, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, to our and our guarantors'

obligations under the senior secured credit facilities (including any future obligations thereto) and other secured obligations; and
be effectively junior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries (other than indebtedness and liabilities owed to us or one of our guarantor subsidiaries).

As of March 31, 2009, the exchange senior notes and related guarantees would have been ranked effectively junior to (1) approximately \$12,784.5 million of secured indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, (2) \$211.1 million of other secured debt, which represents capital leases, and (3) an additional \$1,634.4 million of available capacity under our senior secured revolving credit facility (without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009).

As of March 31, 2009, the exchange senior notes and related guarantees would have been structurally subordinated to (1) \$7,500.0 million notional of floating rate to fixed rate swaps that hedge interest rate risk exposure on the senior secured term loan facility and €91.1 million and \$115.0 million Australian dollars, respectively, notional of cross currency swaps that serve as net investment hedges (which represented a net negative mark to market (liability) of \$510.8 million as of March 31, 2009) and (2) \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts, if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

The exchange senior subordinated notes will be unsecured senior subordinated obligations and will:

rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness expressly subordinated to the exchange senior subordinated notes offered hereby;
rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness;

rank junior in right of payment to our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness (including obligations under our senior secured credit facilities, the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the senior notes); and
be structurally subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries (other than indebtedness and liabilities owed to us or one of our guarantor subsidiaries).

As of March 31, 2009, the exchange senior subordinated notes and related guarantees would have been effectively subordinated to (1) approximately \$19,714.7 million of senior indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the senior notes, (2) \$211.1 million of other secured debt, which represents capital leases, and (3) an additional \$1,634.4 million of available capacity under our senior secured revolving credit facility (without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009).

As of March 31, 2009, the exchange senior subordinated notes and related guarantees would have been subordinated to (1) \$7,500.0 million notional of floating rate to fixed rate swaps that hedge interest rate risk exposure on the senior secured term loan facility and €91.1 million and \$115.0 million Australian dollars, respectively, notional of cross currency swaps that serve as net investment hedges (which represented a negative mark to market (liability) of \$510.8 million as of March 31, 2009) and (2) \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts, if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

Guarantees

The exchange senior notes will be jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by each of our direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantees the senior secured credit facilities. Each of the guarantees of the senior notes will be a general senior obligation of each guarantor and will:

rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of the guarantor subsidiary, including their guarantees under our senior subordinated notes;

rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of the guarantor subsidiary, including their guarantees under our senior notes and their guarantees of the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes; be effectively subordinated, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, to our and the guarantors' obligations under the senior secured credit facilities (including any future obligations thereto); and be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of a guarantor that is not also a guarantor of the notes.

Any guarantee of the exchange senior notes will be released in the event such guarantee is released under the senior secured credit facilities.

The exchange senior subordinated notes will be jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior subordinated basis by each of our direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantees the senior secured credit facilities. Each of the guarantees of the senior subordinated notes will be a general senior subordinated obligation of each guarantor and will:

rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the guarantor expressly subordinated to the senior subordinated notes;

rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future senior subordinated indebtedness of the guarantor;

rank junior in right of payment to our and the guarantors' obligations under our senior secured credit facilities, the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the senior notes; and

be structurally subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiary of a guarantor that is not also a guarantor of the notes.

Our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for approximately \$353.3 million, or 17.0%, of our consolidated revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2009, and approximately \$5,894.1 million, or 20.5%, of our total assets excluding settlement assets as of March 31, 2009.

Optional Redemption

We may redeem any series of exchange notes, in whole or in part, at any time prior to September 30, 2011, at a price equal

to 100% of the principal amount of the exchange notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date and a "make-whole premium," as described under "Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption."

We may redeem any series of exchange notes, in whole or in part, on or after September 30, 2011, at the redemption prices set forth under "Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption."

Additionally, from time to time on or before September 30, 2010, we may choose to redeem up to 35% of the principal amount of each series of the exchange senior notes and the exchange senior subordinated notes with the proceeds from one or more public equity offerings at the redemption prices set forth under "Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption."

At the end of any "accrual period" (as defined in Section 1272(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code")) ending after September 24, 2012 (each, an "Optional Interest Repayment Date"), we may pay in cash all accrued but unpaid interest and all accrued but unpaid "original issue discount" (as defined in Section 1273(a)(1) of the Code) on the senior PIK notes then outstanding up to, in the aggregate, the "Optional Interest Repayment Amount," (as defined below) (each such redemption, an "Optional Interest Repayment"). The "Optional Interest Repayment Amount" shall mean, as of each Optional Interest Repayment Date, the excess, if any, of (a) the aggregate amount of accrued and unpaid interest and all accrued and unpaid "original issue discount" (as defined in Section 1273(a)(1) of the Code) with respect to the senior PIK notes, over (b) an amount equal to the product of (i) the "issue price" (as defined in Sections 1273(b) and 1274(a) of the Code) of the senior PIK notes multiplied by (ii) the "yield to maturity" (as defined in Treasury regulation Section 1.1272-1(b)(1)(i)) of the senior PIK notes, minus (c) \$50,000,000.

On the applicable interest payment date with respect to the senior PIK notes closest to March 31, 2015, we will repay in full an amount of senior PIK notes equal to \$50,000,000.

Change of Control Offer

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, you will have the right, as holders of the exchange notes, to require us to repurchase some or all of your exchange notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. See "Description of Senior Notes

Asset Sale Proceeds Offer	<p>Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control."</p> <p>Upon the occurrence of a non-ordinary course asset sale, you may have the right, as holders of the exchange notes, to require us to repurchase some or all of your exchange notes at 100% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repurchase date. See "Description of Senior Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales."</p>
Certain Covenants	<p>The indentures governing the exchange notes contain covenants limiting our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;pay dividends on or make other distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted 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 our affiliates; anddesignate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. <p>These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. See "Description of Senior Notes" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes."</p>
Voting	<p>The senior notes will be treated along with the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes as a single class for voting purposes. The senior subordinated notes will be treated as a single class for voting purposes.</p>
Original Issue Discount	<p>Interest on the senior PIK notes will be paid in PIK interest for each interest period up to and including September 30, 2011. As a result, for United States federal income tax purposes, none of the interest payments on the senior PIK notes will be qualified stated interest. Consequently, the senior PIK notes will be treated as having been issued with original issue discount, and U.S. holders (as defined in "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences") will be required to include the original issue discount in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes on a constant yield to maturity basis, regardless of the U.S. holder's regular method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes or whether interest is paid currently in cash.</p>

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If the senior cash-pay notes or senior subordinated notes were to be treated as having been issued with original issue discount, a U.S. holder of those notes would be subject to similar tax treatment.

For more information about the application of the original issue discount rules, see "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."

No Prior Market

The exchange notes will be freely transferable but will be new securities for which there will not initially be a market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you whether a market for the exchange notes will develop or as to the liquidity of any such market that may develop. The current holders of the outstanding notes have informed us that they currently intend to make a market in the exchange notes; however, they are not obligated to do so, and they may discontinue any such market-making activities at any time without notice.

You should consider carefully all of the information set forth in this prospectus prior to exchanging your outstanding notes. In particular, we urge you to consider carefully the factors set forth under the heading "Risk Factors."

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offer. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow; however, the following risks are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently view to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such a case, the trading price of the exchange notes could decline or we may not be able to make payments of interest and principal on the exchange notes, and you may lose all or part of your original investment.

Risks Related to the Exchange Offers

There may be adverse consequences if you do not exchange your outstanding notes.

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offers, you will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer of your outstanding notes as set forth in the offering memorandum distributed in connection with the private placement of the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the applicable registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes under the Securities Act. You should refer to "Prospectus Summary The Exchange Offers" and "The Exchange Offers" for information about how to tender your outstanding notes.

The tender of outstanding notes under the exchange offers will reduce the outstanding amount of the outstanding notes, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market prices of the outstanding notes due to a reduction in liquidity.

Your ability to transfer the exchange notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the exchange notes.

We are offering the exchange notes to the holders of the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes were issued in a private placement in September 2008 to institutional investors and are eligible for trading in the PORTAL market.

We do not intend to apply for a listing of the exchange notes on a securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. There is currently no established market for the exchange notes, and we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of markets that may develop for the exchange notes, your ability to sell the exchange notes or the price at which you would be able to sell the exchange notes. If such markets were to exist, the exchange notes could trade at prices that may be lower than their principal amount or purchase price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our financial and operating performance and other factors. We cannot assure you that an active market for the exchange notes will develop or, if developed, that it will continue. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market, if any, for the exchange notes may experience similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your exchange notes.

Certain persons who participate in the exchange offers must deliver a prospectus in connection with resales of the exchange notes.

Based on interpretations of the staff of the SEC contained in *Exxon Capital Holdings Corp.*, SEC no-action letter (April 13, 1988), *Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc.*, SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991) and *Shearman & Sterling*, SEC no-action letter (July 2, 1983), we believe that you may offer for resale, resell

or otherwise transfer the exchange notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. However, in some instances described in this prospectus under "Plan of Distribution," certain holders of exchange notes will remain obligated to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to transfer the exchange notes. If such a holder transfers any exchange notes without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an applicable exemption from registration under the Securities Act, such a holder may incur liability under the Securities Act. We do not and will not assume, or indemnify such a holder against, this liability.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our obligations under the notes.

We are highly leveraged. The following chart shows our level of indebtedness and certain other information as of March 31, 2009.

	(in millions)
Senior secured credit facilities(1)	
Revolving credit facility	\$ 135.0
Term loan facility	12,649.5
Existing 9 ⁷ / ₈ % senior notes(2)	2,200.0
Outstanding senior cash-pay notes(2)	1,550.0
Outstanding senior PIK notes(2)	3,180.2
Outstanding senior subordinated notes(2)	2,500.0
Capital lease obligations and other debt(3)	409.5
Total	\$22,624.2

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- (1) Our senior secured credit facilities consist of (a) a \$2,000.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility with a term through the third quarter of 2013 and \$135.0 million of which was outstanding as of March 31, 2009 (without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009) and (b) a \$13,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility with an ultimate maturity of September 24, 2014. The principal balance of the term loan facility was \$12,649.5 million as of March 31, 2009 and is net of quarterly installment payments of 1% annual principal amortization of the original funded principal amount and also reflects the foreign exchange impact of the euro-demoninated portion. See "Description of Other Indebtedness Senior Secured Credit Facilities."
- (2) The \$2,200.0 million existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes, the \$1,550.0 million outstanding senior cash-pay notes and the \$3,180.2 million outstanding senior PIK notes are scheduled to mature on September 24, 2015. The \$2,500.0 million outstanding senior subordinated notes are scheduled to mature on March 31, 2016.
- (3) Consists primarily of \$73.8 million of our 3.9% Notes due 2009, 4.5% Notes due 2010, 5.625% Notes due 2011, 4.7% Notes due 2013, 4.85% Notes due 2014 and 4.95% Notes due 2015 that were outstanding prior to the Merger and remain outstanding as of March 31, 2009 (net of purchase price adjustments to reflect debt at fair market value effective with the Merger)(the "Previously Existing Notes"), \$211.1 million of capital lease obligations and \$124.4 million of borrowings outstanding against lines of credit associated with our non-guarantor subsidiaries and other settlement activity funding provided by a joint venture partner on an uncommitted basis. We have \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and

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other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted, but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

Our high degree of leverage could have important consequences for you, including:

increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, industry or competitive developments;

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 operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates because certain of our borrowings, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, will be at variable rates of interest;

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, including the notes, and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of our debt instruments, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, could result in an event of default under the indentures governing the notes and the agreements governing such other indebtedness;

restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures;

making it more difficult for us to obtain network sponsorship and clearing services from financial institutions as a result of our increased leverage;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, product development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business or market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who are less highly leveraged and who therefore, may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our leverage prevents us from exploiting.

Increase in interest rates may negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Certain of our borrowings, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, to the extent the interest rate is not fixed by an interest rate swap, are at variable rates of interest. An increase in interest rates would have a negative impact on our results of operations by causing an increase in interest expense.

At March 31, 2009, we had \$12,784.5 million aggregate principal amount of variable rate indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities. A 100 basis point increase in such rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$127.8 million. At March 31, 2009 and currently, we have interest rate swaps that fix the interest rate on \$7.5 billion in notional amount of this variable rate indebtedness thus reducing the impact of a 100 basis point increase in rates to \$52.8 million.

Despite our high indebtedness level, we and our subsidiaries still may be able to incur significant additional amounts of debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Although the indentures governing the notes, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes, the indenture governing the senior PIK notes of Holdings, and our senior secured credit facilities contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and under certain circumstances, the amount of indebtedness that could be incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. In addition to the \$1,634.4 million (which reflects \$135.0 million drawings as of March 31, 2009 and an unfunded commitment of \$230.6 million (due to the September 2008 bankruptcy filing by an affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. and lack of assurance they will participate in any future funding request) but without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009) which will be available to us for borrowing under the revolving credit facility, the terms of the senior secured credit agreement will enable us to increase the amount available under the term loan and revolving credit facilities by up to an aggregate of \$1,500.0 million if we are to obtain loan commitments from banks. In addition, under our outstanding senior unsecured PIK notes, we will pay interest by increasing the principal amount of the outstanding indebtedness until September 30, 2011, which will increase our debt by the amount of any such interest. In addition, we have \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted, but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' existing debt levels, the related risks that we will face would increase. In addition, the indentures governing the notes will not prevent us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness under the indentures.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that will limit our flexibility in operating our business.

The indentures governing the notes and the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes, the indenture governing the senior PIK notes of Holdings and the agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities contain various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares;

pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;

make certain investments;

sell certain assets;

create liens;

consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under one or more of these agreements, including as a result of cross default provisions and, in the case of the revolving credit facility, permit the lenders to cease making loans to us. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under our senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under our senior secured credit facilities to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. Such actions by those lenders could cause cross defaults under our other indebtedness. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could proceed 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 facilities. If the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities accelerate the repayment of borrowings, we may not have sufficient assets to repay our senior secured credit facilities as well as our unsecured indebtedness, including the notes. See "Description of Other Indebtedness."

Risks Related to Our Business

Global economics, political and other conditions may adversely affect trends in consumer spending, which may adversely impact our revenue and profitability.

The global electronic payments industry depends heavily upon the overall level of consumer, business and government spending. A sustained deterioration in the general economic conditions, particularly in the United States or Europe, or increases in interest rates in key countries in which we operate may adversely affect our financial performance by reducing the number or average purchase amount of transactions involving payment cards. A reduction in the amount of consumer spending could result in a decrease of our revenue and profits.

Specifically, general economic conditions in the U.S. and other areas of the world weakened in the second half of 2008 and with a dramatic acceleration in the fourth quarter. Many of our businesses rely in part on the number and size of consumer transactions which have been challenged by a declining U.S. and world economy and difficult credit markets. While we are partially insulated from specific industry trends through our diverse market presence, broad slowdowns in consumer spending had a material impact on 2008 revenues and profits and is expected to have an impact on revenues and profits in 2009 as well. Retail sales are expected to remain relatively flat or decrease during 2009 compared to 2008. Even with flat retail sales compared to 2008, our revenues could decrease as sales may continue to shift to large discount merchants from which we earn less per transaction. A further weakening in the economy could also force some retailers to close resulting in exposure to potential credit losses and further transaction declines and us earning less on transactions due also to a potential shift to large discount merchants. Additionally, credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. A continuation or acceleration of the economic slowdown could adversely impact our future revenues and profits and result in a downgrade of our debt ratings which may lead to termination or modification of certain contracts and make it more difficult for us to obtain new business.

Material breaches in security of our systems may have a significant effect on our business.

The uninterrupted operation of our information systems and the confidentiality of the customer/consumer information that resides on such systems are critical to the successful operations of our business. We have security, backup and recovery systems in place, as well as a business continuity plan to ensure the system will not be inoperable. We also have what we deem sufficient security around the system to prevent unauthorized access to the system. However, our visibility in the global payments industry may attract hackers to conduct attacks on our systems that could compromise the security of our data. An information breach in the system and loss of confidential information such as credit card numbers and related information could have a longer and more significant impact on the business

operations than a hardware failure. The loss of confidential information could result in losing the customers' confidence and thus the loss of their business, as well as imposition of fines and damages.

We depend, in part, on our merchant relationships and alliances to grow our Retail and Alliance Services business. If we are unable to maintain these relationships and alliances, our business may be adversely affected.

Growth in our Retail and Alliance Services business is derived primarily from acquiring new merchant relationships, new and enhanced product and service offerings, cross selling products and services into existing relationships, the shift of consumer spending to increased usage of electronic forms of payment and the strength of our alliance partnerships with banks and financial institutions and other third parties.

A substantial portion of our business is conducted through "alliances" with banks and other institutions. Our alliance structures take on different forms, including consolidated subsidiaries, equity method investments and revenue sharing arrangements. Under the alliance program, we and a bank or other institution form a joint venture, either contractually or through a separate legal entity. Merchant contracts may be contributed to the venture by us and/or the bank or institution. The banks and other institutions generally provide card association sponsorship, clearing and settlement services. These institutions typically act as a merchant referral source when the institution has an existing banking or other relationship. We provide transaction processing and related functions. Both alliance partners may provide management, sales, marketing, and other administrative services. The alliance structure allows us to be the processor for multiple financial institutions, any one of which may be selected by the merchant as their bank partner.

We rely on the continuing growth of our merchant relationships, alliances and other distribution channels. There can be no guarantee that this growth will continue. The loss of merchant relationships or alliance and financial institution partners could negatively impact our business and result in a reduction of our revenue and profit.

We rely on various financial institutions to provide clearing services in connection with our settlement activities. If we are unable to maintain clearing services with these financial institutions and are unable to find a replacement, our business may be adversely affected.

We rely on various financial institutions to provide clearing services in connection with our settlement activities. If such financial institutions should stop providing clearing services, we must find other financial institutions to provide those services. If we are unable to find a replacement financial institution we may no longer be able to provide processing services to certain customers which could negatively impact our revenue and earnings.

Future consolidation of client financial institutions or other client groups may adversely affect our financial condition.

We have experienced the negative impact of the bank industry consolidation in recent years. Bank industry consolidation impacts existing and potential clients in our service areas, primarily in Financial Services and Retail and Alliance Services. Our alliance strategy could be negatively impacted as a result of consolidations, especially where the banks involved are committed to their internal merchant processing businesses that compete with us. Bank consolidation has led to an increasingly concentrated client base in the industry, resulting in a changing client mix for Financial Services as well as increased price compression. Further consolidation in the bank industry or other client base could have a negative impact on us.

We are subject to the credit risk that our merchants and agents will be unable to satisfy obligations for which we may also be liable.

We are subject to the credit risk of our merchants and agents being unable to satisfy obligations for which we also may be liable. For example, we and our merchant acquiring alliances are contingently liable for transactions originally acquired by us that are disputed by the card holder and charged back to the merchants. If we or the alliance are unable to collect this amount from the merchant, due to the merchant's insolvency or other reasons, we or the alliance will bear the loss for the amount of the refund paid to the cardholder. Also, our subsidiary Integrated Payment Systems Inc. potentially may be liable if holders of official checks that it issues are sold by an agent bank which then becomes insolvent, to the extent that such liabilities are not federally insured or otherwise recovered through the receivership process. We have an active program to manage our credit risk and often mitigate our risk by obtaining collateral. Notwithstanding our program for managing our credit risk, it is possible that a default on such obligations by one or more of our merchants or agents could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our cost saving plans are based on assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate which may negatively impact our operating results.

We are in the process of consolidating our data centers and command centers in the United States and internationally. In addition, we are implementing other cost improvement and cost containment programs across all of our business segments. While we expect our cost saving initiatives to result in significant cost savings throughout our organization, our estimated savings are based on several assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate, and as a result we cannot assure that we will realize these cost savings. The failure to achieve our estimated cost savings would negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The ability to adopt technology to changing industry and customer needs or trends may affect our competitiveness or demand for our products, which may adversely affect our operating results.

Changes in technology may limit the competitiveness of and demand for our services. Our businesses operate in industries that are subject to technological advancements, developing industry standards and changing customer needs and preferences. Also, our customers continue to adopt new technology for business and personal uses. We must anticipate and respond to these industry and customer changes in order to remain competitive within our relative markets.

For example, the ability to adopt technological advancements surrounding point of sale ("POS") technology available to merchants could have an impact on our International and Retail and Alliance Services business. Our inability to respond to new competitors and technological advancements could impact all of our businesses.

Changes in credit card association or other network rules or standards could adversely affect our business.

In order to provide our transaction processing services, several of our subsidiaries are registered with Visa and MasterCard and other networks as members or service providers for member institutions. As such, we and many of our customers are subject to card association and network rules that could subject us or our customers to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks for certain acts or omissions by us, acquirer customers, processing customers and merchants. Visa, MasterCard and other networks, some of which are our competitors, set the standards with respect to which we must comply. The termination of our member registration or our status as a certified service provider, or any changes in card association or other network rules or standards, including interpretation and implementation of the rules or standards, that increase the cost of doing

business or limit our ability to provide transaction processing services to or through our customers, could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Changes in card association and debit network fees or products could increase costs or otherwise limit our operations.

From time to time, card associations and debit networks increase the organization and/or processing fees (known as interchange fees) that they charge. It is possible that competitive pressures will result in us absorbing a portion of such increases in the future, which would increase our operating costs, reduce our profit margin and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, the rules and regulations of the various card associations and networks prescribe certain capital requirements. Any increase in the capital level required would further limit our use of capital for other purposes.

Changes in laws, regulations and enforcement activities may adversely affect the products, services and markets in which we operate.

We and our customers are subject to regulations that affect the electronic payments industry in the many countries in which our services are used. In particular, our customers are subject to numerous regulations applicable to banks, financial institutions and card issuers in the United States and abroad, and, consequently, we are at times affected by such federal, state and local regulations. Regulation of the payments industry, including regulations applicable to us and our customers, has increased significantly in recent years. Failure to comply with regulations may result in the suspension or revocation of license or registration, the limitation, suspension or termination of service, and/or the imposition of civil and criminal penalties, including fines which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition. We are subject to U.S. and international financial services regulations, a myriad of consumer protection laws, escheat regulations and privacy and information security regulations to name only a few. Changes to legal rules and regulations, or interpretation or enforcement thereof, could have a negative financial effect on us. In addition, even an inadvertent failure by us to comply with laws and regulations, as well as rapidly evolving social expectations of corporate fairness, could damage our reputation or brands.

There is also increasing scrutiny of a number of credit card practices, from which some of our customers derive significant revenue, by the U.S. Congress and governmental agencies.

We have structured our business in accordance with existing tax laws and interpretations of such laws which have been confirmed through either tax rulings or opinions obtained in various jurisdictions including those related to value added taxes in Europe. Changes in tax laws or their interpretations could decrease the value of revenues we receive and have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our business may be adversely affected by risks associated with foreign operations.

We are subject to risks related to the changes in currency rates as a result of our investments in foreign operations and from revenues generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Revenue and profit generated by international operations will increase or decrease compared to prior periods as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. From time to time, we utilize foreign currency forward contracts or other derivative instruments to mitigate the cash flow or market value risks associated with foreign currency denominated transactions. However, these hedge contracts may not eliminate all of the risks related to foreign currency translation. Furthermore, we may become subject to exchange control regulations that might restrict or prohibit the conversion of our other revenue currencies into U.S. dollars. The occurrence of any of these factors could decrease the value of revenues we receive from our international operations and have a material adverse impact on our business.

Unfavorable resolution of tax contingencies could adversely affect our tax expense.

Our tax returns and positions are subject to review and audit by federal, state, local and international taxing authorities. An unfavorable outcome to a tax audit could result in higher tax expense, thereby negatively impacting our results of operations. We have established contingency reserves for material, known tax exposures relating to deductions, transactions and other matters involving some uncertainty as to the proper tax treatment of the item. These reserves reflect what we believe to be reasonable assumptions as to the likely final resolution of each issue if raised by a taxing authority. While we believe that the reserves are adequate to cover reasonably expected tax risks, there is no assurance that, in all instances, an issue raised by a tax authority will be finally resolved at a financial cost not in excess of any related reserve. An unfavorable resolution, therefore, could negatively impact our effective tax rate, financial position, results of operations and cash flows in the current and/or future periods. Our exposure to tax audits includes matters involving our former Western Union unit, which was spun off in September 2006. Under the Tax Allocation Agreement executed at the time of the spin-off, Western Union is responsible for all taxes, interest and penalties related to it and must indemnify us against such amounts. We, however, generally have ultimate liability to the relevant tax authorities for such amounts in the event Western Union were to default in its indemnification obligation.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights and defend our company from potential patent infringement claims may diminish our competitive advantages or restrict us from delivering our services.

Our trademarks, patents and other intellectual property are important to our future success. The FIRST DATA trademark and trade name and the STAR trademark and trade name are intellectual property rights which are individually material to us. These trademarks and trade names are widely recognized and associated with quality and reliable service. Loss of the proprietary use of the FIRST DATA or STAR trademarks and trade names or a diminution in the perceived quality associated with them could harm the growth of our businesses. We also rely on proprietary technology. It is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology. Assurance of protecting our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information cannot be guaranteed. Our patents could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by others and may not be of sufficient scope or strength to provide us with any meaningful protection or advantage. If we were unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, we could lose competitive advantages and be materially adversely affected. The laws of certain foreign countries in which we do business or contemplate doing business in the future do not recognize intellectual property rights or protect them to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Adverse determinations in judicial or administrative proceedings could prevent us from selling our services or prevent us from preventing others from selling competing services, and thereby may have a material adverse affect on our business and results of operations. Additionally, claims have been made, are currently pending, and other claims may be made in the future, with regards to our technology infringing on a patent or other intellectual property rights. Unfavorable resolution of these claims could either result in our being restricted from delivering the related service or result in a settlement that could be material to us.

We are the subject of various legal proceedings which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and profitability.

We are involved in various litigation matters. We are also involved in or are the subject of governmental or regulatory agency inquiries or investigations from time to time. If we are unsuccessful in our defense in the litigation matters, or any other legal proceeding, we may be forced to pay damages or fines and/or change our business practices, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and profitability. For more information about our legal proceedings, see "Business Legal Proceedings."

The ability to recruit, retain and develop qualified personnel is critical to our success and growth.

All of our businesses function at the intersection of rapidly changing technological, social, economic and regulatory developments that requires a wide ranging set of expertise and intellectual capital. For us to successfully compete and grow, we must retain, recruit and develop the necessary personnel who can provide the needed expertise across the entire spectrum of our intellectual capital needs. In addition, we must develop our personnel to provide succession plans capable of maintaining continuity in the midst of the inevitable unpredictability of human capital. However, the market for qualified personnel is competitive and we may not succeed in recruiting additional personnel or may fail to effectively replace current personnel who depart with qualified or effective successors. Our effort to retain and develop personnel may also result in significant additional expenses, which could adversely affect our profitability.

We also manage our business with a number of key personnel that do not have employment agreements with us. In connection with the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer concurrent with the closing of the Merger, changes have been and may continue to be made to our senior management. We cannot assure you that key personnel, including executive officers, will continue to be employed by us or that we will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Failure to retain or attract key personnel could have a material adverse effect on us.

Failure to comply with state and federal antitrust requirements could adversely affect our business.

Through our merchant alliances, we hold an ownership interest in several competing merchant acquiring businesses while serving as the electronic processor for those businesses. In order to satisfy state and federal antitrust requirements, we actively maintain an antitrust compliance program. Notwithstanding our compliance program, it is possible that perceived or actual violation of state or federal antitrust requirements could give rise to regulatory enforcement investigations or actions. Regulatory scrutiny of, or regulatory enforcement action in connection with, compliance with state and federal antitrust requirements could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

The market for our electronic commerce services is evolving and may not continue to develop or grow rapidly enough for us to maintain and increase our profitability.

If the number of electronic commerce transactions does not continue to grow or if consumers or businesses do not continue to adopt our services, it could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of our business, financial condition and results of operations. We believe future growth in the electronic commerce market will be driven by the cost, ease-of-use, and quality of products and services offered to consumers and businesses. In order to consistently increase and maintain our profitability, consumers and businesses must continue to adopt our services.

We may experience breakdowns in our processing systems that could damage customer relations and expose us to liability.

We depend heavily on the reliability of our processing systems in our core businesses. A system outage or data loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Not only would we suffer damage to our reputation in the event of a system outage or data loss, but we may also be liable to third parties. Many of our contractual agreements with financial institutions require the payment of penalties if our systems do not meet certain operating standards. To successfully operate our business, we must be able to protect our processing and other systems from interruption, including from events that may be beyond our control. Events that could cause system interruptions include but are not limited to:

fire;

natural disaster;

unauthorized entry;

power loss;

telecommunications failure;

computer viruses;

terrorist acts; and

war.

Although we have taken steps to protect against data loss and system failures, there is still risk that we may lose critical data or experience system failures. We perform the vast majority of disaster recovery operations ourselves, though we utilize select third parties for some aspects of recovery, particularly internationally. To the extent we outsource our disaster recovery, we are at risk of the vendor's unresponsiveness in the event of breakdowns in our systems. Furthermore, our property and business interruption insurance may not be adequate to compensate us for all losses or failures that may occur.

We may experience software defects, computer viruses and development delays, which could damage customer relations, decrease our potential profitability and expose us to liability.

Our products are based on sophisticated software and computing systems that often encounter development delays, and the underlying software may contain undetected errors, viruses or defects. Defects in our software products and errors or delays in our processing of electronic transactions could result in:

additional development costs;

diversion of technical and other resources from our other development efforts;

loss of credibility with current or potential customers;

harm to our reputation; or

exposure to liability claims.

In addition, we rely on technologies supplied to us by third parties that may also contain undetected errors, viruses or defects that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we attempt to limit our potential liability for warranty claims through disclaimers in our software documentation and limitation-of-liability provisions in our license and customer agreements, we cannot assure you that these measures will be successful in limiting our liability.

Acquisitions and integrating such acquisitions create certain risks and may affect our operating results.

We have been an active business acquirer both in the United States and internationally, and may continue to be active in the future. The acquisition and integration of businesses involves a number of risks. The core risks are in the areas of valuation (negotiating a fair price for the

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business based on inherently limited diligence) and integration (managing the complex process of integrating the acquired company's people, products, technology and other assets so as to realize the projected value of the acquired company and the synergies projected to be realized in connection with the acquisition). In addition, international acquisitions often involve additional or increased risks including, for example:

managing geographically separated organizations, systems and facilities;

integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds and organizational cultures;

complying with foreign regulatory requirements;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

enforcement of intellectual property rights in some foreign countries;

difficulty entering new foreign markets due to, among other things, customer acceptance and business knowledge of these new markets; and

general economic and political conditions.

The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of one or more of our combined businesses and the possible loss of key personnel. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with acquisitions and the integration of the two companies' operations could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Risks Related to the Exchange Notes

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, including the notes.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the notes. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments and the indentures governing the notes may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

Your right to receive payments on any series of the notes is effectively junior to the right of lenders who have a security interest in our assets to the extent of the value of those assets.

Our obligations under the notes and our guarantors' obligations under their guarantees of the notes will be unsecured, but our obligations under our senior secured credit facilities and each guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of the senior secured credit facilities are secured by a security interest in substantially all of our domestic tangible and intangible assets, including the stock of substantially all of our wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries and a portion of the stock of certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. If we are declared bankrupt or insolvent, or if we default under our senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could declare all of the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay such indebtedness, the lenders could foreclose on the pledged assets to the exclusion of holders of the notes, even if an event of default exists under the indenture governing the notes at such time. Furthermore, if the lenders foreclose and sell the pledged equity interests in any subsidiary guarantor under the notes, then that

guarantor will be released from its guarantee of the notes automatically and immediately upon such sale. In any such event, because the notes will not be secured by any of our assets or the equity interests in subsidiary guarantors, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which your claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy your claims in full. See "Description of Other Indebtedness."

As of March 31, 2009, we had \$12,784.5 million of senior secured indebtedness, which is indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, not including the availability of an additional \$1,634.4 million under our revolving credit facility (which gives effect to an unfunded commitment of \$230.6 million (due to the September 2008 bankruptcy filing by an affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and lack of assurance they will participate in any future funding request) but without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009), up to an additional \$1,500 million of term loan and revolving credit facilities that we are permitted to obtain under our senior secured credit agreement if we are able to obtain loan commitments from banks, \$7,500 million notional of floating rate to fixed rate swaps that hedge interest rate risk exposure on the senior secured term loan facility and €91.1 million and \$115.0 million Australian dollars notional of cross currency swaps that serve as net investment hedges. The indentures governing the notes will permit us, our subsidiary guarantors and our restricted subsidiaries to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, including senior secured indebtedness.

Claims of noteholders will be structurally subordinated to claims of creditors of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes.

The notes are not guaranteed by any of our foreign subsidiaries or certain other subsidiaries, including Integrated Payment Systems Inc. Accordingly, claims of holders of the notes are structurally subordinated to the claims of creditors of these non-guarantor subsidiaries, including trade creditors. All obligations of these subsidiaries will have to be satisfied before any of the assets of such subsidiaries would be available for distribution, upon a liquidation or otherwise, to us or creditors of us, including the holders of the notes.

Our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for approximately \$353.3 million, or 17.0%, of our consolidated revenue for three months ended March 31, 2009, and approximately \$5,894.1 million, or 20.5%, of our total assets excluding settlement assets as of March 31, 2009.

In addition, we have \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted, but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

Your right to receive payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes and the guarantees thereof will be junior to the rights of the holders of all of our senior debt, including our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the exchange senior notes, and the senior indebtedness of our guarantors and any of our guarantors' future senior indebtedness.

The exchange senior subordinated notes and the guarantees thereof will be general unsecured obligations that rank junior in right of payment to all of our and our guarantors' senior indebtedness. As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$20,050.2 million of senior indebtedness, comprised of \$12,784.5 million of borrowings under the senior secured credit facilities, \$6,930.2 million of senior

notes and existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and \$335.5 million of other debt, including capital lease obligations, lines of credit and settlement funding activity provided by our joint venture partner in the Merchant Solutions joint venture. An additional \$1,634.4 million was available to be drawn under our revolving credit facility (which gives effect to an unfunded commitment of \$230.6 million (due to the September 2008 bankruptcy filing by an affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and lack of assurance they will participate in any future funding request) but without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009). We have \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted, but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty. In addition, we have the option to increase the amount available under the term loan and revolving credit facilities by up to an aggregate of \$1,500.0 million if we are able to obtain loan commitments. We may not pay principal, premium, if any, interest or other amounts on account of the exchange senior subordinated notes in the event of a payment default or certain other defaults in respect of certain of our senior indebtedness, including debt under our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes, the senior notes and our senior secured credit facilities, unless the senior indebtedness has been paid in full or the default has been cured or waived. In addition, in the event of certain other defaults with respect to certain of our senior indebtedness, we may not be permitted to pay any amount on account of the exchange senior subordinated notes for a designated period of time. See "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes."

Because of the subordination provisions in the exchange senior subordinated notes, in the event of our or our guarantors' bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution, our or their assets will not be available to pay obligations under the exchange senior subordinated notes and the related guarantees until we have made all payments in cash on our and our guarantors' senior indebtedness. Sufficient assets may not remain after all these payments have been made to make any payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes, including payments of principal or interest when due.

In addition, all payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes and the guarantees thereof will be blocked in the event of a payment default on our senior indebtedness, and for limited periods, upon the occurrence of other defaults under our senior secured credit facilities or certain other senior indebtedness, including our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the senior notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or our guarantors, holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes will participate with trade creditors and all other holders of our and our guarantors' subordinated indebtedness in the assets remaining after we and our guarantors have paid all of our senior indebtedness. However, because the senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing the senior notes and the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes will require that amounts otherwise payable to holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes and guarantees thereof in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding be paid to holders of senior indebtedness, holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes and guarantees thereof may receive less, ratably, than holders of trade payables in any such proceeding. In any of these cases, we and our guarantors may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors and holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes and guarantees thereof may receive less, ratably, than the holders of our senior indebtedness.

The voting interest of the holders of the exchange senior notes may be diluted.

The exchange senior notes, the outstanding senior notes and the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes will not be treated as separate classes for voting purposes, but rather as a single class of debt. Consequently, any action requiring the consent of holders of the outstanding principal amount of the exchange senior notes under the indenture governing the exchange senior notes will also require the consent of holders of the outstanding senior notes and the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the individual voting interest of each holder of the exchange senior notes is accordingly diluted.

Repayment of our debt, including the notes, is dependent on cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries own a significant portion of our assets and conduct a significant portion of our operations. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the notes, is dependent, to a significant extent, on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are guarantors of the notes, our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indentures governing the notes will limit the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the notes.

If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under the senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes or the indentures governing the notes, that is not waived by the required lenders or holders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could prevent us from paying principal, premium, if any, and interest on the notes and substantially decrease the market value of the notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness (including covenants in our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the indentures governing the notes), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness, including our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the indentures governing the notes. In the event of such default,

the holders of such indebtedness may be able to cause all of our available cash flow to be used to pay such indebtedness and, in any event, could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest;

the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets;

we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation; and

the subordination provision in the exchange senior subordinated notes may prevent us from paying any obligation with respect to such notes.

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If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders or holders under our senior secured credit facilities, the holders of the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the holders of the notes to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes or the indentures governing the notes and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders or holders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes or the indentures governing the notes, the lenders or holders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all notes that are outstanding at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. The source of funds for any such purchase of the notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our subsidiaries' operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the notes that are tendered upon a change of control. Further, we will be contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the indentures governing the notes, from repurchasing all of the notes tendered by holders upon a change of control. Accordingly, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to purchase the notes unless we are able to refinance or obtain waivers under our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes and the indentures governing the notes. Our failure to repurchase the notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indentures governing the notes and a cross default under the senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes. The senior secured credit facilities also provide that a change of control will be a default that permits lenders to accelerate the maturity of borrowings thereunder. Any of our future debt agreements may contain similar provisions.

The lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will have the discretion to release any subsidiary guarantors under the senior secured credit facilities in a variety of circumstances, which will cause those subsidiary guarantors to be released from their guarantees of the notes.

While any obligations under the senior secured credit facilities remain outstanding, any subsidiary guarantee of the notes may be released without action by, or consent of, any holder of the notes or the trustee under the indentures governing the notes, at the discretion of lenders under the senior secured credit facilities, if the related subsidiary guarantor is no longer a guarantor of obligations under the senior secured credit facilities or any other indebtedness. See "Description of Senior Notes" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes." The lenders under the senior secured credit facilities will have the discretion to release the subsidiary guarantees under the senior secured credit facilities in a variety of circumstances. You will not have a claim as a creditor against any subsidiary that is no longer a guarantor of the notes, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, whether secured or unsecured, of those subsidiaries will effectively be senior to claims of noteholders.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws may permit a court to void the notes and the guarantees, subordinate claims in respect of the notes and the guarantees and require noteholders to return payments received and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes may apply to the issuance of the notes and the incurrence of any guarantees of the notes, including the guarantee by the guarantors entered into upon issuance of the notes and subsidiary guarantees (if any) that may be entered into

thereafter under the terms of the indentures governing the notes. Under federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, which may vary from state to state, the notes or guarantees could be voided as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance if (1) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, issued the notes or incurred the guarantees with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or (2) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for either issuing the notes or incurring the guarantees and, in the case of (2) only, one of the following is also true at the time thereof:

we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the guarantees;

the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the guarantees left us or any of the guarantors, as applicable, with an unreasonably small amount of capital to carry on the business;

we or any of the guarantors intended to, or believed that we or such guarantor would, incur debts beyond our or such guarantor's ability to pay such debts as they mature; or

we or any of the guarantors was a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against us or such guarantor if, in either case, after final judgment, the judgment is unsatisfied.

A court would likely find that we or a guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the notes or such guarantee if we or such guarantor did not substantially benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the notes or the applicable guarantee. As a general matter, value is given for a transfer or an obligation if, in exchange for the transfer or obligation, property is transferred or an antecedent debt is secured or satisfied. A debtor will generally not be considered to have received value in connection with a debt offering if the debtor uses the proceeds of that offering to make a dividend payment or otherwise retire or redeem equity securities issued by the debtor.

We cannot be certain as to the standards a court would use to determine whether or not we or the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time or, regardless of the standard that a court uses, that the issuance of the guarantees would not be further subordinated to our or any of our guarantors' other debt. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred indebtedness:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all its assets; or

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the guarantee was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the notes or such guarantee or further subordinate the notes or such guarantee to presently existing and future indebtedness of ours or of the related guarantor, or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to such guarantee. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the notes. Further, the voidance of the notes could result in an event of default with respect to our and our subsidiaries' other debt that could result in acceleration of such debt.

Although each guarantee entered into by a subsidiary will contain a provision intended to limit that guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the incurrence of

obligations under its guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer, this provision may not be effective to protect those guarantees from being voided under fraudulent transfer law, or may reduce that guarantor's obligation to an amount that effectively makes its guarantee worthless.

U.S. holders will be required to pay United States federal income tax as original issue discount accrues on the senior PIK notes whether or not we pay cash interest.

The interest on the senior PIK notes will be payable in PIK interest for each interest period up to and including September 30, 2011. As a result, for United States federal income tax purposes, none of the interest payments on the senior PIK notes will be qualified stated interest. Consequently, the senior PIK notes will be treated as having been issued with original issue discount, and U.S. holders (as defined in "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences") will be required to include the original issue discount in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes on a constant yield to maturity basis, regardless of the U.S. holder's regular method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes or whether interest is paid currently in cash. If the senior cash-pay notes or senior subordinated notes were to be treated as having been issued with original issue discount, a U.S. holder of those notes would be subject to similar tax treatment. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences" for more detail.

The interests of our controlling stockholders may differ from the interests of the holders of the notes.

Affiliates of KKR indirectly own approximately 39.5% of our voting capital stock. Affiliates of KKR are entitled to elect all of our directors, to appoint new management and to approve actions requiring the approval of the holders of our capital stock, including adopting amendments to our certificate of incorporation and approving mergers or sales of substantially all of our assets.

The interests of these persons may differ from yours in material respects. For example, if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they mature, the interests of KKR and its affiliates, as equity holders, might conflict with your interests as a note holder. KKR and its affiliates may also have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures, financings or other transactions that, in their judgment, could enhance their equity investments, even though such transactions might involve risks to you as a note holder. Additionally, the indentures governing the notes permit us to pay advisory fees, dividends or make other restricted payments under certain circumstances, and KKR may have an interest in our doing so.

Additionally, KKR is in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly and indirectly with us. KKR may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. You should consider that the interests of these holders may differ from yours in material respects. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions and Director Independence."

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters we discuss in this prospectus and in other public statements may constitute forward-looking statements. You can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," "seeks," "intends," "plans," "estimates," or "anticipates" or similar expressions which concern our strategy, plans, projections or intentions. All statements we make relating to revenue, EBITDA, earnings, margins, growth rates and other financial results for future periods are forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain as they are based on various expectations and assumptions concerning future events and they are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected. Important factors upon which our forward-looking statements are premised include:

- (a) no adverse impact on our business as a result of our high degree of leverage;
- (b) timely, successful and cost-effective consolidation of our processing platforms and data centers;
- (c) continued growth at rates approximating recent levels for card-based payment transactions and other product markets;
- (d) successful conversions under service contracts with major clients;
- (e) successful and timely integration of significant businesses and technologies acquired by us and realization of anticipated synergies;
- (f) timely, successful and cost-effective implementation of processing systems to provide new products, improved functionality and increased efficiencies;
- (g) continuing development and maintenance of appropriate business continuity plans for our processing systems based on the needs and risks relative to each such system;
- (h) absence of further consolidation among client financial institutions or other client groups which has a significant impact on our client relationships and no material loss of business from our significant customers;
- (i) achieving planned revenue growth throughout the company, including in the merchant alliance program which involves several joint ventures not under our sole control and each of which acts independently of the others, and successful management of pricing pressures through cost efficiencies and other cost-management initiatives;
- (j) successfully managing the credit and fraud risks in our business units and the merchant alliances, particularly in the context of the developing e-commerce markets;
- (k) anticipation of and response to technological changes, particularly with respect to e-commerce;
- (l) attracting and retaining qualified key employees;
- (m) no unanticipated changes in laws, regulations, credit card association rules or other industry standards affecting our businesses which require significant product redevelopment efforts, reduce the market for or value of our products or render products obsolete;
- (n)

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continuation of the existing interest rate environment so as to avoid unanticipated increases in interest on our borrowings;

(o)

no unanticipated developments relating to previously disclosed lawsuits, investigations or similar matters;

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- (p) no catastrophic events that could impact our or our major customer's operating facilities, communication systems and technology or that has a material negative impact on current economic conditions or levels of consumer spending;
- (q) no material breach of security of any of our systems; and
- (r) successfully managing the potential both for patent protection and patent liability in the context of rapidly developing legal framework for expansive software patent protection.

Variations from these assumptions or failure to achieve these objectives could cause actual results to differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events, or changes to projections over time. Due to the uncertainties inherent in forward-looking statements, readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offers. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange a like principal amount of outstanding notes, the terms of which are identical in all material respects to the exchange notes, except that the exchange notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest for failure to observe certain obligations in the registration rights agreement. The outstanding notes surrendered in exchange for the exchange notes will be retired and cancelled and cannot be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any change in our capitalization.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table summarizes our cash position and capitalization as of March 31, 2009. This table should be read in conjunction with the information included under the headings "Use of Proceeds," "Selected Consolidated Financial Information," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Description of Other Indebtedness" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2009 (Unaudited) (in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 422.1
Debt:	
Senior secured credit facilities:	
Revolving credit facility(1)	\$ 135.0
Term loan facility(2)	12,649.5
Existing 9 ⁷ / ₈ % senior notes(3)	2,200.0
Outstanding senior cash-pay notes(4)	1,550.0
Outstanding senior PIK notes(4)	3,180.2
Outstanding senior subordinated notes(4)	2,500.0
Previously Existing Notes	73.8
Capital lease obligations	211.1
Other existing debt(5)	124.6
Total debt	22,624.2
Equity	2,056.4
Total capitalization	\$ 24,680.6

(1) Our \$2,000.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility has a term through the third quarter of 2013. As of March 31, 2009, \$135.0 million was drawn on the facility (without giving effect to approximately \$39.4 million of outstanding letters of credit as of March 31, 2009). Since an affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filed for bankruptcy in September 2008, it has not funded its \$230.6 million commitment under the senior secured revolving credit facility and there is no assurance they will participate in any future funding requests or that we could obtain replacement loan commitments from other banks. We are monitoring the financial stability of other financial institutions that have made commitments under the revolving credit facility, none of which represent more than approximately 15% of the remaining capacity. See "Description of Other Indebtedness Senior Secured Credit Facilities."

(2) Our \$13,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility has an ultimate maturity of September 24, 2014. The term loan facility balance as of March 31, 2009 is net of quarterly installment payments

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of 1% annual principal amortization of the original funded principal amount and also reflects foreign exchange impact of euro denominated portion of loan.

- (3) Our existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes mature on September 24, 2015. Interest accrues on the existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes at a rate of 9⁷/₈% per annum. The existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by each subsidiary that guarantees our senior secured credit facilities.
- (4) Our outstanding senior cash-pay notes mature on September 24, 2015. Interest accrues on the outstanding senior cash-pay notes at a rate of 9⁷/₈% per annum. Our outstanding senior PIK notes mature on September 24, 2015. Interest on the outstanding senior PIK notes accrues at the rate of 10¹¹/₂₀% per annum that will be paid entirely by increasing the principal amount of the outstanding senior PIK notes or by issuing outstanding senior PIK notes ("PIK interest") for any interest payment period up to and including September 30, 2011. Beginning on October 1, 2011, interest subsequently due on the outstanding senior PIK notes will be payable in cash. The outstanding senior subordinated notes mature on March 31, 2016. Interest accrues on the outstanding senior subordinated notes at the rate of 11¹/₄ per annum.
- (5) Consists of \$97.3 million of borrowings outstanding under lines of credit and \$27.3 million of miscellaneous notes payable. We have \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit and other agreements for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted, but, as of March 31, 2009, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding, in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected historical consolidated financial data as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected historical consolidated financial data of the Predecessor for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data of the Successor as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 and for the period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data of the Predecessor as of December 31, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto not included in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data of the Predecessor as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 and for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. The selected historical financial data as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Although First Data continued as the same legal entity after the Merger, the financial data for 2007 is presented for two periods: Predecessor and Successor, which relate to the period preceding the Merger and the period succeeding the Merger, respectively. "First Data," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" refers to our operations and our consolidated subsidiaries for both the Predecessor and Successor periods.

The results of operations for any period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period. The selected historical consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

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	Predecessor			Successor				
	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,			Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	As of December 31, 2007 and period from September 25, through December 31, 2007(7)	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008	As of and for the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007(7)	2008	2008	2009
	(in millions)							
Statement of Operations Data:								
Revenues	\$ 6,633.4	\$ 6,526.1	\$ 7,076.4	\$ 5,772.9	\$ 2,278.5	\$ 8,811.3	\$ 2,126.5	\$ 2,076.2
Expenses:								
Cost of services (exclusive of items shown below)(1)	2,741.9	2,307.2	2,493.3	2,207.3	790.3	3,048.0	756.8	786.5
Cost of products sold(1)	223.3	249.6	281.0	209.2	87.3	316.8	70.9	63.5
Selling, general and administrative(1)	1,061.6	1,010.8	1,129.3	1,058.8	367.9	1,197.4	304.3	254.3
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	1,084.7	1,283.4	1,467.6	1,257.5	510.4	2,100.7	478.8	589.6
Depreciation and amortization(1)		610.0	619.7	476.4	367.8	1,369.7	319.1	329.5
Other operating expenses, net(2)	120.3	142.6	5.0	23.3	(0.2)	3,255.6		22.4
	5,231.8	5,603.6	5,995.9	5,232.5	2,123.5	11,288.2	1,929.9	2,045.8
Operating profit	1,401.6	922.5	1,080.5	540.4	155.0	(2,476.9)	196.6	30.4
Interest income	23.1	12.4	55.5	30.8	17.9	26.0	9.0	3.3
Interest expense	(116.4)	(190.9)	(248.0)	(103.6)	(584.7)	(1,964.9)	(517.7)	(448.2)
Other income (expense)(3)	150.1	145.8	22.6	4.9	(74.0)	(14.4)	(43.2)	23.3
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity earnings in affiliates and discontinued operations	1,458.4	889.8	910.6	472.5	(485.8)	(4,430.2)	(355.3)	(391.2)
Income tax (benefit) expense	356.5	188.3	203.7	125.8	(176.1)	(699.2)	(130.5)	(144.8)
Equity earnings in affiliates	163.2	232.9	283.1	223.0	46.8	123.0	32.1	18.5
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	1,265.1	934.4	990.0	569.7	(262.9)	(3,608.0)	(192.7)	(227.9)
Less: Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	113.8	126.9	142.3	105.3	39.0	156.3	29.0	3.4
Net (loss) income from continuing operations attributable to First Data Corporation	\$ 1,151.3	\$ 807.5	\$ 847.7	\$ 464.4	\$ (301.9)	\$ (3,764.3)	(221.7)	(231.3)
Balance Sheet Data:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 708.4	\$ 676.4	\$ 1,154.2		\$ 606.5	\$ 406.3	\$ 701.9	\$ 422.1
Current and long-term settlement assets	14,995.5	16,076.3	19,149.8		18,228.4	8,662.9	16,000.1	7,995.7
Total assets	32,718.8	34,248.5	34,565.8		52,509.3	38,176.1	50,271.1	36,740.9
	4,604.3	5,354.6	2,516.2		22,573.8	22,572.5	22,712.6	22,624.2

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Total borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)									
Other Financial Data:									
EBITDA(4)	\$ 2,257.1	\$ 1,863.3	\$ 1,944.7	\$ 1,203.2	\$ 516.0	\$ (965.0)	\$ 524.9	\$ 420.9	
Capital expenditures, net(5)	380.7	327.4	300.1	399.2	112.7	447.8	94.2	81.9	
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(6)	10.93	5.51	4.76	5.64					

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- (1) Effective in 2008, we revised our Statement of Operations presentation to begin presenting Depreciation and amortization as a separate component of Expenses rather than including it in Cost of services, Cost of products sold and Selling, general and administrative, respectively. The years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 have been conformed to this presentation.
- (2) Other operating expenses, net include: restructuring, net; impairments; litigation and regulatory settlements; and other. Such expenses include a goodwill impairment charge of \$3.2 billion in 2008.
- (3) Other income (expense) includes: investment gains and (losses); derivative financial instruments gains and (losses); divestitures, net; debt repayment gains and (losses); and non-operating foreign currency gains and (losses).

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(4)

EBITDA, a measure used by management to measure performance, is defined as income (loss) from continuing operations plus net interest expense, income tax (benefit) expense, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a recognized term under U.S. GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to income from continuing operations as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for management's discretionary use as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. The presentation of EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management believes EBITDA is helpful in highlighting trends because EBITDA excludes the results of decisions that are outside the control of operating management and can differ significantly from company to company depending on long-term strategic decisions regarding capital structure, the tax jurisdictions in which companies operate and capital investments. In addition, EBITDA will provide more comparability between the historical results and results that reflect purchase accounting and the new capital structure. Management compensates for the limitations of using non-GAAP financial measures by using them to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business than GAAP results alone. Because not all companies use identical calculations, these presentations of EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

EBITDA is calculated as follows:

	Predecessor			Successor				
	For the Year Ended December 31,			For January 1 through September 24,	For September 25, through December 31,	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,	For the three Months Ended March 31,	As of and for the Three Months Ended March 31,
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to First Data Corporation	\$ 1,151.3	\$ 807.5	\$ 847.7	\$ 464.4	\$ (301.9)	\$ (3,764.3)	\$ (221.7)	\$ (231.3)
Interest expense, net	93.3	178.5	192.5	72.8	566.8	1,938.9	508.7	444.9
Income tax (benefit) expense	356.5	188.3	203.7	125.8	(176.1)	(699.2)	(130.5)	(144.8)
Depreciation and amortization(a)	656.0	689.0	700.8	540.2	427.2	1,559.6	368.4	352.1
EBITDA	\$ 2,257.1	\$ 1,863.3	\$ 1,944.7	\$ 1,203.2	\$ 516.0	\$ (965.0)	\$ 524.9	\$ 420.9

(a)

Depreciation and amortization includes amortization of pre-payments on customer contracts which is recorded as a contra-revenue, amortization related to equity method investments which is netted with Equity earnings in affiliates and all other depreciation and amortization which is classified within Expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(5)

Capital expenditures represent net cash paid for property and equipment as well as payments to secure customer service contracts, including outlays for conversion and capitalized systems development costs.

(6)

For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, fixed charges consist of interest on debt, amortization of deferred financing costs and a portion of rentals determined to be representative of interest. Fixed charges do not include interest on income tax liabilities. Earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges is less than one-to-one for the year ended December 31, 2008 as well as the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007. The deficiencies in total earnings were \$4,463.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$478.0 million for the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007. Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges is less than one-to-one for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The deficiencies in total earnings were \$376.1 million and \$352.2 million, respectively.

(7)

Includes the results of operations (reflecting the change in fair value of forward starting contingent interest rate swaps) of Acquisition Corp. for the period prior to the merger with and into First Data from March 29, 2007 (its formation) through September 24, 2007. Also includes post merger results of First Data for the period from September 25, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations covers periods prior to and following the Merger. The discussion and analysis of historical periods prior to the consummation of the Merger does not reflect the significant impact that the Merger has had and will have on us, including significantly increased leverage and liquidity requirements. You should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition with the "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" and the audited and unaudited historical consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

You also should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition with "Business" for a discussion of certain of our important financial policies and objectives; performance measures and operational factors we use to evaluate our financial condition and operating performance; and our business segments.

Overview

First Data Corporation, with administrative headquarters in Greenwood Village, Colorado and principal executive office in Atlanta, Georgia, operates electronic commerce businesses providing services that include merchant transaction processing and acquiring services; credit, retail and debit card issuing and processing services; prepaid card services; official check issuance; and check verification, settlement and guarantee.

To achieve our financial objectives, we focus on internal revenue growth. Internal growth is achieved through the development of new technologies and payment methods, focused sales force efforts and entering into new and strengthening existing alliance partner relationships. Internal growth also is driven through increased demand through growth of clients and partners. We have long-standing relationships and long-term contracts with these clients and partners. The length of the contracts varies across the Company's business units, but the majority are for multiple years.

Segment Realignment

Effective January 1, 2009, our Chief Executive Officer began making strategic and operating decisions with regards to assessing performance and allocating resources based on a new segment structure. Segment results for 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been adjusted to reflect the new structure. We now operate in four business segments: Retail and Alliance Services, Financial Services, International and Integrated Payment Systems ("IPS"). The most significant changes are check verification, settlement and guarantee services moving from the Financial Services segment into the Retail and Alliance Services segment as well as the Prepaid Services segment moving into the Retail and Alliance Services segment. Each of the segments is discussed in more detail in the "Segment Discussion" section below.

Adoption of SFAS No. 160

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements ("SFAS No. 160"), which modifies reporting for noncontrolling interests (minority interest) in consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 requires noncontrolling interests be reported in equity and establishes a new framework for recognizing net income or loss and comprehensive income by the controlling interest. SFAS No. 160 requires specific disclosures regarding changes in equity interest of both the controlling and noncontrolling parties and presentation of the noncontrolling equity balance and income or loss for all periods presented. SFAS No. 160 is effective for interim and annual periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

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Upon adoption, prior period financial statements were revised for the presentation of the noncontrolling interests consistent with the retrospective application required by SFAS No. 160. The impact of the retrospective application of this standard is as follows:

Reclassifies Minority interest to Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests on the Consolidated Statements of Operations;

Reclassifies Minority interest to Noncontrolling interests within the total equity section on the Consolidated Balance Sheets;

Includes changes in Noncontrolling interests on the Consolidated Statements of Equity;

Reclassifies distributions of cumulative income to minority/noncontrolling interests from operating activities to financing activities and reclassifies purchases of minority/noncontrolling interests from investing activities to financing activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Additionally, reclassifies Minority interest to Net (loss) income on this statement; and

Adds the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

In addition, the Company adjusted references to these items in the notes to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Presentation

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is presented for the successor year ended December 31, 2008 as well as the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007. The full year 2007 is also presented on a pro forma basis along with the historical year ended December 31, 2006. Predecessor and successor periods primarily relate to the periods preceding the Merger (see "Merger" in "2007 Overview" below) and the periods succeeding the Merger, respectively. We believe that the discussion on a pro forma basis is a useful supplement to the historical results as it allows the 2007 results of operations to be analyzed on a more comparable basis to 2008 and 2006 full year results. See the 2007 unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations below which reflect the consolidated results of operations as if the Merger had occurred on January 1, 2007. Note that there were no adjustments in the calculation of pro forma revenue and the most significant pro forma adjustments in the calculation of pro forma expense pertained to depreciation and amortization of the re-valued fixed assets and intangible assets and to interest expense on the debt issued in connection with the Merger.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Overview

The following financial summary presents comparative information for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the three months ended March 31, 2008:

(in millions)	Three months ended		Percentage Change
	2009	2008	
Total consolidated revenues	\$ 2,076.2	\$ 2,126.5	(2)%
Total consolidated operating profit	\$ 30.4	\$ 196.6	(85)%
Retail and Alliance Services segment revenue	\$ 1,156.0	\$ 1,081.1	7%
Financial Services segment revenue	\$ 544.2	\$ 558.5	(3)%
International segment revenue	\$ 368.7	\$ 439.1	(16)%

Chase Paymentech Solutions and Wells Fargo Merchant Services

On November 1, 2008 and as described in more detail below, we and JPMorgan Chase terminated our merchant alliance joint venture, Chase Paymentech Solutions™ ("CPS"), which was our largest merchant alliance. We received our proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture. The new domestic owned and managed business is being operated as part of FDC's Retail and Alliance Services segment. We continue to provide transaction processing and related services for certain merchants of the joint venture that were allocated to JPMorgan Chase but are resident on FDC's

processing platforms. We historically accounted for our minority interest in the joint venture under the equity method of accounting. Since November 1, 2008, the portion of CPS business received by us in the separation is reflected on a consolidated basis throughout the financial statements. In the three months ended March 31, 2008, CPS comprised the vast majority of the "Equity earnings in affiliates" and the processing and other fees noted in footnote (a) on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On December 31, 2008, we and Wells Fargo & Company ("WFB") extended our merchant alliance joint venture, Wells Fargo Merchant Services, LLC ("WFMS") for five years beyond its previously contracted termination date through December 31, 2014. In connection with the agreement to extend WFMS, FDC sold 12.5% of the membership interests to WFB. This resulted in FDC and WFB owning 40% and 60% of WFMS, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. As a result of the transaction, we deconsolidated the WFMS balance sheet and are reflecting our remaining ownership interest as an equity method investment. In 2009, our share of WFMS's earnings is reflected in the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and therefore consolidated revenues and expenses decreased. In the three months ended March 31, 2009, WFMS comprised the majority of the "Equity earnings in affiliates" and the processing and other fees noted in footnote (a) on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In comparing 2008 to 2009, the net impact of the termination of CPS and the deconsolidation of WFMS were offsetting in nature but resulted in net increases in consolidated revenues and expenses and net decreases in "Equity earnings in affiliates" due to the relative greater significance of CPS related balances. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was negatively impacted in 2009 compared to 2008 as the result of the WFMS membership interest sale referred to above but was otherwise largely unaffected by the structural changes. The combined impact of these transactions is referred to in this MD&A as "the net impact of the alliance transactions."

Economic Conditions

General economic conditions in the U.S. and other areas of the world weakened in the second half of 2008 with a dramatic acceleration in the fourth quarter which continued into the first quarter of 2009. Many of our businesses rely in part on the number and size of consumer transactions which have been challenged by a weakened U.S. and world economy and difficult credit markets. Broad slowdowns in consumer spending had a material impact on first quarter 2009 revenues and profits. We experienced increased credit losses during the first quarter of 2009 compared to both the first quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2008 resulting from a higher level of merchant failures and bankruptcy filings generally attributable to challenges in the current economic environment. We believe this trend could potentially continue if current economic conditions persist or worsen during the remainder of 2009. In addition, our revenues and operating profit during the first quarter of 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 were adversely impacted by consumer spending shifting to large discount merchants. The shift to large discount merchants had less of an effect in the first quarter 2009 compared to the fourth quarter 2008 due to a higher percentage of sales that occurred at large discount merchants during the holiday season. Also as a result of the current economic conditions in the U.S., credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and closing accounts and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. This reduction in the number of accounts and account activity adversely impacted Financial Services segment results in the three months ended March 31, 2009 as discussed below. A continuation of the economic slowdown could adversely impact our future revenues and profits.

Our source of liquidity is principally cash generated from operating activities, supplemented as necessary on a very short-term basis by borrowings against our revolving credit facility. The economic downturn is expected to have at least a near term impact on the capital resources provided by operating activities. We utilized the revolving credit facility at the end of March 2009 on a very short-term basis due to timing of expenditures.

In addition to the current economic conditions, there is also volatility in the credit and capital markets which could adversely impact our results of operations due to the potential for additional investment losses and investment impairments. There were no investment impairments recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and investment losses were not material.

2008 Overview

The following financial summary presents comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2008 versus the year ended December 31, 2007 on a pro forma basis as well as the December 31, 2007 pro forma period compared to the historical year ended December 31, 2006. The 2007 discussion of results for the predecessor and successor periods are presented later in this MD&A.

	Historical Successor	Pro Forma	Historical Successor	Historical Predecessor	Percent Change		
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007	Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007 (in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2006	Historical 2008 vs. Pro Forma 2007	2007 vs. Historical 2006
Total consolidated revenues	\$ 8,811.3	\$ 8,051.4	\$ 2,278.5	\$ 5,772.9	\$ 7,076.4	9%	14%
Total consolidated operating profit(a)	\$ (2,476.9)	\$ 550.0	\$ 155.0	\$ 540.4	\$ 1,080.5	NM	(49)%
Retail and Alliance Services segment revenue	\$ 4,759.5	\$ 4,416.4	\$ 1,238.3	\$ 3,178.1	\$ 4,029.6	8%	10%
Financial Services segment revenue	\$ 2,234.1	\$ 2,257.9	\$ 613.9	\$ 1,644.0	\$ 2,127.0	(1)%	6%
International segment revenue	\$ 1,827.4	\$ 1,616.8	\$ 490.6	\$ 1,126.2	\$ 1,231.3	13%	31%

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006		
Key Indicators:					
Domestic merchant transactions	26,856.9	25,359.0	22,626.0	6%	12%
Domestic debit issuer transactions	12,042.2	11,651.4	10,572.4	3%	10%
International transactions	6,438.2	5,476.0	4,591.6	18%	19%
Domestic active card accounts on file (end of period)	127.6	128.3	116.8	(1)%	10%
Domestic card accounts on file (end of period)	637.2	634.8	557.4	0%	14%
International card accounts on file (end of period)	81.2	73.8	48.3	10%	53%

(a) The total consolidated operating loss for 2008 included a goodwill impairment charge recorded in the fourth quarter of \$3.2 billion. See the "Goodwill Impairment" discussion below.

Chase Paymentech Solutions

On November 1, 2008, we and JPMorgan Chase terminated our merchant alliance joint venture, Chase Paymentech Solutions™ ("CPS"), which was our largest merchant alliance. We received our proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture, including domestic merchant contracts, an equity investment in Merchant Link, a full-service independent sales organization ("ISO") and Agent Bank unit, and a portion of the employees. The new domestic owned and managed business is being operated as part of our Retail and Alliance Services segment. We continue to provide transaction processing and related services for certain merchants of the joint venture that were allocated to JPMorgan

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Chase but are resident on our processing platforms. We historically accounted for our minority interest in the joint venture under the equity method of accounting. Beginning November 1,

2008, the portion of the CPS business received by us in the separation is reflected on a consolidated basis throughout the financial statements. CPS accounted for the vast majority of the "Equity earnings in affiliates" and the processing and other fees noted in footnote (c) on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The receipt of the our proportionate share of CPS was accounted for as a purchase business combination. The assets and liabilities received were recorded at their fair values. Purchase accounting and the allocation of the purchase price is preliminary. As a result of the alliance termination and subsequent business combination, we assessed our deferred tax liabilities established at the time of the Merger and reversed \$836 million of those liabilities through purchase accounting for our proportionate share of CPS. The separation resulted in the loss of JPMorgan Chase branch referrals and access to the JPMorgan Chase brand. The separation of the joint venture also poses the following potential risks: loss of certain processing volume over time, disruption of the business due to the need to transition to a new financial institution for sponsorship and clearing services for the merchants allocated to FDC, and post-separation competition by JPMorgan, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the our operations and results.

Wells Fargo Merchant Services

On December 31, 2008, we and Wells Fargo & Company ("WFB") extended our merchant alliance joint venture, Wells Fargo Merchant Services, LLC ("WFMS") for five years beyond its previously contractual termination date through December 31, 2014. In connection with the agreement to extend WFMS, FDC sold 12.5% of the membership interests to WFB for cash consideration. This resulted in FDC and WFB owning 40% and 60% of WFMS, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. We and WFB also extended our existing non-alliance sponsorship agreement to provide for non-alliance merchant sponsorship. As a result of the transaction, we deconsolidated the WFMS balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and are reflecting our remaining ownership interest as an equity method investment. In 2009, our share of WFMS's earnings will be reflected in the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and therefore consolidated revenues and expenses will decrease. A \$3.8 million loss was recorded related to this transaction in 2008.

Goodwill Impairment

In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded a \$3.2 billion goodwill impairment charge. Every reporting unit had an impairment charge representing a percentage of goodwill ranging from a small charge for one reporting unit to all of the goodwill at two small reporting units. During the fourth quarter and in connection with the deterioration in general global economic conditions, we experienced a decrease in our operating results. These operating results caused us to reassess our near and long-term projections as part of our annual budgeting process. We followed a discounted cash flow approach in estimating the fair value of the reporting units and intangible assets consistent with the approach used to allocate the purchase price of the Merger. The significant factors that drove most of the impairment were higher discount rates and revised projections of financial results as compared to those used to allocate the purchase price of the Merger. The revised projections resulted from the current global economic situation that caused a decrease in near-term projections and a delay in the attainment of long-term projections. Discount rates were determined on a market participant basis and increased due to the increased risk in the current marketplace and more costly access to capital. We relied in part on a third party valuation firm in determining the appropriate discount rates. A relatively small change in these inputs would have a significant impact on the impairment recorded in the current period and could impact future impairment assessments. For instance, a 50 basis point increase in the discount rate would have increased the impairment charge by approximately \$1.5 billion while a 50 basis point decrease in the discount rate would have decreased the impairment charge by approximately \$1.2 billion. Similarly, a \$50 million decrease to the forecasted 2009 operating profit of the Merchant Services reporting unit (included within the Retail and Alliance Services segment), with no change to expected growth rates or other assumptions, would have increased the reporting unit's impairment

charge by approximately \$0.9 billion while a \$50 million increase would have entirely eliminated the reporting unit's impairment charge of \$0.7 billion. Accordingly, continued economic deterioration beyond that anticipated and/or increases in the applicable discount rate could result in an additional impairment in future periods. A more detailed description of the impairment testing is presented in "Critical Accounting Policies" below.

Economic Conditions

General economic conditions in the U.S. and other areas of the world weakened in the second half of 2008 with a dramatic acceleration in the fourth quarter. Many of our businesses rely in part on the number and size of consumer transactions which have been challenged by a declining U.S. and world economy and difficult credit markets. After experiencing a rebound in the early part of 2008 from a slow 2007 holiday shopping period, domestic merchant transaction and volume growth subsequently slowed on a year to date basis and particularly in the fourth quarter due to a decline in retail sales as a result of a weakened economy and 2008 holiday shopping period. This reduction in spending is across a wide range of categories, with discounters showing less of an effect than smaller retailers and large specialty retailers. While we are partially insulated from specific industry trends through our diverse market presence, broad slowdowns in consumer spending had a material impact on fourth quarter 2008 revenues and profits and is expected to have an impact on revenues and profits in 2009 as well. Retail sales are expected to remain relatively flat or decrease during 2009 compared to 2008. Even with flat retail sales compared to 2008, our revenues could decrease as sales may continue to shift to large discount merchants from which we earn less per transaction. A further weakening in the economy could also force some smaller retailers to close resulting in exposure to potential credit losses and further transaction declines and us earning less on transactions due also to a potential shift to large discount merchants. Additionally, credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and closing accounts and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. A continuation or acceleration of the economic slowdown could adversely impact our future revenues and profits.

Our source of liquidity is principally cash generated from operating activities supplemented as necessary on a very short-term basis by borrowings against our revolving credit facility. The economic downturn is expected to have at least a near term impact on the capital resources provided by operating activities. If the impact is more than expected, certain capital expenditures may be limited and, in an extreme situation, may require the use of the revolving credit facility to fund interest payments or capital expenditures; however, to prevent such measures, we have implemented cost saving initiatives that we expect will allow us to continue to fund such items from operating activities.

In addition to the weakening economic conditions, there is also volatility in the credit and capital markets which could adversely impact our results of operations due to the potential for additional investment losses and impairments.

An affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. provides a commitment in the amount of \$230.6 million of our \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. After filing for bankruptcy in September 2008, the affiliate declined to participate in a request for funding under our senior secured revolving credit agreement and we have no assurances that they will participate in any future funding requests or that we could obtain replacement loan commitments from other banks. In the event we decide to draw upon the senior secured revolving credit facility and the affiliate of Lehman does not fund its obligation in accordance with the credit agreement, we believe our remaining capacity under our senior secured revolving credit facility is sufficient to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity needs. There are multiple institutions that have commitments under this facility with none representing more than approximately 15% of the remaining capacity. We are monitoring the financial stability of other financial institutions that have made commitments under the revolving credit facility and its derivative counterparties. Certain of these financial institutions are receiving support from the federal government in light of current financial conditions. Although these financial institutions remain highly-

rated (in the A category or higher), their ability to satisfy their commitments may be dependent on receiving continued support from the federal government.

As of December 31, 2008, we held \$492.2 million (\$553.1 million par value) of student loan auction rate securities ("SLARS") which are long-term debt instruments, issued by student loan trusts, with variable interest rates that historically reset through a periodic Dutch auction process but do not include a put-back option. Beginning in mid-February 2008 and due largely to uncertainty in the global credit and capital markets, investment banks and broker dealers became less willing to support SLARS and other auction rate securities auctions. As a result, multiple auctions failed, including the auctions for the SLARS still held by us. A failed auction does not represent a default by the issuer of the underlying security. As of December 31, 2008, the majority of the SLARS held by us were rated "AAA" or the equivalent and all had collateral substantially guaranteed by the U.S. government and continued to pay interest in accordance with the terms of their respective security agreements. Due to the lack of observable market activity for the SLARS held by us as of December 31, 2008, we with the assistance of a third party valuation firm, upon which we in part relied, made certain assumptions, primarily relating to estimating both the weighted average life for the securities held by us and the impact of the current lack of liquidity on the fair value. At December 31, 2008, the securities were valued based on a probability weighted discounted cash flow analysis. Each of the securities' key terms including date of issuance, date of maturity, auction intervals, scheduled auction dates, maximum auction rate, as well as underlying collateral, ratings and guarantees or insurance were considered. We recorded an other than temporary impairment loss of \$48.0 million in the "Investment income, net" line of the Consolidated Statements of Operations and an unrealized loss of \$13.3 million in "Other comprehensive income." As of December 31, 2008, we believe the fair value of the SLARS is materially accurate.

We held money market funds issued by the Reserve Primary Fund, of which, \$36 million, \$6 million and \$12 million were classified within the "Settlement Assets," "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and "Other Current Assets" lines of the Consolidated Balance Sheet, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. We valued the securities based on a delayed settlement confirmation and concluded that the impairment was other than temporary. Unrealized losses of \$6.0 million and \$3.0 million were recognized in the "Investment income, net" and "Other income (expense)" lines of the Consolidated Statements of Operations, respectively.

We recognized, in the "Investment income, net" line of the Consolidated Statements of Operations, \$6.3 million of unrealized losses associated with preferred shares in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") deemed to be other than temporarily impaired.

As a result of the current economic conditions in the U.S. and around the world, large banks are consolidating. We have long-term contracts with a number of these banks and uncertainty exists around the longevity of these contracts due to the consolidations. Although the contracts have termination fee provisions, uncertainty surrounding the circumstances of the consolidations could potentially lead to asset impairments. One such bank consolidation in 2008 resulted in the receivership of Washington Mutual Bank ("WAMU Bank") and the subsequent acquisition of Washington Mutual Bank fsb and the operations of WAMU Bank (collectively "Washington Mutual"), one of our largest debit customers, by JPMorgan Chase. We received notice from JPMorgan Chase in the first quarter of 2009 that JPMorgan Chase intends to terminate services under certain Washington Mutual agreements with us prior to expiration of their existing terms. We anticipate that we will cease providing services under these Washington Mutual agreements at various dates over the next 18 months. This termination contributed to the goodwill impairment recognized in the fourth quarter 2008 but did not result in impairment of other assets. We anticipate the receipt of certain contract termination fees associated with the termination.

Acquisitions

In January 2008, we entered into a joint venture with Allied Irish Banks p.l.c. ("AIB"), of which we own 50.1%. The joint venture provides card acquiring services in the Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe. The joint venture with AIB is consolidated and reported in the International segment.

In July 2008, we purchased the remaining 31.8% interest in our Money Network Financial, LLC subsidiary which is reported in the Retail and Alliance Services segment.

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 Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. As allowed by the SEC, our policy is to not include in management's assessment of internal controls the internal controls of acquired companies in the year of acquisition if we deem that an assessment could not be adequately accomplished in the normal course of business. All acquisitions that closed in 2008 were not within the scope of management's report on internal controls over financial reporting. We do not deem these acquisitions significant, individually or in aggregate, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2007 Overview

Merger

On September 24, 2007, we merged with an affiliate of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co ("KKR") (the "Merger"). The Merger resulted in our equity becoming privately held. We applied purchase accounting to the opening balance sheet and results of operations effective immediately subsequent to the Merger date. The value assigned to intangible assets and fixed assets as well as other purchase accounting adjustments were finalized in the third quarter 2008 other than certain adjustments related to income tax matters that were finalized in the fourth quarter 2008.

Official Check and Money Order Wind-down

In the first quarter of 2007, we announced our intent to wind-down the official check and money order business included within the IPS segment. The official check and money order businesses are conducted by a subsidiary of ours, Integrated Payment Systems Inc., that is licensed to offer payment services that fall under state and federal regulations. This subsidiary has separate creditors and its assets, including the investment portfolio associated with the official checks and money orders, are not intended to be available to our creditors nor its other subsidiaries. The portfolio had been invested largely in long-term municipal bonds until repositioned to short-term tax exempt securities in 2007 in conjunction with the wind-down. In the first quarter of 2008, we further repositioned the investment portfolio associated with this business from short-term tax exempt securities to principally taxable investments. The majority of the clients of this business deconverted during 2008. The remaining clients are expected to deconvert mainly during 2009 though some will be after 2009, in accordance with their respective contract terms. In July 2008, IPS agreed with The Western Union Company ("Western Union") that on October 1, 2009 IPS will assign and transfer to Western Union, among other things, certain assets and equipment used by IPS to issue retail money orders and an amount sufficient to satisfy all outstanding retail money orders. On the closing date, Western Union will assume IPS's role as issuer of the retail money orders. Integrated Payment Systems Inc. will continue to use its licenses to offer payment services that fall under state and federal regulations and the business will continue to operate in a much reduced capacity after all of the client deconversions as outstanding official check and money order clearance activity related to financial institution clients winds down.

2006 Overview

Spin-off of Western Union

On September 29, 2006, we separated our Western Union money transfer business into an independent, publicly traded company through a spin-off of 100% of Western Union to FDC shareholders in a transaction intended to qualify for tax-free treatment ("the spin-off"). FDC and Western Union are independent and have separate ownership, boards of directors and management.

Discontinued Operations

The historic results of operations of Western Union, Primary Payment Systems ("PPS"), IDLogix and Taxware, LP ("Taxware") are presented as discontinued operations due to the spin-off or sale of these entities in 2006. All prior period amounts presented in the financial statements and MD&A were adjusted to reflect this discontinued operations presentation. In 2004, we divested our 64% ownership of NYCE, an electronic funds transfer network. The sale agreement of NYCE contemplated potential adjustments to the sales price which resulted in activity in discontinued operations in 2006.

Subsequent Event

Banc of America Merchant Services

On June 29, 2009, Bank of America N.A. and we announced the formation of a new company, Banc of America Merchant Services, LLC. Banc of America Merchant Services will provide clients with a comprehensive suite of payment products including credit, debit, and prepaid cards as well as merchant loyalty, prepaid, check and e-commerce solutions.

We own a 48.45% direct voting interest in Banc of America Merchant Services and Bank of America owns a 46.55% direct voting interest. The remaining stake in Banc of America Merchant Services is a 5% non-voting interest held by Rockmount Investments, LLC, an investment vehicle controlled by a third-party investor. We own a 40% non-controlling interest in Rockmount Investments, LLC.

Bank of America's and our contributions to the newly formed company were principally comprised of merchant acquiring contract rights and relationships and sales forces. Rockmount Investment's contribution was in the form of cash.

Banc of America Merchant Services will be consolidated by us and will be reported in the Retail and Alliance Services segment.

Segment Discussion

Retail and Alliance Services Segment

The Retail and Alliance Services segment is comprised of businesses that provide services which facilitate the merchants' ability to accept credit, debit, stored-value and loyalty cards and checks. The segment's merchant processing and acquiring services include authorization, transaction capture, settlement, chargeback handling and internet-based transaction processing and are the largest component of the segment's revenue. A majority of these services pertain to transactions in which consumer payments to merchants are made through a card association (such as Visa or MasterCard), a debit network, or another payment network (such as Discover). Many of the segment's services are offered through joint ventures and other alliance arrangements.

Retail and Alliance Services continues to grow in credit, signature debit and PIN-debit processing through the strength of its merchant alliances, independent sales organizations ("ISO") and referral partners, focused sales force efforts and the development of new POS technologies and payment methods. Financial results of the merchant alliance strategy appear both in the "Transaction and

processing service fees revenue" and "Equity earnings in affiliates" line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Merchant processing and acquiring revenues are driven most significantly by the number of transactions as well as dollar volumes of those transactions. Consumers continue to increase the use of credit, debit and stored-value cards in place of cash and paper checks. Internet payments continue to grow but account for a small portion of the segment's transactions. While transactions over the internet may involve increased risk, these transactions typically generate higher profits for us. We continue to enhance our fraud detection and other systems to address such risks.

We experienced declines in transaction and volume growth during the second half of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 and we expect this trend to continue with a weakened economy. Transactions and dollar volumes will decline primarily due to the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008. Prior to November 1, 2008, reported results included 100% of alliance transactions and dollar volumes. Post termination, we will only report transactions and dollar volumes related to its 49% proportionate share of the joint venture's assets. We experienced shifts in transaction volumes from smaller, more profitable merchants to some nationwide discounters and wholesalers in the second half of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 due to the weakened economy. Trends in consumer spending between national, regional and boutique merchants impact revenue and operating margins as revenue per transaction and operating margins from national merchants are typically less than regional and boutique merchants. The segment has historically experienced three to five percent annual price compression on average, with price compression for the national merchants being higher. Expense reductions and enhanced product offerings help mitigate this impact.

In addition, Retail and Alliance Services provides check verification, settlement and guarantee services. We continue to see a shift to the use of debit cards from credit cards, checks and cash, with the decrease in use of checks negatively affecting our check verification, settlement and guarantee business. The segment also manages prepaid stored-value card issuance and processing services (i.e. gift cards) for retailers and others.

Financial Services Segment

The Financial Services segment is comprised of businesses that provide credit, debit and retail card processing; debit network services; output services, such as statement and letter printing, embossing and mailing services; remittance processing services; and other payment options that support merchants and online retailers and businesses. This segment also provides other payment services such as remote deposit, clearing services and processing for payments which occur in such forms as checks, ACH, wire transfer and stored-value cards. The segment's largest components of revenue consist of fees for account management, transaction authorization and posting, network switching, debit network acquiring and processing as well as reimbursable postage.

Credit and retail based revenue is derived primarily from the card processing services offered to financial institutions and other issuers of cards. Revenue from these markets is driven primarily by accounts on file, with active accounts having a larger impact on revenue than inactive. Retail account portfolios typically have a lower proportionate share of active accounts than credit account portfolios and product usage is different between the card types resulting in lower revenue per active retail account. In addition, contract pricing at the customer level is dependent upon the volume of accounts, mix of account types (e.g. retail, credit, co-branded credit and debit) and product usage.

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We continue to see a shift to the use of debit cards from credit cards, checks and cash, with the decrease in use of checks negatively affecting our remittance processing business. Domestic debit issuer transactions have been the fastest growing type of transaction.

The underlying economic drivers of card issuance are population demographics and employment. Strengthening in the economy typically results in an improved credit risk profile, allowing card issuers to be more aggressive in their marketing campaigns to issue more cards. Conversely, a weakening in the economy typically results in a tightening of the credit market with fewer consumers qualifying for credit.

As a result of the current economic conditions in the U.S., credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and closing accounts and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. Such practices have adversely impacted credit and retail card processing revenues in 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Debit processing transaction growth rates have also been negatively impacted by the weakened economy as consumer spending and retail sales have declined. As the weakened economy and credit crisis persist, these trends are expected to continue.

International Segment

The International segment businesses provide card issuing processing, merchant acquiring and processing; ATM and POS processing, driving, acquiring and switching services; software licensing; host processing services; and debit switching services. The primary service offerings of the International segment are substantially the same as those provided in the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments. In 2008, our acquisitions included a 50.1% ownership of a joint venture with AIB in Ireland.

As a result of deteriorating global economic conditions, we anticipate the International segment's revenue and operating profit to be impacted in 2009 by transaction growth pressures, decrease in new business, increased levels of merchant attrition and potential reduced average transaction values.

Integrated Payments Systems

The IPS segment's principle business includes the issuance of official checks which are sold by agents that are financial institutions and the issuance of money orders which are sold by agents that are financial institutions and retail businesses. Revenue is principally earned on invested funds which are pending settlement. This segment is in the process of winding down its official check and money order businesses. For further details refer to the "Official Check and Money Order Wind-Down" in the "2007 Overview" section above.

All Other and Corporate

All Other and Corporate is comprised of our business units not included in the segments noted above as well as our Corporate results. There were no significant developments within All Other and Corporate during 2008.

Industry

Bank industry consolidation impacts existing and potential clients in FDC's service areas. Our alliance strategy could be impacted negatively as a result of such consolidations, especially where the banks involved are committed to merchant processing businesses that compete with us. Conversely, if an existing alliance bank partner acquires a new merchant business, this could result in such business being contributed to the alliance. Bank consolidation has led to an increasingly concentrated client base in the industry, resulting in a changing client mix for Financial Services as well as increased price

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compression. Bank consolidations are expected to impact us, specifically the Financial Services and Retail and Alliance Services segments, during 2009.

We believe the following are the three most significant trends driving growth of electronic payments:

The Shift to Electronic Payments The electronic payments industry in the United States continues to benefit from the consistent migration from cash and checks to electronic payments. This migration is being driven by customer convenience, card issuer rewards and new payment forms. Additionally, broader merchant acceptance in industries that did not typically accept electronic payments in the past, such as quick-service restaurants, is helping to drive the migration. However, the decrease in the use of checks will negatively affect our check verification, settlement and guarantee business, as well as remittance processing, and therefore partially offset the growth opportunities.

International Expansion Many of the trends that have historically driven growth in FDC's industry in the U.S. are contributing to growth in international markets as well. International growth has been driven by the increased use of electronic payment instruments, an increased propensity of institutions to outsource payment processing, and regulatory initiatives that favor outsourced payment solutions. Electronic payment penetration is considerably lower outside of the U.S. as most transactions are still done in cash. In addition, many international financial institutions currently in-source their card processing functions. We believe there is a trend towards more outsourcing of such non-core services to third-party processors. Further, regulatory initiatives in international markets are creating additional growth opportunities for the electronics payments industry.

Industry Innovation The electronic payments industry has experienced rapid technological innovation. New payment technologies such as mobile commerce, contactless payments, payroll cards, biometric authentication and innovative POS devices facilitate the increasing adoption of electronic payments. The continually increasing demand for new and more flexible payment options creates a significant opportunity for growth in the electronic payment processing industry.

Components of Revenue and Expenses

The following briefly describes the components of operating revenues and expenses as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Transaction and processing service fees Transaction and processing service fee revenue is comprised of fees related to merchant acquiring; check processing; credit, retail and debit card processing; output and remittance processing; the issuance of official checks and money orders by agents; and payment management services. Revenues are based on a per transaction fee, a percentage of dollar volume processed, accounts on file or some combination thereof. These revenues represent approximately 66% of FDC's 2008 revenue and are most reflective of our core business performance. Merchant related services revenue is comprised primarily of fees charged to merchants and processing fees charged to alliances accounted for under the equity method. Merchant discount revenue from credit card and signature debit card transactions acquired from merchants is recorded net of interchange and assessments charged by the credit card associations. Check services revenues include check verification, settlement and guarantee fees which are charged on a per transaction basis or as a percentage of the face value of the check. Card services revenue related to credit and retail card processing is comprised primarily of fees charged to the client based on cardholder accounts on file, both active and inactive. Card services revenue for output services consists of fees for printing statements and letters and embossing plastics. Debit network processing service fees included in Card services revenues are typically based on transaction volumes processed. Other services revenue includes all other types of transactional revenue not specifically related to the classifications noted above.

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Investment income, net Revenue is derived primarily from interest generated by invested settlement assets within the IPS, Retail and Alliance Services, Financial Services and International segments and realized net gains and losses from such assets. This revenue is recorded net of official check agents' commissions.

Product sales and other Sales and leasing of POS devices in the Retail and Alliance Services and International segments are the primary drivers of this revenue component, providing a recurring revenue stream. This component also includes incentive payments, contract termination fees, royalty income and gain/loss from the sale of merchant portfolios, all of which occur less frequently but are considered a part of ongoing operations. Also included within this line item is revenue recognized from custom programming and system consulting services as well as software licensing and maintenance revenue generated primarily from the VisionPLUS software in the International segment and software licensing and maintenance revenue in All Other and Corporate.

Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other Debit network fees from PIN-debit card transactions acquired from merchants are recorded gross with the associated network fee recorded in the corresponding expense caption, principally within the Retail and Alliance Services segment. In addition, the reimbursable component and the offsetting expense caption include postage, telecommunications and similar costs that are passed through to customers principally within the Financial Services segment.

Cost of services This caption includes the costs directly associated with providing services to customers and includes the following: telecommunications costs, personnel and infrastructure costs to develop and maintain applications, operate computer networks and provide associated customer support, losses on check guarantee services and merchant chargebacks, and other operating expenses.

Cost of products sold These costs include those directly associated with product and software sales such as cost of POS devices, merchant terminal leasing costs and software licensing and maintenance costs.

Selling, general and administrative This caption primarily consists of salaries, wages and related expenses paid to sales personnel, administrative employees and management as well as advertising and promotional costs and other selling expenses.

Depreciation and amortization This caption consists of our depreciation and amortization expense. Excluded from this caption is the amortization of initial payments for contracts which is recorded as a contra-revenue within the "Transaction and processing services fees" line as well as amortization related to equity method investments which is netted within the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line.

Consolidated Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated results should be read in conjunction with segment results, which provide more detailed discussions concerning certain components of the Consolidated Statements of Operations. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Consolidated Results

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,					
	2009	% of Total Revenue	2008	% of Total Revenue	Change Amount	%
Revenues:						
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 1,306.8	64%	\$ 1,379.7	64%	\$ (72.9)	(5)%
Investment income, net	5.8	0%	56.0	3%	(50.2)	(90)%
Product sales and other	174.0	8%	212.0	10%	(38.0)	(18)%
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	589.6	28%	478.8	23%	110.8	23%
	\$ 2,076.2	100%	\$ 2,126.5	100%	\$ (50.3)	(2)%
Expenses:						
Cost of services (exclusive of items shown below)	\$ 786.5	39%	\$ 756.8	36%	\$ 29.7	4%
Cost of products sold	63.5	3%	70.9	3%	(7.4)	(10)%
Selling, general and administrative	254.3	12%	304.3	14%	(50.0)	(16)%
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	589.6	28%	478.8	23%	110.8	23%
Depreciation and amortization	329.5	16%	319.1	15%	10.4	3%
Other operating expenses, net	22.4	1%		0%	22.4	NM
	\$ 2,045.8	99%	\$ 1,929.9	91%	\$ 115.9	6%

NM Not Meaningful

The following provides highlights of revenue and expense growth while a more detailed discussion is included in the "Segment Results" section below:

Operating revenues overview

Transaction and processing service fees Revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 mostly due to foreign currency exchange rate movements which negatively impacted the transaction and processing service fees growth rate by 4 percentage points. Other items contributing to the decrease were the impact of the weakened economy, price compression and lost business. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases resulting from the net impact of the alliance transactions described above, which benefited the growth rate by 3 percentage points, as well as growth of existing clients.

Investment income, net Revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to lower market interest rates and a decrease in settlement portfolio balances caused by the wind-down of the official check and money order business. Earnings from the official check and money order business were substantially offset by commissions that are netted against earnings on the investment portfolio in the IPS segment. The majority of the investment income was attributable to earnings on settlement assets associated with the merchant acquiring business.

Product sales and other Decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due most significantly to a decrease of \$29 million in royalty income reflected in All Other and Corporate.

Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other Revenue and expense increased during the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 most significantly due to the

net impact of the alliance transactions described above which benefited the reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other growth rate by 21 percentage points. Also contributing to the increase was continued growth of PIN-debit transaction volumes as well as rate increases imposed by the debit networks and an increase in postage rates.

Operating expenses overview

Cost of services Increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to expenses associated with payments to retail independent sales organizations ("ISO") most significantly as a result of the portion of the CPS alliance we received upon termination which impacted the cost of services growth rate by 4 percentage points. Data center consolidation, platform consolidation, platform development and labor sourcing initiatives also contributed to the increase. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases due to foreign exchange rate movements. Employee related expenses also decreased most significantly due to lower incentive compensation which impacted the cost of services growth rate by 1 percentage point. Cost of services, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue, increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 as a result of the items noted above.

Cost of products sold Decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to decreases in customer hardware additions and replacements.

Selling, general and administrative Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to same period in 2008 as the result of foreign currency exchange rate movements, lower incentive compensation, reductions in force and lower legal and professional fees related to the settlement of certain litigation in 2008. Lower incentive compensation impacted the selling, general and administrative growth rate by 6 percentage points. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue, decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period 2008 as a result of the items noted above.

Depreciation and amortization Expense increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due most significantly to the net impact of amortization associated with the alliance transactions noted above as well as an increase due to newly capitalized assets. These increases were partially offset by less amortization in the current period on certain intangible assets that are being amortized on an accelerated basis.

Other operating expenses, net

We recorded restructuring charges comprised of severance totaling \$30.0 million and facility closures totaling \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009. The restructurings resulted in the termination of employees company wide totaling \$9.5 million in Retail and Alliance Services, \$6.1 million in Financial Services, \$10.8 million in International and \$3.6 million in All Other and Corporate. The restructurings resulted from the elimination of a select number of management and other positions as part of our cost saving initiatives. Cost saving initiatives are expected to continue into future periods resulting in additional restructuring charges. We estimate cost savings resulting from 2009 restructuring activities of approximately \$30 million in 2009 and approximately \$40 million on an annual basis. Partially offsetting the charges are reversals of 2008 restructuring accruals of \$5.3 million related to our change in strategy related to global labor sourcing initiatives.

Interest expense

Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 decreased over the same period in 2008 due to lower average interest rates in 2009.

Other income (expense)

(in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Investment gains and (losses)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 22.1
Derivative financial instruments gains and (losses)	6.7	(12.8)
Divestitures, net	(0.5)	
Non-operating foreign currency gains and (losses)	17.5	(52.5)
Other income (expense)	\$ 23.3	\$ (43.2)

Investment gains and (losses) Investment gains for the three months ended March 31, 2008 resulted from the sale of MasterCard stock.

Derivative financial instruments gains and (losses) The net gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were due most significantly to the mark-to-market adjustments for cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps that are not designated as accounting hedges. The most significant impact resulted from foreign currency exchange rate movements on the cross currency swaps.

Non-operating foreign currency gains and (losses) The net gains and losses related to the mark-to-market of the Company's intercompany loans and its euro-denominated debt.

Income taxes

Our effective tax rate on pretax loss from continuing operations was (38.8%), a tax benefit, and (40.4%), a tax benefit, for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As a result of our adoption of SFAS No. 160, the calculation of the effective tax rate has changed from previous years. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 does not impact the total provision for income taxes; however, our effective tax rate as calculated from the balances shown on the Consolidated Statements of Operations has changed as net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is no longer included as a deduction in the determination of income from continuing operations, the denominator in the effective tax rate computation.

The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was slightly higher than the combined federal and state statutory rate though it was impacted by several items that substantially offset, including benefits for foreign taxes at lower effective tax rates partially offset by an increase in our liability for unrecognized tax benefits. The effective tax rate for the comparative period in 2008 was higher than the combined statutory rate mostly due to higher net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for pass through entities for which there was no tax expense provided most significantly as the result of the deconsolidation of WFMS as described above.

The balance of our liability for unrecognized tax benefits was approximately \$537 million as of March 31, 2009, including approximately \$133 million of income tax liabilities for which The Western Union Company is required to indemnify us. As of March 31, 2009, we anticipate it is reasonably possible that our liability for unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by approximately \$35 million within the next twelve months as the result of the closure of its 2002 federal tax year. The potential decrease relates to various federal and state tax benefits including research and experimentation credits and certain amortization and loss deductions.

Equity earnings in affiliates

Equity earnings in affiliates decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to the net impact of the alliance transactions described above.

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Consolidated Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

The following discussion for both consolidated results and segment results for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes comparisons to the successor period from September 25, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and to the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to September 24, 2007. On a supplemental basis, 2008 is compared to pro forma results for the year ended December 31, 2007 which reflects consolidated results of operations as if the merger had occurred on January 1, 2007. The consolidated results and segment results for the successor period from September 25, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to September 24, 2007 compared to the year ended December 31, 2006 are also presented. On a supplemental basis, the pro forma results for the year ended December 31, 2007 period are compared to the year ended December 31, 2006. Consolidated results should be read in conjunction with segment results, which provide more detailed discussions concerning certain components of the Consolidated Statements of Operations. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

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Consolidated Results

(in millions)	Historical		Historical		Historical		Historical	
	Historical	Pro Forma	Historical	Historical	Historical	Historical	Historical	Historical
	Successor	Successor	Successor	Predecessor	Predecessor	Predecessor	Predecessor	Percent Change
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007	Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006	Historical 2008 vs. Pro Forma 2007	Pro Forma 2007 vs. Historical 2006	
Revenues:								
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 5,785.3	\$ 5,519.2	\$ 1,553.3	\$ 3,965.9	\$ 5,037.6	5%	10%	
Investment income, net	77.1	(75.1)	(8.2)	(66.9)	(128.6)	*	*	
Product sales and other	848.2	839.4	223.0	616.4	699.8	1%	20%	
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	2,100.7	1,767.9	510.4	1,257.5	1,467.6	19%	20%	
	8,811.3	8,051.4	2,278.5	5,772.9	7,076.4	9%	14%	
Expenses:								
Cost of services (exclusive of items shown below)	3,048.0	2,883.4	790.3	2,207.3	2,493.3	6%	16%	
Cost of products sold	316.8	296.5	87.3	209.2	281.0	7%	6%	
Selling, general and administrative	1,197.4	1,276.6	367.9	1,058.8	1,129.3	(6)%	13%	
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	2,100.7	1,767.9	510.4	1,257.5	1,467.6	19%	20%	
Depreciation and amortization	1,369.7	1,253.9	367.8	476.4	619.7	9%	102%	
Other operating expenses, net	3,255.6	23.1	(0.2)	23.3	5.0	*	*	
	11,288.2	7,501.4	2,123.5	5,232.5	5,995.9	50%	25%	
Interest income	26.0	48.7	17.9	30.8	55.5	(47)%	(12)%	
Interest expense	(1,964.9)	(2,036.4)	(584.7)	(103.6)	(248.0)	(4)%	721%	
Other income (expense)(a)	(14.4)	(53.3)	(74.0)	4.9	22.6	*	*	
Income tax (benefit) expense	(699.2)	(652.1)	(176.1)	125.8	203.7	7%	*	
Equity earnings in affiliates	123.0	134.0	46.8	223.0	283.1	(8)%	(53)%	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of taxes				(3.9)	690.0		*	
Net (loss) income	(3,608.0)	(704.9)	(262.9)	565.8	1,680.0	*	*	
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	156.3	144.3	39.0	105.0	166.6	8%	(13)%	
Net (loss) income attributable to First	\$ (3,764.3)	\$ (849.2)	\$ (301.9)	\$ 460.8	\$ 1,513.4	*	*	

*

Calculation not meaningful.

(a)

Other income (expense) includes investment gains and (losses), derivative financial instruments gains and losses, divestitures, net, debt repayment gains and losses and non-operating foreign exchange gains and losses.

The following provides highlights of revenue and expense changes on a consolidated basis for the successor year ended December 31, 2008, the predecessor, successor and the pro forma periods in 2007 and the predecessor year ended December 31, 2006 while a more detailed discussion is included in the "Segment Results" section below:

Operating revenues overview

Transaction and processing service fees Revenue was positively impacted in 2008 compared to 2007 due in part to an increase in transaction and processing service fees revenue upon consolidation of acquiring revenues from merchant contracts received from the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008 partially offset by the loss of the processing revenue previously earned from the alliance on these same contracts. This positively impacted the transaction and processing service fees growth rate by 1 percentage point in 2008 compared to pro forma 2007. These revenues are now included within our revenue but were previously netted within the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line within the Consolidated Statements of Operations, as the alliance was previously accounted for under the equity method. Other items positively impacting 2008 compared to 2007 were acquisitions, growth of existing clients and annual fees that were not included in the 2007 successor period results due to purchase accounting related to the merger. These benefits were partially offset by price compression, lost business, and the affects of a slowed economy particularly in the fourth quarter of 2008 and including the 2008 holiday season. The 2007 predecessor and successor periods were positively impacted compared to 2006 by acquisitions, growth of existing clients resulting from increased transaction volumes, new business, the benefit from foreign currency exchange rate movements as well as an increase in Electronic Check Acceptance ("ECA") processing revenue. Negatively impacting the 2007 predecessor and successor periods were price compression and lost business.

Investment income, net Revenue benefited in 2008 from reduced commissions that are netted against earnings on the official check and money order business investment portfolio in the IPS segment. The reduced commissions were caused by decreased interest rates and modifications to the contract terms made in conjunction with the wind-down of the official check and money order business. Investment income also benefited during 2008 from the repositioning of the IPS portfolio to taxable investments at the beginning of 2008. Investment income was negatively impacted by investment impairments of \$60.3 million recognized in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 (related to the SLARS and other investments discussed above in "Economic Conditions"), lower market interest rates and a decrease in the portfolio balances caused by the wind-down of the official check and money order business.

We expect that investment income will decline in future periods as the official check and money order business continues to wind-down. From an IPS segment perspective, revenues were similarly impacted by the above noted items but were additionally affected by presenting the segment's revenues on a pretax equivalent basis in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods but not in 2008. Such presentation is not necessary in 2008 due to the repositioning of the portfolio to taxable investments. On a pre-tax equivalency basis, investment income decreased significantly in 2008 due to reduced investment balances and lower interest rates as noted above. The impact of this segment presentation in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods was eliminated for consolidated reporting purposes.

The investment loss was reduced in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods compared to 2006 due to benefits from decreased interest rates which resulted in lower commissions.

Product sales and other Benefited in 2008 from increased terminal sales in the International segment, higher royalty income within All Other and Corporate and acquisitions. Negatively impacting 2008 were lower contract termination fees and merchant portfolio sales than in the 2007 predecessor period within the Financial Services and Retail and Alliance Services segments, declines in terminal sales in the Retail and Alliance Services segment due to slowing demand and price compression, and declines in professional services revenue due to completed projects. We had portfolio sales in the fourth quarter of 2008, however no gain was recognized due to the effects of purchase accounting for the merger. For the year ended December 31, 2008, royalty income increased approximately \$27 million compared to the same pro forma 2007 period.

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The 2007 predecessor and successor periods were positively impacted by acquisitions, royalty income and contract termination fees compared to 2006.

Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other Benefited in 2008 most significantly due to an increase in debit network fees upon consolidation of revenues from merchant contracts received from the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008. These fees are now included within our revenue but were previously netted within the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line within the Consolidated Statements of Operations, as the alliance was previously accounted for under the equity method. This positively impacted the reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other growth rate by 5 percentage points in 2008 compared to pro forma 2007. Also benefiting 2008 were increases in debit network fees resulting from the continued growth of PIN-debit transaction volumes as well as rate increases imposed by the debit networks and an increase in postage rates. Increases in debit network fees and increases in postage rates benefited the 2007 predecessor and successor periods compared to 2006.

Operating expenses overview

Cost of services In 2008, cost of services increased due to an increase in commissions paid to retail independent sales organizations ("ISO"), an increase in expenses associated with operating our proportionate share of assets received upon termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008, global labor sourcing initiatives, consulting expense, data center consolidation costs, the impact of acquisitions and net increases in various expense items not individually significant. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases due most significantly to charges recorded in the 2007 predecessor period related to the accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units upon the change of control due to the merger. Also decreasing in 2008 were employee related expenses due to a reduction in share-based compensation resulting from our new equity compensation plan implemented after the merger as compared to the pre-merger equity compensation plan, within All Other and Corporate, as well as merger-related reductions in force, the largest of which occurred in the fourth quarter 2007, and lower incentive compensation. Cost of services increased for 2008 compared to the same 2007 pro forma period due to the items noted above excluding the impact of the 2007 accelerated vesting charges which are excluded from the pro forma 2007 period.

Cost of services, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue, remained relatively consistent for 2008 compared to the pro forma 2007 period as a result of the items noted above.

In the 2007 predecessor period, cost of services increased significantly compared to 2006 due to an increase in employee related expenses, the impact of acquisitions, increased net warranty expense and increased outside professional services. The employee related expenses resulted most significantly from the accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units upon the change of control due to the merger. The impact from the accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units was approximately \$106 million, the majority of which was recorded in All Other and Corporate. There was also an increase due to the presentation of certain ISO's commission payments on a gross basis in the 2007 predecessor period versus a net presentation against transaction and processing service fee revenue in 2006.

Cost of services, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue, increased for pro forma 2007 compared to 2006 as a result of the items noted above excluding the impact of the accelerated vesting charges which are excluded from the pro forma 2007 period.

Cost of products sold Cost increased in 2008 compared to the 2007 predecessor and successor periods due to acquisitions and increased terminal sales within the International segment offset partially by a decrease in costs associated with terminal and software sales due to a decline in sales volumes

domestically. The 2007 predecessor and successor periods had higher costs than 2006 due to costs associated with the sale and leasing of terminals in international operations offset partially by a decrease in costs associated with the domestic sale and leasing of terminals.

Selling, general and administrative Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased in 2008 compared to the 2007 predecessor and successor periods as the result of charges in the predecessor period related to the accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units upon the change of control due to the merger, lower incentive compensation in 2008, reduced share-based compensation expense in the successor period due to our new equity compensation plan implemented after the merger as compared to the pre-merger equity compensation plan and professional fees related to the merger incurred principally in the predecessor period in 2007, mainly reflected within All Other and Corporate. The year ended 2008 also benefited from reductions in force implemented most significantly in the successor period of 2007 but also in 2008. Costs were higher in 2008 as the result of the impacts of acquisitions as well as sponsor management fees. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased in 2008 compared to the 2007 pro forma period due to the items noted above excluding the impact of the 2007 accelerated vesting charges and the professional fees related to the merger which are excluded from the pro forma 2007 period. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue decreased for 2008 compared to pro forma 2007 as a result of the items noted above.

The 2007 predecessor period was impacted by merger related costs including legal, accounting, other advisory fees and accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units upon the change of control. The impact from the accelerated vesting of stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units was approximately \$90 million (including payroll tax impacts of all accelerations). Consulting, legal and other professional service fees related to the merger were approximately \$73 million, all but approximately \$3 million of which was incurred in the predecessor period. The majority of the acceleration of stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units as well as the fees related to the merger were recorded in All Other and Corporate.

In addition to the items noted above, the 2007 predecessor and successor periods costs increased compared to 2006 due to platform consolidation expenses related to the International segment, data center consolidation costs in the U.S., and to a lesser extent, an increase in other employee related expenses. The 2007 periods did not have costs that were incurred in 2006 in connection with re-aligning our operating structure after the spin-off of Western Union. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of transaction and processing service fee revenue remained relatively consistent for pro forma 2007 compared to 2006 as a result of the items noted above.

Depreciation and Amortization Amortization was higher in the 2008 and 2007 successor periods than in predecessor periods due to identifiable intangible assets recorded in purchase accounting related to the merger including amortization of customer relationships on an accelerated basis rather than a straight-line basis. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease related to the depreciation of fixed assets recorded in purchase accounting related to the merger. Although the total value of the fixed assets increased from pre-merger book values, certain of the depreciable assets were determined to have longer lives which resulted in lower annual depreciation. Depreciation and amortization in 2008 increased compared to the same 2007 pro forma period due to newly capitalized assets, the impact of acquisitions, and to the amortization associated with our proportionate share of assets from the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance which was previously netted within the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Other operating expenses, net

Other operating expenses related to restructuring, impairments, litigation and regulatory settlements and other totaled \$3,255.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, \$23.3 million and

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a benefit of \$0.2 million for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods, respectively, and \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. These items are presented on the Consolidated Statements of Operations under those respective descriptions.

2008 Activities

Successor Year ended December 31, 2008	Pretax Benefit (Charge)					Totals
	Retail and Alliance Services	Financial Services	International	Integrated Payment Systems	All Other and Corporate Divested Operations	
	(in millions)					
Restructuring charges	\$ (7.2)	\$ (13.2)				\$ (20.4)
Restructuring accrual reversals	0.7	7.6			\$ 0.1	8.4
Impairments	(1,106.5)	(1,396.0)	\$ (550.5)		\$ (160.7)	(29.9) (3,243.6)
Total pretax benefit (charge), net of reversals	\$ (1,113.0)	\$ (1,401.6)	\$ (550.5)	\$	\$ (160.7) \$ (29.8)	\$ (3,255.6)

The 2008 restructurings resulted from the planned terminations of approximately 1,000 employees associated with initial plans for call center consolidation and global labor sourcing initiatives primarily related to information technology development. During the fourth quarter, our strategy related to global labor sourcing initiatives changed resulting in delaying implementation of certain of the initiatives and 20% fewer terminations than originally planned which resulted in the reversal of the associated charges. We expect to incur additional charges through 2009 related to these plans. During the first three quarters of 2008, we had additional severance costs which were recorded in purchase accounting.

The following table summarizes our utilization of restructuring accruals from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 (in millions):

	Employee Severance	Facility Closure
Remaining accrual at January 1, 2007 (Predecessor)	\$ 27.1	\$ 1.6
Expense provision	10.2	
Cash payments and other	(24.6)	(1.0)
Changes in estimates	(2.3)	
Remaining accrual at September 24, 2007 (Predecessor)	10.4	0.6
Expense provision		
Cash payments and other	(3.7)	(0.5)
Changes in estimates	(0.2)	
Remaining accrual at December 31, 2007 (Successor)	6.5	0.1
Expense provision	20.4	
Cash payments and other	(4.1)	(0.1)
Changes in estimates ⁽¹⁾	(11.7)	
Remaining accrual at December 31, 2008 (Successor)	\$ 11.1	\$

(1)

Changes in estimates during 2008 included reversals related to pre-merger restructuring accruals recorded in purchase accounting as well as items reported in the "Restructuring" line item of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded goodwill impairment charges as a result of the annual impairment tests that were performed. A detailed discussion of the goodwill impairment analysis is in the "Goodwill Impairment" discussion in the "Overview" section above. Also during 2008, we recorded a charge related to an asset impairment associated with our subsidiary, Peace Software ("Peace"), included within divested operations. The impairment occurred because of the deterioration of profitability on existing business and Peace's limited success in attracting new clients. This resulted in our recording an impairment of \$29.9 million of the goodwill and intangible assets associated with this business which was reported in the "Impairments" line item of the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We sold Peace in October of 2008.

2007 Activities

Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Pretax Benefit (Charge)							Totals
	Retail and Alliance Services	Financial Services	International	Integrated Payment Systems	All Other and Corporate	Divested Operations		
	(in millions)							
Restructuring charges	\$ (2.8)		\$ (7.1)			\$ (0.3)	\$ (10.2)	
Restructuring accrual reversals	0.4	\$ 0.2	0.9		\$ 0.7	0.1	2.3	
Impairments				\$ (16.3)	(4.3)		(20.6)	
Litigation and regulatory settlements	(5.0)				2.5		(2.5)	
Other	2.1		(0.4)	2.2	3.8		7.7	
Total pretax benefit (charge), net of reversals	\$ (5.3)	\$ 0.2	\$ (6.6)	\$ (14.1)	\$ 2.7	\$ (0.2)	\$ (23.3)	

A portion of the restructuring charges in the predecessor period resulted from efforts to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the sales and sales support teams principally within the Retail and Alliance Services segment. This action resulted in the termination of approximately 230 sales related employees comprising approximately 10% of the merchant acquiring business' regional sales, cross-sale and sales support organizations. The other restructuring in the predecessor period resulted from the termination of approximately 140 employees within the International segment. The terminations were associated with the data center consolidation and global sourcing initiatives. Partially offsetting the charges are reversals of prior period restructuring accruals of \$2.3 million for the 2007 predecessor period and an additional \$0.2 million for the 2007 successor period.

In November 2007, we terminated approximately 6% of our worldwide work force as part of a strategic plan following the merger addressing simplification, efficiencies and cost savings initiatives. A majority of the successor severance costs were recorded in purchase accounting while the remaining amount was recorded through current operations.

During the 2007 predecessor period, we recorded a charge of \$16.3 million related to the impairment of goodwill and intangible assets associated with the wind-down of our official check and money order business and an additional \$4.3 million related to the impairment of fixed assets and software associated with its government business included in All Other and Corporate. We also recorded a \$5.0 million litigation accrual associated with a judgment against us pertaining to a vendor contract issue within the Retail and Alliance Services segment, and a benefit of \$2.5 million related to the Visa settlement originally recorded in 2006 in All Other and Corporate. We also released a portion of the domestic escheatment accrual made in the fourth quarter 2005 which is reflected in Other. The release was prompted by reaching resolution with a large majority of states as to our escheatment liability. We believe any remaining uncertainty is adequately accrued.

2006 Activities

Predecessor Year ended December 31, 2006	Pretax Benefit (Charge)							Totals
	Retail and Alliance Services	Financial Services	International	Integrated Payment Systems	All Other and Corporate	Divested Operations		
	(in millions)							
Restructuring charges	\$ (4.6)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (14.5)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (4.9)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (27.3)	
Restructuring accrual reversals	0.8	1.1	1.0		0.4		3.3	
Impairments		(2.9)	0.9		(14.1)		(16.1)	
Litigation and regulatory settlements	(7.6)				42.4		34.8	
Other		0.3					0.3	
Total pretax benefit (charge), net of reversals	\$ (11.4)	\$ (3.9)	\$ (12.6)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 23.8	\$ (0.7)	\$ (5.0)	

Associated with the realigning of our operating structure related to shared service functions and global technology functions, including data centers, a company initiative to reduce operating costs to the appropriate level after the spin-off and certain business driven restructurings, we recorded restructuring charges comprised of severance totaling \$24.6 million and facility closures totaling \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Severance charges resulted from the termination of approximately 600 employees across the organization, representing all levels of employees and approximately 2% of our workforce. The restructuring plans associated with our initiative to reduce operating costs and business driven items were completed in 2006. We reversed \$3.3 million of prior period restructuring accruals during the year ended December 31, 2006 related to changes in estimates regarding severance costs that occurred in 2006 and 2005.

Impairment charges related to the impairment of a prepaid asset, software, terminals and buildings offset partially by gains on the sale of assets previously impaired.

We recorded a benefit of approximately \$45 million due to the Visa settlement within All Other and Corporate. Also in 2006, excess litigation accruals in the Retail and Alliance Services segment totaling \$7.4 million were released, \$3.5 million of which was attributable to noncontrolling interests. The settlement and accrual release were partially offset by a \$15.0 million settlement associated with a patent infringement lawsuit against TeleCheck, clearing all past and future claims related to this litigation, within the Retail and Alliance Services segment and a charge of \$2.7 million related to the settlement of a claim within All Other and Corporate.

Interest income

Interest income in 2008 decreased compared to the 2007 predecessor and successor periods due to a decrease in cash balances and lower interest rates. Interest income in the 2007 predecessor period was higher than the comparable period in 2006 while the successor period was lower than the comparable period in 2006. This was most significantly a result of an increase in cash balances as a result of \$2.5 billion in cash transferred to FDC from Western Union immediately prior to the spin-off in 2006.

Interest expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the 2007 successor period was higher than the 2007 predecessor period most significantly due to debt (approximately \$22.6 billion as of December 31, 2008) incurred primarily as the result of the merger. Prior to the merger in 2007, we had debt balances of less than \$3 billion. Higher interest rates on the new merger related debt also contributed to the increase.

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Interest expense for 2008 decreased compared to the pro forma 2007 year primarily due to decreasing interest rates which favorably impacted all unhedged variable rate debt.

Interest expense was lower during the 2007 predecessor period compared to the year ended December 31, 2006 due to lower debt balances than we had prior to the debt for debt exchange related to the Western Union spin-off and the repayments of debt in September, November and December 2006 and January 2007.

Other income (expense)

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
	(in millions)			
Investment gains and (losses)	\$ 21.1	\$ 0.9	\$ (2.0)	\$ 11.6
Derivative financial instruments gains and (losses)	(12.9)	(33.3)	(0.6)	33.8
Divestitures, net	(8.5)	0.2	6.1	8.0
Debt repayment gains and (losses)	7.0	(17.2)	1.4	(30.8)
Non-operating foreign currency gains and (losses)	(21.1)	(24.6)		
Other income (expense)	\$ (14.4)	\$ (74.0)	\$ 4.9	\$ 22.6

Investment gains and (losses) The 2008 investment gains and losses resulted from the recognition of a gain related to the sale of MasterCard stock in the Retail and Alliance Services and International segments and a gain on the sale of investment securities within the Financial Services segment partially offset by a loss resulting from a money market investment impairment. The 2007 predecessor and successor investment gains and losses related to a variety of small gains and losses on the sale of investments none being significant on an individual basis. The 2006 investment gain resulted from the recognition of a gain of \$10.5 million on the redemption of MasterCard stock, and additionally, recognized gains on other strategic investments.

Derivative financial instruments gains and (losses) The derivative financial instruments loss in 2008 related most significantly to \$16.0 million of charges for ineffectiveness from interest rate swaps that were designated as accounting hedges but are not perfectly effective partially offset by miscellaneous individually insignificant items.

The derivative loss in the 2007 successor period related most significantly to a \$12.2 million mark-to-market loss on collars entered into to economically hedge, although not designated as an accounting hedge, MasterCard stock held by us. These collars were terminated in January 2008 in connection with the sale of the hedged MasterCard stock. A loss of approximately \$19 million was also recognized due to decreases in the fair value of forward starting, deal contingent interest rate swaps of a subsidiary of KKR, Omaha Acquisition Corporation, for the period prior to its merger with and into FDC from March 29, 2007 (its formation) through September 24, 2007 and prior to their designation as a hedge.

The derivative gains in 2006 were associated with the mark-to-market of and net settlements with derivative counterparties on interest rate swaps not qualifying for hedge accounting that were formally related to the official check business.

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Divestitures, net During 2008, we recognized a loss related to a divestiture of a business within the International segment. We also recognized a loss of \$3.8 million resulting from the sale of 12.5% of our membership interest in Wells Fargo Merchant Services, LLC discussed above in "Overview".

During the 2007 predecessor period, we recognized benefits resulting from the release of excess divestiture accruals due to the expiration of certain contingencies.

During 2006, we recognized gains on the sale of land, corporate aircraft and other assets.

Debt repayment gains and losses The 2008 debt repayment gain related to the early repayment of long-term debt at a discount from the principal amount.

In the 2007 predecessor period, the debt repayment gain related to the early repayment of long-term debt at a discount from the principal amount. In the 2007 successor period, the debt repayment losses related to costs of tendering debt at the time of the merger and the premium paid for obtaining a consent from holders to modify terms of our debt they held.

The 2006 debt repayment loss consisted of net losses on the early repayment of debt, expenses associated with the interest rate swaps associated with the repurchased debt, write-off of the unamortized portion of associated deferred financing costs and certain transaction fees.

Non-operating foreign currency gains and (losses) For the year ended December 31, 2008 and the 2007 successor period, the net non-operating foreign currency exchange losses related to the mark-to-market of our intercompany loans and the euro-denominated debt issued in connection with the merger. Historically, intercompany loans were deemed to be of a long-term nature for which settlement was not planned or anticipated in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the translation adjustments were reported in "Other comprehensive income". Effective in September 2007 and in conjunction with the merger, we made the decision to begin settling intercompany loans which results in a benefit or charge to earnings due to movement in foreign currency exchange rates.

Income taxes

Our effective tax rate on pretax income (loss) from continuing operations was (16.2)%, a tax benefit, in 2008, (40.1)%, a tax benefit, for the 2007 successor period, 18.1%, a tax expense, in the 2007 predecessor period and 17.1%, a tax expense, in 2006. The calculation of the effective tax rate includes most of the equity earnings in affiliates in pretax income because this item relates principally to entities that are considered pass-through entities for income tax purposes.

The effective tax rate benefit in 2008 is less than the statutory rate due primarily to the non-deductibility of most of the goodwill impairment expense recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008. Partially offsetting the tax disallowance of the goodwill impairment is the release of the valuation allowance against foreign tax credits established since consummation of the merger. We currently believe our foreign tax credits, both those in existence and those arising in the future upon repatriation of foreign earnings, will be offset against future expected U.S. income taxes. Prior to the second quarter of 2008, our tax benefit was increased by the accrual of a dividend received deduction on certain of the equity earnings from the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance. It was determined that the alliance would suspend its dividend payments on 2008 earnings in anticipation of the termination of the alliance in October 2008. Following the suspension of dividend payments, we reversed the dividend received tax benefit in the second quarter 2008. Accruals for unrecognized tax benefits were offset by other items for 2008, none of which were individually significant.

The change from pretax income in predecessor periods to a pretax loss in the 2007 successor period caused a general shift from an overall tax expense to an overall tax benefit. The non-taxable interest income from the IPS municipal bond portfolio in the 2007 successor period caused an increase to the effective tax rate benefit of almost 8%. State income tax benefits were reduced in the successor

loss period for separate company income and franchise tax liabilities. Also reducing the tax benefit of the pretax loss in the successor period was the valuation allowance against foreign operating losses in certain countries and foreign tax credits.

The non-taxable interest income from the IPS municipal bond portfolio significantly impacted the effective tax rate from continuing operations in the predecessor periods, reducing the statutory rate by approximately 19 percentage points in the 2007 predecessor period compared to 15 percentage points for 2006. The increase in the effective tax rate for the 2007 predecessor period compared to 2006 resulted most significantly from: (a) non-deductible expenses associated with the merger; (b) a net tax expense associated with the income tax return to provision true-ups for 2006; and (c) an adjustment to the income taxes payable account pertaining to an under accrual of taxes in prior years. Offsetting most of the increase is the above noted non-taxable interest income being a larger portion of pretax income in the 2007 predecessor period. Most of the IPS municipal bond portfolio was converted into taxable investments in January 2008 and therefore did not have an impact on our effective tax rate in 2008.

Subsequent to the merger and as part of the First Data Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings") consolidated federal group and consolidated, combined or unitary state groups for income tax purposes, we have been and continue to be in a tax net operating loss position. We anticipate being able to record an income tax benefit related to future operating losses due to the existence of significant deferred tax liabilities established in connection with purchase accounting for the merger. However, we may not be able to record a benefit related to losses in certain countries, requiring the establishment of valuation allowances. Additionally, we and our subsidiaries will continue to incur income taxes in foreign jurisdictions. Generally, these foreign income taxes result in a foreign tax credit in the U.S. to the extent of any U.S. income taxes on the income upon repatriation. We currently anticipate being able to fully utilize our foreign tax credits in the future and, accordingly, have not established a valuation allowance against such credits. We also will continue to incur income taxes in states for which we file returns on a separate entity basis.

The additional taxes recognized as part of discontinued operations in 2007 related to 2006 income tax return to provision true-ups and other tax items associated with operations discontinued in 2006.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, our liability for unrecognized tax benefits was reduced by \$11 million after negotiating settlements with certain state jurisdictions. The reduction in the liability was recorded through cash payments and a decrease to goodwill. As of December 31, 2008, we anticipate it is reasonably possible that our liability for unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by approximately \$35 million within the next twelve months as the result of the closure of its 2002 federal tax year. The potential decrease relates to various federal and state tax benefits including research and experimentation credits and certain amortization and loss deductions.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") completed its examination of our United States federal consolidated income tax returns for 2003 and 2004 and issued a Notice of Deficiency (the "Notice") in December 2008. The Notice claims that we and our subsidiaries, which included Western Union during the years at issue, owe significant additional taxes, interest and penalties with respect to a variety of adjustments. We and Western Union agree with several of the adjustments in the Notice. As to the adjustments that are in dispute, for 2003 such issues represent total taxes and penalties allegedly due of approximately \$34 million, of which \$11 million relates to us and \$23 million relates to Western Union, and for 2004 such issues represent total taxes and penalties allegedly due of approximately \$94 million, of which \$2 million relates to us and \$92 million relates to Western Union. We estimate that the total interest due (pretax) on such amounts for both years is approximately \$40 million through December 31, 2008, of which \$5 million relates to us and \$35 million relates Western Union. As to the disputed issues, we and Western Union are contesting the asserted deficiencies in United States Tax Court. We believe that we have adequately reserved for our disputed issues and final resolution of those issues will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Under the Tax Allocation Agreement executed at the time of the spin-off of Western Union on September 29, 2006, Western Union is responsible for and must indemnify us against all taxes, interest and penalties that relate to Western Union for periods prior to the spin-off date, including the amounts asserted in the Notice as described above. If Western Union were to agree to or be finally determined to owe any amounts for such periods but were to default in its indemnification obligation under the Tax Allocation Agreement, FDC as parent of the tax group during such periods generally would be required to pay the amounts to the relevant tax authority, resulting in a potentially material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$132 million of uncertain income tax liabilities recorded related to Western Union for periods prior to the spin-off date. We have recorded a corresponding account receivable of equal amount from Western Union, which is included as a long-term account receivable in the "Other long-term assets" line of our Consolidated Balance Sheets, reflecting the indemnification obligation. The uncertain income tax liabilities and corresponding receivable are based on information provided by Western Union regarding its tax contingency reserves for periods prior to the spin-off date. There is no assurance that a Western Union-related issue raised by the IRS or other tax authority will be finally resolved at a cost not in excess of the amount reserved and reflected in our uncertain income tax liabilities and corresponding receivable from Western Union.

Equity earnings in affiliates

Equity earnings in affiliates for 2008 and in the 2007 successor period was lower than the 2007 predecessor period due to increased amortization associated with the value assigned to the identifiable intangible assets of merchant alliances from the excess of our investment over the proportionate share of the affiliates net assets from the merger as well as amortization of customer relationships on an accelerated basis in the successor periods. As discussed in "Overview" above, equity earnings also decreased significantly subsequent to the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance on November 1, 2008. Effective December 31, 2008, we sold a portion of our ownership interest in the merchant alliance with Wells Fargo. We now own less than 50% of the merchant alliance and began accounting for it under the equity method of accounting starting in 2009. In 2009, equity earnings is expected to decrease significantly due to the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance; however, the impact will be partially offset due to our remaining 40% interest in the Wells Fargo alliance being accounted for under the equity method.

Equity earnings in affiliates decreased for pro forma 2007 compared to historical 2006 earnings levels resulting most significantly from the above noted merger related amortization partially offset by increased merchant transaction volume in the merchant alliances. Increased amortization negatively impacted the pro forma 2007 period by 67 percentage points.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests

Most of the net income attributable to noncontrolling interests relates to our consolidated merchant alliances. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased in 2008 compared to 2007 due to the new joint venture with AIB in January 2008 and higher earnings from the alliance with Wells Fargo. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was relatively consistent in 2007 and 2006. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests will be reduced significantly in 2009 due to the deconsolidation of the alliance with Wells Fargo at December 31, 2008 upon sale of part of our interest in the alliance discussed in "Overview" above.

Segment Results

FDC classifies its businesses into four segments: Retail and Alliance Services, Financial Services, International and Integrated Payment Systems, Integrated Payment Systems and All Other and

Corporate are not discussed separately as their results that had a significant impact on operating results are discussed in the "Consolidated Results of Operations" discussion above.

We sold our ownership interests in Active Business Services, Ltd ("Active"), reported within the International segment, in July 2008 and Peace, reported within the Financial Services segment, in October 2008. Revenue and operating profit associated with Active and Peace are excluded from segment results. The International and Financial Services segment revenue and operating profit were adjusted for 2007 and 2006 to exclude the results of Active and Peace.

Our financial statements reflect Western Union, PPS, IDLogix, Taxware and NYCE as discontinued operations (all discontinued prior to 2007). The results of operations were treated as income from discontinued operations, net of tax, and separately stated on the Consolidated Statements of Operations below income (loss) from continuing operations.

The business segment measurements provided to, and evaluated by, our chief operating decision maker ("CODM") are computed in accordance with the following principles:

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Segment revenue includes equity earnings in affiliates (excluding amortization expense) and intersegment revenue.

Segment operating profit includes equity earnings in affiliates, net of related amortization expense, and excludes Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

Segment operating profit excludes restructuring charges, impairment charges, significant litigation and regulatory settlement charges, other charges, interest income, interest expense, other income (expense) and income taxes since they are not allocated to the segments for internal evaluation purposes. While these items are generally identifiable to the business segments, they are not included in the measurement of segment operating profit provided to the CODM for purposes of assessing segment performance and decision making with respect to resource allocation.

Corporate operations include administrative and shared service functions such as the executive group, legal, tax, treasury, internal audit, accounting, human resources, information technology and procurement. Costs incurred by Corporate that are directly attributable to a segment are allocated to the respective segment. Administrative and shared service costs are retained by Corporate.

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Segment Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Retail and Alliance Services Segment Results

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change			
	2009	% of Segment Revenue	2008	% of Segment Revenue	Amount	%
Revenues:						
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 620.1	53%	\$ 621.9	57%	\$ (1.8)	(0)%
Product sales and other	76.7	7%	79.7	7%	(3.0)	(4)%
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	426.2	37%	299.6	28%	126.6	42%
Equity earnings in affiliates	31.1	3%	71.9	7%	(40.8)	(57)%
Other revenue	1.9	0%	8.0	1%	(6.1)	(76)%
Total revenue	\$ 1,156.0	100%	\$ 1,081.1	100%	\$ 74.9	7%
Operating profit	\$ 54.2		\$ 83.3		\$ (29.1)	(35)%
Operating margin	5%		8%		(3)pts	
Key indicators:						
Domestic merchant transactions(a)	5,578.3		6,454.4		(876.1)	(14)%

(a)

Domestic merchant transactions include acquired VISA and MasterCard credit and signature debit, PIN-debit, electronic benefits transactions, and processed-only or gateway customer transactions at the POS. The domestic merchant transactions for the three months ended March 31, 2008 include 100% of the CPS alliance transactions. The alliance was terminated on November 1, 2008 and therefore the domestic merchant transactions for the three months ended March 31, 2009 include the transactions related to our 49% proportionate share of the joint venture's assets rather than 100% of alliance activity as well as activity for those JPMorgan Chase merchants that continue to process on FDC platforms. The domestic merchant transactions continue to reflect all WFMS alliance transactions despite the deconsolidation described above.

Transaction and processing service fees revenue

Components of transaction and processing service fee revenue

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2009	2008	Amount	%
Acquiring revenue	\$ 475.1	\$ 432.8	\$ 42.3	10%
Check processing revenue	85.4	98.9	(13.5)	(14)%
Prepaid revenue	46.6	46.0	0.6	1%
Processing revenue charged to unconsolidated merchant alliances	13.0	44.2	(31.2)	(71)%
Total transaction and processing service fees revenue	\$ 620.1	\$ 621.9	\$ (1.8)	(0)%

Acquiring revenue

Acquiring revenue increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to the net impact of the alliance transactions noted above which positively impacted acquiring revenue growth by 15 percentage points. Partially offsetting this increase was a decrease due to personal identification number ("PIN") debit card transactions exceeding the growth in credit card transactions discussed below, the shift from smaller, more profitable merchants to several nationwide discounters and wholesalers, price compression and the impact of the slowing economy.

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Transaction growth was negatively impacted by approximately 18 percentage points resulting from the termination of the CPS alliance noted above. Subsequent to the termination, the segment reported only activity related to its 49% proportionate share of the joint ventures net assets in first quarter of

2009 rather than 100% of the alliance activity that was reported in first quarter of 2008. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase in transactions resulting from growth from existing clients partially offset by lost business.

Also impacting growth in revenue is the trend of the growth of PIN-debit card transactions exceeding the growth in credit card transactions. The transaction mix changed 4% to PIN-debit during the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 and increased PIN-debit transactions to 28% of our domestic merchant transactions. We generally earn less margin on PIN-debit card transactions than credit card transactions. We experienced a decrease in average ticket size of nearly 14% in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 driven by changes in consumer spending patterns resulting from current economic conditions and a decrease in petroleum bank card dollar volumes due to declining gas prices.

We anticipate that acquiring revenue trends could continue to be negatively impacted by transaction volume shifting from smaller merchants to discounters and wholesalers, PIN-debit growth outpacing credit, and lower average ticket size. These trends are all impacted by the effect the economy has on consumer spending.

Check processing revenue

Check processing revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 resulting from a decrease in overall check volumes and, to a lesser extent, a shift in transactions to national merchants. This trend is expected to continue throughout the remainder of 2009.

Processing revenue charged to unconsolidated merchant alliances

The decrease in processing revenue charged to unconsolidated merchant alliances is due most significantly to the net impact of the alliance transactions noted above.

Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other

For the three months ended March 31, 2009, reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other increased compared to the same period in 2008 due to the net impact of the alliance transactions which contributed 34 percentage points to the reimbursable debt network fees, postage and other growth rate. Also contributing to the increase was growth in debit network fees resulting from rate increases imposed by the debit networks. Debit network fees represent substantially all of the balance within this line item.

Equity earnings

For the three months ended March 31, 2009, equity earnings decreased compared to the same period in 2008 due mostly to the net impact of the alliance transactions. The equity earnings presented as part of revenue at the segment level do not include the impact of amortization of intangible assets which is netted against equity earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Operating profit

In addition to the impact of the items noted above, Retail and Alliance Services segment operating profit for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 was negatively impacted by increased credit losses due to a higher level of merchant failures and bankruptcy filings resulting from challenges in the current economic environment and incremental spending on platform consolidation. These items negatively impacted segment operating profit by 15 and 7 percentage points, respectively. Also negatively impacting segment operating profit were incremental costs associated with the CPS termination and the WFMS membership interest sale described above. Partially offsetting

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these decreases was an increase due to lower incentive compensation that contributed 12 percentage points to segment operating profit.

Financial Services Segment Results

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,				Change	
	2009	% of Segment Revenue	2008	% of Segment Revenue	Amount	%
Revenues:						
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 365.0	67%	\$ 367.8	66%	\$ (2.8)	(1)%
Product sales and other	7.2	1%	7.7	1%	(0.5)	(6)%
Reimbursable postage and other	171.6	32%	182.4	33%	(10.8)	(6)%
Other revenue	0.4	0%	0.6	0%	(0.2)	(33)%
Total revenue	\$ 544.2	100%	\$ 558.5	100%	\$ (14.3)	(3)%
Operating profit	\$ 75.9		\$ 89.9		\$ (14.0)	(16)%
Operating margin	14%		16%		(2)pts	
Key indicators:						
Domestic debit issuer transactions(a)	2,965.3		2,845.7		119.6	4%
Domestic active card accounts on file (end of period)(b)	119.4		124.0		(4.6)	(4)%
Domestic card accounts on file (end of period)(c)	640.6		638.6		2.0	0%

- (a) Domestic debit issuer transactions include VISA and MasterCard signature debit, STAR ATM, STAR PIN-debit POS and ATM and PIN-debit POS gateway transactions.
- (b) Domestic active card accounts on file include bankcard and retail accounts that had a balance or any monetary posting or authorization activity during the last month of the quarter.
- (c) Domestic card accounts on file include credit, retail and debit card accounts as of the last month of the quarter.

Transaction and processing service fees revenue

Components of transaction and processing service fee revenue

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2009	2008	Amount	%
Credit, retail and debit card processing	\$ 250.4	\$ 250.6	\$ (0.2)	(0)%
Output services	73.5	70.2	3.3	5%
Other revenue	41.1	47.0	(5.9)	(13)%
Total	\$ 365.0	\$ 367.8	\$ (2.8)	(1)%

Credit, retail and debit card processing revenue

Credit, retail and debit card processing revenue remained relatively flat for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. Credit and retail card revenue negatively impacted the credit card, retail and debit processing revenue growth rate which was mostly offset by debit card revenue benefiting the growth rate. Decreases related to price compression from contract renewals and decreased customer product usage and were offset by increases related to net new business in the card services business and internal growth related to debit network services.

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As a result of the current economic conditions discussed above, we experienced a decline in the number of credit and retail card accounts on file, both active and inactive, during the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. This decline in accounts has negatively impacted credit and retail card processing revenue for the first quarter of 2009 and could continue to impact revenue if such trend persists. The economic downturn has also slowed the growth rate of debit issuer transactions as such transactions increased only moderately during the first quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008.

As a result of a bank consolidation, JPMorgan Chase has begun to terminate services under certain Washington Mutual Bank agreements. This will negatively impact the overall growth in "Transaction and processing service fees revenue" within the Consolidated Statements of Operations beginning in the second quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2010. The negative impact will be partially offset by recognition of a payment we received in settlement of previous agreements and resolution of certain disputed matters which will be recognized in earnings as deconversion services are completed. Washington Mutual Bank represented approximately 6% of transaction and process service fees revenue for the segment in 2008.

Output services revenue

Output services revenue increased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to higher plastics volumes as a result of new business as well as increased volumes from existing clients. Partially offsetting these increases were decreases in print mail volumes mostly due to lost business, lower product usage of an existing customer and the reduction in the number of accounts and account activity due to current economic conditions discussed above.

Other revenue

Other revenue consists mostly of revenue from remittance processing. Other revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due most significantly to lower remittance and check processing volumes due to the current economic conditions and the shift from paper to electronic forms of payment. The wind-down of an existing product also contributed to the decrease.

Reimbursable postage and other revenue

Reimbursable postage and other revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due most significantly to a decrease in print mail volumes resulting from lost business, lower product usage of an existing client and the reduction in the number of accounts and account activity due to current economic conditions discussed above, partially offset by an increase due to the postage rate increase in May 2008. Reimbursable postage and other revenue will be negatively impacted beginning in March 2009 by the Washington Mutual Bank agreement termination discussed above. Washington Mutual Bank represented approximately 18% of reimbursable postage and other revenue for the segment in 2008.

Operating profit

In addition to the items noted above, Financial Services segment operating profit decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due most significantly to higher costs as a result of technology contractor services, which are not expected to be as significant in future quarters. Partially offsetting these decreases was an increase due to lower incentive compensation in the first quarter 2009 compared to the first quarter 2008 which benefited the segment operating growth rate by 5 percentage points.

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International Segment Results

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,				Change	
	2009	% of Segment Revenue	2008	% of Segment Revenue	Amount	%
Revenues:						
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 283.1	76%	\$ 344.5	79%	\$ (61.4)	(18)%
Product sales and other	72.3	20%	71.8	16%	0.5	1%
Other revenue	13.3	4%	22.8	5%	(9.5)	(42)%
Total revenue	\$ 368.7	100%	\$ 439.1	100%	\$ (70.4)	(16)%
Operating profit	\$ 6.6		\$ 19.4		\$ (12.8)	(66)%
Operating margin	2%		4%		(2)pts	
Key indicators:						
International transactions(a)	1,612.9		1,464.7		148.2	10%
International card accounts on file (end of period)(b)	81.6		79.4		2.2	3%

- (a) International transactions include VISA, MasterCard and other card association merchant acquiring and switching, and debit issuer transactions for clients outside the U.S. Transactions include credit, signature debit and PIN-debit POS, POS gateway and ATM transactions.
- (b) International card accounts on file include bankcard and retail.

Summary

Segment revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 mostly due to foreign currency exchange rate movements. Foreign currency exchange rate movements negatively impacted segment revenue growth by 18 percentage points.

If global economic conditions were to deteriorate further, the Company anticipates the International segment's revenue and operating profit could be further impacted throughout 2009 by transaction growth pressures, reduced levels of new business, reduced net number of merchant accounts and potential reduced average transaction values.

Transaction and processing service fees revenue

Transaction and processing service fees revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due generally to the foreign currency exchange rate movements noted above, lost business and price compression. Foreign exchange rate movements negatively impacted transaction and processing service fees revenue growth by 18 percentage points. The majority of the lost business related to a financial institution in Europe deconverting in the first quarter of 2008. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases due to growth of existing clients.

Transaction and processing service fee revenue is driven by accounts on file and transactions. The spread between growth in these two indicators and revenue growth was driven mostly by the impact of foreign exchange rate movements, the mix of transaction types and price compression.

Product sales and other

Product sales and other revenue remained relatively flat for the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008. Net increases and decreases were not individually significant.

Operating profit

The segment's operating profit decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to the factors noted above. Also negatively impacting segment operating profit growth was incremental infrastructure and platform consolidation expenses and depreciation and amortization expense associated with the final allocation of purchase price from FDC's acquisition by affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR") as well as from incremental capital expenditures. Operating profit growth benefited from lower incentive compensation and the impact of a credit loss expense recorded in first quarter of 2008 as a result of a customer bankruptcy.

Segment Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Retail and Alliance Services Segment Results

	Historical		Pro Forma		Historical		Percent Change	
	Successor		Successor		Predecessor		Percent Change	
	Year ended	Year ended	Period	Period	Year ended	Historical	Pro	
	December 31,	December 31,	from	from	December 31,	2008 vs.	Forma	
	2008,	2007,	September 25	January 1	2006,	2007	2007 vs.	
	2008,	2007,	through	through	2006,	2007	Historical	
	2008,	2007,	September 31,	September 24,	2006,	2007	2006	
	2008,	2007,	2007,	2007,	2006,	2007	2006	
	2008,	2007,	2007,	2007,	2006,	2007	2006	
	2008,	2007,	2007,	2007,	2006,	2007	2006	
(in millions)								
Revenues:								
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 2,733.8	\$ 2,608.7	\$ 722.4	\$ 1,886.3	\$ 2,450.6	5%	6%	
Product sales and other	329.9	361.5	89.9	271.6	381.3	(9)%	(5)%	
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	1,407.0	1,080.3	318.1	762.2	866.9	30%	25%	
Equity earnings in affiliates	267.1	316.4	95.6	220.8	283.3	(16)%	12%	
Other revenues	21.7	49.5	12.3	37.2	47.5	(56)%	4%	
Total revenue	\$ 4,759.5	\$ 4,416.4	\$ 1,238.3	\$ 3,178.1	\$ 4,029.6	8%	10%	
Operating profit	\$ 431.3	\$ 420.6	\$ 114.4	\$ 783.6	\$ 1,065.5	3%	(61)%	
Operating margin	9%	10%	9%	25%	26%	(1)pt	(16)pts	

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006		
Key indicators:					
Domestic merchant transactions(a)	26,856.9	25,359.0	22,626.0	6%	12%

(a) Domestic merchant transactions include acquired VISA and MasterCard credit and signature debit, PIN-debit, electronic benefits transactions, and processed-only or gateway customer transactions at the point of sale ("POS"). Domestic merchant transactions include 100% of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance transactions through the November 1, 2008 termination date. Subsequent to the termination of the alliance, domestic merchant transactions include transactions related to our 49% proportionate share of the joint venture's assets rather than 100% of alliance activity.

Summary

Discussed in more detail below, the total segment revenue growth rate in 2008 compared to pro forma 2007 was positively impacted by almost 9 percentage points from increased debit network fees, annual fees included in 2008 but not recognized in 2007 due to purchase accounting and the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008 and the inclusion of the segment's proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture on a consolidated basis for the last two months of 2008 (which contributed 3 percentage points).

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Also impacting growth in revenue is the trend of the growth of debit card transactions exceeding the growth in credit card transactions. This contributes to the spread between the transaction growth rate and the transaction and processing service fee revenue growth rate as we generally realize lower revenues from debit card transactions than from credit card transactions. The spread did not increase in 2008 because of the inclusion of revenue from the Chase Paymentech Solutions merchant contracts for two months of the year, while the transactions decreased because the metric had previously included the transactions processed and acquired by the entire alliance. A similar anomaly with the spread is expected in 2009. We anticipate that overall domestic merchant transaction growth will decline in 2009 due to the weakened economy as well as the impact from the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance. We experienced a decrease in average ticket size of nearly 8% in the fourth quarter 2008 driven mostly by a decrease in petroleum bank card dollar volumes due to declining gas prices. We anticipate a similar impact for the first half of 2009.

Acquiring revenue in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods was favorably impacted by increases in transaction volume over 2006 levels due to consumer spending at the point of sale, improved merchant retention, activation improvements, the growth of new alliances and 2006 pricing changes. In 2006, we began classifying commission payments to certain ISO's as expense rather than netting them against revenue consistent with our accounting for other similar arrangements. This had a favorable impact in the 2007 predecessor period compared to historical 2006. The 2007 successor period was favorably impacted compared to historical 2006 by the year end holiday season although less than in prior years. Negatively impacting revenue in the 2007 successor period compared to historical 2006 was the impact of purchase accounting resulting in not recognizing annual fees of approximately \$28 million pertaining to the predecessor period that would otherwise have been recognized in the fourth quarter. Most of these annual fees were accrued as part of purchase accounting.

On a 2007 pro forma basis compared to historical 2006, the increase in acquiring revenue was driven by the items noted above. On a 2007 pro forma basis in comparison to the historical 2006 results, the reclassification of certain ISO commission payments positively impacted the acquiring revenue growth rate by approximately 1 percentage point with such increase being offset by the above noted purchase accounting which negatively impacted the acquiring revenue growth rate by 2 percentage points. The 2007 pro forma revenue growth and transaction growth rates were negatively impacted compared to 2006 due to the year end holiday season, as the growth rates, although positive, were lower than in 2006.

Check processing revenue

Check processing revenue for 2008 was negatively impacted by a decrease in revenue from existing clients due to declines in overall check volumes from those seen in 2007 with the check verification volumes experiencing the most significant decrease. The decrease in revenue from existing clients negatively impacted the 2008 check services revenue growth rate by 9 percentage points compared to pro forma 2007.

Check processing revenue was favorably impacted in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods by the expansion of its ECA processing into more locations of large national retailers but negatively impacted by a decline in the use of paper checks.

Prepaid services revenue

Prepaid services revenue for 2008 benefited from growth of existing clients due to transaction growth as well as from having a full year of results for an acquisition that was completed in the fourth quarter of 2007. Prepaid services revenue for 2008 was negatively impacted by net lost business primarily in ATM services.

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Prepaid services revenue for 2007 benefited from new business and growth from existing clients partially offset by lost business primarily in ATM services.

Product sales and other revenue

Product sales and other revenue for 2008 was negatively impacted by decreased terminal sales resulting from slowing in equipment demand in part due to elevated prior year placements associated with merchants having to remain compliant with association rules, price compression and merchant portfolio sales in the first three quarters of 2007. We had portfolio sales in the fourth quarter of 2008 however no gain was recognized due to the effects of purchase accounting for the merger.

Product sales and other revenue for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods was negatively impacted compared to the corresponding historical 2006 period by decreased terminal sales. The 2007 predecessor period benefited from merchant portfolio sales totaling approximately \$12 million compared to \$5 million for the historical 2006 period.

The majority of the decrease in product sales and other revenues for 2007 on a pro forma basis compared to historical 2006 was driven by decreased terminal sales partially offset by increased merchant portfolio sales.

Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other

For the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the 2007 predecessor and successor periods, reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other benefited by an increase in debit network fees related to the revenue included in the consolidated results from merchant contracts received from the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance. Effective November 1, 2008, debit network fees associated with the segment's proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture were included within our revenue but were previously netted within the "Equity earnings in affiliates" line within the Consolidated Statements of Operations, as the alliance was accounted for under the equity method. Also benefitting all periods presented, was growth in debit network fees resulting from the continued growth of PIN-debit transaction volumes as well as rate increases imposed by the debit networks. Debit network fees represent substantially all of the balance within this line item.

For the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to pro forma 2007, reimbursable debit network fees associated with the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance merchant contracts noted above benefited the reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other growth rate by 9 percentage points.

Debit network fees in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods benefited from continued growth of PIN-debit transaction volumes as well as rate increases imposed by the debit networks.

Equity earnings

Equity earnings decreased in 2008 compared to the 2007 predecessor and successor periods due mostly to the termination of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance effective November 1, 2008 but was also impacted by reduced interest income in the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance results prior to termination due to lower interest rates. The equity earnings presented as part of revenue at the segment level do not include the impact of amortization of intangible assets which is netted against equity earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. These decreases were partially offset by increased overall merchant transaction volumes in the merchant equity alliances partially offset by a shift in transactions from smaller merchants to discounters and wholesalers as discussed above. The net impact of the Chase Paymentech Solutions alliance being excluded from equity earnings and the Wells Fargo alliance being included will result in equity earnings decreasing in 2009.

Equity earnings in affiliates in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods continued to benefit from strong performance by Retail and Alliance Service's alliances. Equity earnings in affiliates increased on a 2007 pro forma basis compared to historical 2006 due most significantly to increased transaction volume in the merchant alliances. Earnings of an alliance were also improved due to a beneficial change in its portfolio mix and lower processing rates, which negatively impacted processing revenue.

Operating profit

In addition to the impact of the items noted above, Retail and Alliance Services segment operating profit in 2008 was negatively impacted by increased amortization expense resulting from the purchase price assigned to intangible assets resulting from the merger similar to the 2007 successor period. Also negatively impacting operating profit were no gains being recognized for portfolio sales in 2008 due to the effects of purchase accounting for the merger, incremental spending on platform consolidation, data center consolidation, call center consolidation and global labor sourcing initiatives and a slow 2008 holiday season. Employee related expenses in 2008 did not include the acceleration of expense related to restricted stock awards that occurred in the predecessor period of 2007 resulting from the merger. The 2008 operating profit was also not impacted by a charge similar to that recognized during the first quarter 2007 when the Company bought out a revenue sharing agreement as part of a new, larger relationship with Discover Financial Services LLC ("Discover"). The annual fees and change in pricing noted in the acquiring revenue discussion above also positively impacted the 2008 operating profit.

Operating profit for 2008 increased compared to the same pro forma 2007 period due to the items noted above excluding the impact of increased amortization expense and the acceleration of expense related to restricted stock awards which were adjusted for in the pro forma 2007 period in order to have comparable periods. On a pro forma basis annual fees positively impacted operating profit by 7 percentage points.

The sale of the 12.5% interest in the Wells Fargo alliance will negatively impact operating profit growth in 2009.

In addition to the items impacting revenue noted above, Retail and Alliance Services segment operating profit for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods was impacted negatively by new incentive compensation arrangements implemented in 2007. Also negatively impacting the predecessor 2007 segment operating profit as a result of the merger was the acceleration of restricted stock awards. In the 2007 predecessor period, we bought out a revenue sharing agreement as part of a new, larger relationship with Discover resulting in an expense charge in the 2007 predecessor period with most of this charge being recovered through increased processing fees in the predecessor period and the remaining portion in the successor period. Amortization resulting from contingent payments associated with a merchant alliance also negatively impacted operating profit growth for the 2007 predecessor period. The 2007 successor period was negatively impacted by purchase accounting of approximately \$207 million due most significantly to amortization expense resulting from the purchase price assigned to intangible assets from the merger.

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The segment operating profit decreased in 2007 on a pro forma basis compared to historical 2006 due to the factors discussed above. Increased amortization resulting from contingent payments noted above negatively impacted the operating profit growth rate by approximately 1 percentage point in 2007 on a pro forma basis, but did not have continuing impact as a result of the merger and the associated affects of purchase accounting. Incentive compensation negatively impacted 2007 pro forma operating profit growth rate by approximately 1 percentage point in comparison to historical 2006. The negative impacts of the contingent payments and incentive compensation were offset by savings from the restructuring activities described in "2007 activities" above. The purchase accounting impacts of the annual fees noted in the acquiring revenue discussion above and increased amortization of identifiable intangible assets, both related to the merger, negatively impacted the operating profit growth rate by 65 percentage points for the 2007 pro forma results.

Financial Services Segment Results

	Historical		Pro Forma		Historical		Percent Change	
	Successor		Successor		Predecessor		Historical	Pro Forma
	Year ended	Year ended	Period from	Period from	Year ended	Historical	vs.	vs.
	December 31,	December 31,	September 25	January 1	December 31,	2008	Pro Forma	Historical
	2008	2007	through	through	2006	2007	2007	2006
			December 31,	September 24,				
			2007	2007				
(in millions)								
Revenues:								
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 1,480.4	\$ 1,483.1	\$ 405.6	\$ 1,077.5	\$ 1,453.6	(0)%	2%	
Investment income	2.6	4.1	0.7	3.4	5.5	(37)%	(25)%	
Product sales and other	34.5	58.3	8.8	49.5	38.5	(41)%	51%	
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	716.6	712.4	198.8	513.6	629.4	1%	13%	
Total revenue	\$ 2,234.1	\$ 2,257.9	\$ 613.9	\$ 1,644.0	\$ 2,127.0	(1)%	6%	
Operating profit	\$ 384.2	\$ 414.4	\$ 95.9	\$ 369.8	\$ 492.2	(7)%	(16)%	
Operating margin	17%	18%	16%	22%	23%	(1)pt	(5)pts	

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006		
Key indicators:					
Domestic debit issuer transactions(a)	12,042.2	11,651.4	10,572.4	3%	10%
Domestic active card accounts on file (end of period)(b)					
Bankcard	50.5	48.4	42.4	4%	14%
Retail	77.1	79.9	74.4	(4)%	7%
Total	127.6	128.3	116.8	(1)%	10%
Domestic card accounts on file (end of period)					
Bankcard	131.0	130.7	113.2	0%	15%
Retail	379.4	381.8	331.3	(1)%	15%
Debit	126.8	122.3	112.9	4%	8%
Total	637.2	634.8	557.4	0%	14%

(a)

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Domestic debit issuer transactions include VISA and MasterCard signature debit, STAR ATM, STAR PIN-debit POS, and ATM and PIN-debit POS gateway transactions.

(b)

Domestic active card accounts on file include customer accounts that had a balance or any monetary posting or authorization activity during the last month of the quarter.

Transaction and processing service fees revenue

	Historical Successor		Pro Forma		Historical Predecessor		Percent Change	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006	Historical 2008 vs. Pro Forma 2007	Pro Forma 2007 vs. Historical 2006
(in millions)								
Credit card, retail card and debit processing	\$ 1,019.9	\$ 1,033.2	\$ 282.9	\$ 750.3	\$ 1,008.4		(1)%	2%
Output services	285.1	276.2	71.3	204.9	273.9		3%	1%
Other revenue	175.4	173.7	51.4	122.3	171.3		1%	1%
Total	\$ 1,480.4	\$ 1,483.1	\$ 405.6	\$ 1,077.5	\$ 1,453.6		(0)%	2%

Credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue

Credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue was negatively impacted in 2008 by price compression and net lost business but benefited from growth of existing clients as well as having a full year of results from the Instant Cash Services® acquisition. The acquisition related to the debit card processing business and was acquired in the first half of 2007. Credit card and retail card processing revenue and debit revenue both decreased in 2008 compared to pro forma 2007 due to the factors noted above. The acquisition noted above contributed 1 percentage point to the credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue growth rate.

As a result of the current economic conditions in the U.S., credit card issuers have been reducing credit limits and closing accounts and are more selective with regard to whom they issue credit cards. Such practices could adversely impact credit and retail card processing revenue in 2009. Credit and retail card accounts on file, both active and inactive, are expected to decline during 2009 and debit transactions are expected to be relatively flat as a result of the impact of bank consolidations and the weakened economy.

Credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue was positively impacted for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods by growth of existing clients, growth in domestic debit issuer transactions and by the acquisition noted above. Negatively impacting the 2007 predecessor and successor periods were price compression and lost business.

Credit and retail card processing revenue decreased for the 2007 pro forma results compared to historical 2006 due to price compression partially offset by growth of existing clients. Contract pricing at the customer level is dependent upon the volume of accounts, mix of account types (e.g. retail, credit, co-branded credit and debit) and product usage. Although active accounts on file increased in 2007 compared to 2006, revenue did not proportionately increase due most significantly to price compression.

Debit processing revenue increased on a pro forma basis in 2007 compared to historical 2006 due to growth of existing clients and the acquisition noted above which added approximately 3 and 3 percentage points, respectively, to the credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue growth rate. The majority of domestic debit issuer transaction growth in 2007 compared to 2006 was driven by the shift to the use of debit cards from checks and cash. Pricing and lost business related to the debit processing business negatively impacted the pro forma 2007 credit card, retail card and debit processing revenue growth rate by 2 and 2 percentage points, respectively.

As discussed in the "Economic Conditions" section above and as a result of a bank consolidation, JPMorgan Chase intends to terminate services under certain Washington Mutual agreements. Washington Mutual is one of our largest debit customers. This will negatively impact the overall growth

in "Transaction and processing service fees revenue" and "Reimbursable postage and other" line items within the Consolidated Statements of Operations during 2009.

Output services revenue

Output services revenue benefited in 2008 from internal growth partially offset by net lost business. The lost business related to statement production. Output services revenue increased slightly on a pro forma basis in 2007 compared to historical 2006 due to a new product offering.

Other revenue

Other revenue consists mostly of revenue from remittance processing. Other revenue for 2008 benefited from having a full year of results from the FundsXpress acquisition, an on-line banking and bill payment service provider acquired in the first half of 2007, but was negatively impacted by net lost business related to remittance processing and call volumes. The FundsXpress acquisition benefited the 2008 other revenue growth rate by 9 percentage points compared to pro forma 2007 and net lost business negatively impacted the growth rate by 8 percentage points.

Other revenue for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods benefited from the acquisition noted above and was negatively impacted due to the deconversion of a large remittance processing customer and consumer conversion from paper to electronic payment methods.

Product sales and other revenue

Product sales and other revenue in 2008 was negatively impacted due most significantly to contract termination fees received in the 2007 predecessor period as well as a decrease in professional service fees in 2008 in the credit card and retail card businesses.

Product sales and other revenue in the 2007 predecessor period was favorably impacted in comparison to 2006 by the receipt of contract termination fees.

Reimbursable postage and other revenue

Reimbursable postage and other revenue in 2008 benefited from growth of existing clients and an increase in the postage rates in May 2007 and 2008 partially offset by lost business. Reimbursable postage and other revenue will be positively impacted in 2009 by an increase in postage rates in May.

New business and an increase in the postage rates in May 2007 positively impacted the 2007 predecessor and successor periods for reimbursable postage and other revenue in comparison to 2006. Negatively impacting the same periods was lost business.

Operating profit

Financial Services segment operating profit in 2008 and the 2007 successor period was negatively impacted due to an increase in amortization expense resulting from the purchase price assigned to intangible assets from the merger. Operating profit was further negatively impacted by the items noted above in the revenue discussion and incremental spending on platform consolidation, data center consolidation and global labor sourcing initiatives. Benefiting 2008 were decreases in compensation and other operating expenses resulting from restructurings in the fourth quarter 2007 and other reductions in staff in 2008. Such reductions in expenses were significant enough to substantially offset the impact of price reductions and lost business. Operating profit in 2008 decreased compared to the pro forma 2007 period due to the items noted above excluding the impact of increased amortization expense which was already adjusted for in the pro forma 2007 period.

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In addition to the favorable and unfavorable items noted above in the revenue discussion, the Financial Services segment operating profit for the 2007 successor period was negatively impacted by purchase accounting of approximately \$38 million due most significantly to amortization expense due to the purchase price assigned to intangible assets from the merger. Negatively impacting the predecessor 2007 segment operating profit as a result of the merger was the acceleration of restricted stock awards.

Operating profit decreased for pro forma 2007 compared to historical 2006 due to the factors noted above partially offset by the significant benefits from cost savings initiatives implemented in 2006 and continuing into pro forma 2007 in anticipation of continued price compression. Purchase accounting related to the merger, mostly amortization of identifiable intangible assets, negatively impacted the operating profit growth rate by 19 percentage points for pro forma 2007.

International Segment Results

	Historical Successor	Pro Forma	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Historical Predecessor	Year ended	Percent Change Historical 2008 vs. Pro Forma 2007	Pro Forma 2007 vs. Historical 2006
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007	December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	December 31, 2006		
(in millions)							
Revenues:							
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 1,401.0	\$ 1,236.0	\$ 375.8	\$ 860.2	\$ 958.0	13%	29%
Product sales and other	340.2	295.6	92.2	203.4	206.3	15%	43%
Other revenues	86.2	85.2	22.6	62.6	67.0	1%	27%
Total revenue	\$ 1,827.4	\$ 1,616.8	\$ 490.6	\$ 1,126.2	\$ 1,231.3	13%	31%
Operating profit	\$ 130.7	\$ 159.0	\$ 46.9	\$ 93.7	\$ 147.8	(18)%	8%
Operating margin	7%	10%	10%	8%	12%	(3)pts	(2)pts

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006		
Key indicators:					
International transactions(a)	6,438.2	5,476.0	4,591.6	18%	19%
International card accounts on file (end of period)(b)	81.2	73.8	48.3	10%	53%

(a) International transactions include VISA, MasterCard and other card association merchant acquiring and switching, and debit issuer transactions for clients outside the U.S. Transactions include credit, signature debit and PIN-debit POS, POS gateway and ATM transactions.

(b) International card accounts on file include bankcard and retail.

Summary

Segment revenue in 2008 benefited from acquisitions and growth of existing clients. Negatively impacting 2008 was price compression and net lost business. Segment revenue in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods was favorably impacted compared to 2006 by acquisitions, foreign currency exchange rate movements, growth of existing clients and the net impact of new and lost business.

Acquisitions contributed 9 percentage points to segment revenue growth for the full year 2008 compared to the same 2007 pro forma period. The most significant of these acquisitions were First Data Polska in Poland and the joint venture with AIB in Ireland. Growth from existing clients positively impacted total revenue growth rates by 5 percentage points in 2008 over the comparable 2007 pro forma period.

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Acquisitions contributed 16 percentage points to segment revenue growth rates in 2007 on a pro forma basis compared to historical 2006. The most significant of these acquisitions were First Data Polska (formerly POLCARD) in Poland, First Data Cono Sur (formerly Argencard) in Argentina and First Data Deutschland ("FDD" formerly Gesellschaft fur Zahlungssysteme), in Germany. In addition, foreign currency exchange rate movements positively impacted total pro forma 2007 revenue growth rates by 8 percentage points.

As a result of deteriorating global economic conditions, we anticipate the International segment's revenue and operating profit to be impacted in 2009 by transaction growth pressures, decrease in new business, reduced net number of merchant accounts and potential reduced average transaction values.

Transaction and processing service fee revenue

Transaction and processing service fees revenue benefited in 2008 due generally to the factors noted above. Acquisitions benefited revenue most significantly followed by growth of existing clients driven by increased transaction volumes. Revenue from the acquisitions related mostly to merchant businesses and growth from existing clients was driven mostly by activity in Argentina, Slovakia, Greece, Korea and the UK acquiring business. Negatively impacting 2008 was price compression. Foreign currency exchange rates did not have a significant impact on growth rates in 2008.

Acquisitions contributed 9 percentage points to transaction and processing service fee revenue growth for the full year 2008 compared to the same 2007 pro forma period. Growth from existing clients positively impacted growth rates by 6 percentage points in 2008 over the comparable 2007 pro forma period. Price compression negatively impacted growth rates by 3 percentage points for these same periods.

Transaction and processing service fee revenue is driven by accounts on file and transactions. The spread between growth in these two indicators and revenue growth was driven mostly by the change in the mix of transaction types resulting from acquisitions. The effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations also contributed to the spread in 2007.

Acquisitions and impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements positively impacted the 2007 predecessor and successor periods in comparison to 2006 with the exception that revenue from the FDD acquisition only benefited the predecessor period in 2007. Transaction and processing service fee revenue increased in 2007 on a pro forma basis compared to 2006 due most significantly to acquisitions. The 2007 pro forma results were also positively impacted by an increase in POS and ATM transactions resulting from growth of both existing clients and new business and, to a lesser extent, an increase in accounts on file in Canada, Austria, Italy, Germany, Argentina and China as well as continued expansion of the Australian ATM business. Negatively impacting the pro forma 2007 period compared to 2006 was lost business and price compression.

Product sales and other revenue

Product sales and other revenue benefited in 2008 from increased terminal-related revenue and the impact of acquisitions but was negatively impacted by a decrease in professional services fees in 2008 due to the completion of projects in 2007 as well as contract termination fees received in 2007.

Product sales and other revenue for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods compared to 2006 was positively impacted by terminal-related revenue driven mainly by the above described acquisitions as well as professional services fees associated with the Vision*PLUS* managed service supported by our Singapore office. Negatively impacting the successor period was a decrease in gains from merchant portfolio sales recognized in 2006. On a 2007 pro forma basis compared to historical 2006, the terminal-related revenue from the FDD and First Data Polska acquisitions and new sales in Canada accounted for most of the growth.

Operating profit

The segment's operating profit in 2008 was impacted by the factors noted above. Negatively impacting 2008 operating profit was the impact of amortization expense resulting from the purchase price assigned to intangible assets from the merger, an assessment for delays in a conversion project, increased depreciation and amortization expense resulting from capital expenditures and acquisitions, and incremental infrastructure and platform consolidation expenses. Benefiting 2008 were lower employee related expenses due to merger related reductions in force. Operating profit in 2008 decreased compared to pro forma 2007 due to the items noted excluding the impact of increased amortization expense which was already adjusted for in the pro forma 2007 period.

In addition to the items noted above, International segment operating profit for the 2007 predecessor and successor periods were negatively impacted by expenditures on strategic business initiatives and platform consolidation costs. Also negatively impacting segment operating profit as a result of the merger was the acceleration of restricted stock awards in the predecessor 2007 period. Negatively impacting operating profit for the 2007 successor period was platform consolidation costs and the impact of purchase accounting related to the merger most significantly related to the amortization of identifiable intangible assets of approximately \$7 million.

The items that had the largest benefit to the pro forma 2007 results in comparison to historical 2006 were acquisitions, internal growth, foreign exchange rate movements and merger related purchase accounting. Acquisitions and foreign exchange rate movements accounted for approximately 27 and 12 percentage points of operating profit growth, respectively, for the 2007 pro forma period. The items with the most significant negative impact for the same period were the strategic business initiatives, platform consolidation costs, expansion into Asia and pricing.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The following Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations reflects our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 as if the merger had occurred on January 1, 2007. The pro forma statement is derived from the application of pro forma adjustments to the historical Statement of Operations of the predecessor period January 1, 2007 to September 24, 2007 and the successor period from September 25, 2007 to December 31, 2007. The pro forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The pro forma adjustments are described in the notes to the pro forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and are based on available information and assumptions that management believes are reasonable. The pro forma adjustments and results of operations in the successor period are based on the final allocation of the purchase price and final valuation of intangible and fixed assets and reflect the modification of certain of the debt from variable to fixed interest rates. The pro forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations is not necessarily indicative of the future results of operations of the successor company or results of operations of the successor company that would have actually occurred had the merger been consummated as of January 1, 2007.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	Historical		Pro Forma	Pro Forma
	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Adjustments	Year ended December 31, 2007
(in millions)				
Revenues:				
Transaction and processing service fees	\$ 1,553.3	\$ 3,965.9	\$	\$ 5,519.2
Investment income, net	(8.2)	(66.9)		(75.1)
Product sales and other	223.0	616.4		839.4
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	510.4	1,257.5		1,767.9
	2,278.5	5,772.9		8,051.4
Expenses:				
Cost of services (exclusive of items shown below)	790.3	2,207.3	(114.2)(a)	2,883.4
Cost of products sold	87.3	209.2		296.5
Selling, general and administrative	367.9	1,058.8	(150.1)(b)	1,276.6
Reimbursable debit network fees, postage and other	510.4	1,257.5		1,767.9
Depreciation and amortization	367.8	476.4	409.7(c)	1,253.9
Other operating expenses(d)	(0.2)	23.3		23.1
	2,123.5	5,232.5	145.4	7,501.4
Operating profit	155.0	540.4	(145.4)	550.0
Interest income	17.9	30.8		48.7
Interest expense	(584.7)	(103.6)	(1,348.1)(e)	(2,036.4)
Other income (expense)	(74.0)	4.9	15.8(f)	(53.3)
(Loss) income before income taxes, equity earnings in affiliates and discontinued operations	(485.8)	472.5	(1,477.7)	(1,491.0)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(176.1)	125.8	(601.8)(g)	(652.1)
Equity earnings in affiliates	46.8	223.0	(135.8)(h)	134.0
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(262.9)	569.7	(1,011.7)	(704.9)
Less: Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	39.0	105.3		144.3
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to First Data Corporation	\$ (301.9)	\$ 464.4	\$ (1,011.7)	\$ (849.2)

(a)

Adjustments to Cost of services consist of adjustments related to the reversal of amortization of prior year service costs and actuarial gains and losses related to defined benefit plans of \$3.9 million; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards of \$105.6 million; and the reversal of rent expense of \$4.7 million related to synthetic leases bought out as a result of change in control provisions.

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- (b) Adjustments to Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of adjustments to recognize expense resulting from the sponsor's management fee of \$15.0 million; the reversal of merger transaction costs of \$72.6 million; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards of \$89.9 million; and the reversal of amortization of prior year service costs and actuarial gains and losses related to defined benefit plans of \$2.6 million.
- (c) Adjustments to Depreciation and amortization consists of adjustments related to increased other intangible asset amortization expense of \$425.2 million; an adjustment for increased depreciation expense on buildings bought out of synthetic leases of \$3.6 million; and an adjustment related to decreased fixed asset depreciation expense of \$19.1 million (although the total value of the fixed assets increased from the valuation, certain of the depreciable assets had longer lives which resulted in lower annual depreciation).
- (d) Other operating expenses include: net restructuring charges, impairments, litigation and regulatory settlements, and other.
- (e) Reflects pro forma interest expense resulting from our new capital structure. The adjustment includes interest expense, amortization of commitment fees and debt issuance costs, and the impact of interest rate swaps associated with our credit facilities and notes described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus less the interest expense recognized on the notes that were repaid in conjunction with the merger. The adjustment also includes amortization of structuring fees incurred upon modification of the term loan facilities also described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The adjustment excludes the impact of the bridge financing fees paid at the closing of the merger and amortized through the date of the aforementioned modification as they are not considered indicative of long-term ongoing operations. Interest has been calculated, as applicable, at rates consistent with the final fixed interest rates stipulated in the modifications in June 2008 of the term loan facilities. Interest for floating rate debt has been calculated using the applicable effective LIBOR rate.
- (f) Represents the elimination of debt repayment costs associated with our debt existing prior to the merger.
- (g) Represents the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments, calculated at a marginal rate of 37.3% for 2007.
- (h) Adjustment to equity method investments consists of increased other intangible asset amortization expense.

Unaudited Pro Forma Segment Revenues(a)

	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Pro Forma	
			Pro Forma Adjustments	Adjusted Revenue
			(in millions)	
Retail and Alliance Services	\$ 1,238.3	\$ 3,178.1	\$	\$4,416.4
Financial Services	613.9	1,644.0		2,257.9
International	490.6	1,126.2		1,616.8
Integrated Payments Systems	34.3	71.5		105.8
All Other and Corporate	85.7	243.5		329.2
Divested businesses	12.8	35.0		47.8
Total segment, all other and corporate and divested businesses	\$ 2,475.6	\$ 6,298.3	\$	\$8,773.9

Unaudited Pro Forma Segment Operating Profit

	Successor Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Pro Forma	
			Pro Forma Adjustments	Adjusted Operating Profit
			(in millions)	
Retail and Alliance Services	\$ 114.4	\$ 783.6	\$ (477.4)(b)	\$ 420.6
Financial Services	95.9	369.8	(51.3)(c)	414.4
International	46.9	93.7	18.4(d)	159.0
Integrated Payments Systems	21.3	30.1	2.0(e)	53.4
All Other and Corporate	(60.9)	(420.9)	227.2(f)	(254.6)
Divested businesses	0.7	0.7	(0.1)	1.3
Total segment, all other and corporate and divested businesses	\$ 218.3	\$ 857.0	\$ (281.2)	\$ 794.1

(a) No pro forma adjustments have been made to segment revenue in 2007. Accordingly, values represent the sum of predecessor and successor periods.

(b) Adjustments to Retail and Alliance Services segment operating profit consist of adjustments related to increased other intangible asset amortization expense; increased other intangible asset amortization expense associated with equity method investments; decreased fixed asset depreciation expense; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards; the reversal of rent expense related to synthetic leases bought out as a result of change in control provisions; and an adjustment for increased depreciation expense on buildings purchased out of synthetic leases.

(c) Adjustments to Financial Services segment operating profit consist of adjustments related to increased other intangible asset amortization expense; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards; the reversal of rent expense related to synthetic leases bought out as a result of change in control provisions; decreased fixed asset depreciation expense; and an adjustment for increased depreciation expense on buildings purchased out of synthetic leases.

- (d) Adjustments to International segment operating profit consist of adjustments related to decreased other intangible asset amortization expense; decreased fixed asset depreciation expense; increased other intangible asset amortization expense associated with equity method investments; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards; and the reversal of amortization of prior year service costs and actuarial gains and losses related to defined benefit plans.
- (e) Adjustments to Integrated Payment Systems segment operating profit consist of adjustments related to decreased other intangible asset amortization expense; and the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards.
- (f) Adjustments to All Other and Corporate operating profit consist of adjustments related to increased other intangible asset amortization expense; decreased fixed asset depreciation expense; the reversal of costs associated with the accelerated vesting of equity awards; the reversal of amortization of prior year service costs and actuarial gains and losses related to defined benefit plans; adjustments to recognize expense resulting from the sponsor's management fee; and the reversal of merger transaction costs.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Our source of liquidity is principally cash generated from operating activities supplemented as necessary on a very short-term basis by borrowings against our revolving credit facility. The economic downturn (described in greater detail under "Economic Conditions" above) is expected to continue having at least a near term impact on the capital resources provided by operating activities. If the impact is more than expected, certain capital expenditures may be limited and, in an extreme situation, may require the use of the revolving credit facility to fund interest payments or capital expenditures; however, to prevent such measures, we have implemented cost saving initiatives that we expect will allow us to continue to fund such items from operating activities. Based on the above, we believe our current level of cash and short-term financing capabilities along with future cash flows from operations are sufficient to meet the needs of the business.

The following discussion highlights our cash flow activities from continuing operations and the sources and uses of funding during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments (other than those included in settlement assets) with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to cash) are considered to be cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates market value. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we held \$422.1 million and \$406.3 million in cash and cash equivalents, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents held by IPS are not available to fund any operations outside of the IPS business. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the cash and cash equivalents held by IPS totaled \$186.2 million and \$180.3 million, respectively. All other domestic cash balances, to the extent available, are used to fund our short-term liquidity needs.

Cash and cash equivalents held outside of the U.S. at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were \$133.7 million and \$166.1 million, respectively. As of March 31, 2009, there was approximately \$50 million of cash and cash equivalents held outside of the U.S. that could be used for general corporate purposes. We plan to fund any cash needs during the remainder of 2009 within the International segment with cash held by the segment, but if necessary, could fund such needs using cash from the U.S.

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Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Source/(use) (in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net loss	\$(227.9)	\$(192.7)
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization netted against equity earnings in affiliates and revenues)	352.1	368.4
Other non-cash and non-operating items, net	137.0	38.3
Increase (decrease) in cash, excluding the effects of acquisitions and dispositions, resulting from changes in:		
Accounts receivable, current and long-term	427.0	240.0
Other assets, current and long-term	68.5	142.1
Accounts payable and other liabilities, current and long-term	(368.5)	(122.7)
Income tax accounts	(169.7)	(149.8)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 218.5	\$ 323.6

Cash flows provided by operating activities for the periods presented resulted from normal operating activities and reflect the timing of our working capital requirements.

Uses of cash in 2009 resulted from payments for various liabilities the most significant of which included interest payments on long-term debt and incentive compensation payments. We paid approximately \$525 million in cash interest payments during the first quarter of 2009. The increase in interest payments during the first quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2008 was due primarily to the timing of interest payments resulting from amendments in June 2008 which, among other things, provided for the exchange of remaining bridge loans into notes and called for interest on the notes to be paid semi-annually rather than quarterly as had been called for under the bridge loans. This increase was partially offset by the effect of reduced interest rates in 2009 applicable to the variable rate debt. Sources of cash in 2009 were associated with the timing of prefunding certain settlement arrangements, collection of receivables and a distribution received from an alliance. An additional source of cash of \$246 million resulted from funding of domestic settlement obligations which should have been received from a card association on December 31, 2008 but was not received until the first business day of 2009 due to a file transfer issue.

The sources of cash in 2008 resulted from collection of receivables and distributions of earnings associated with an alliance. Partially offsetting these sources of cash were uses resulting from interest payments on long-term debt, incentive compensation payments and distributions of earnings to noncontrolling interests. Cash interest payments during the first quarter of 2008 were approximately \$445 million.

We expect to fund interest payments on long-term debt throughout the remainder of 2009 with cash flows from operating activities. If, however, such cash flows are not sufficient, we will utilize our revolving credit facility or reduce discretionary spending.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Source/(use) (in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2009	2008
Current period acquisitions, net of cash acquired	\$ (9.2)	\$(175.7)
Payments related to other businesses previously acquired	(13.5)	(18.3)
Additions to property and equipment, net	(48.0)	(53.4)
Payments to secure customer service contracts, including outlays for conversion, and capitalized systems development costs	(33.9)	(40.8)
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	0.2	52.3
Other investing activities	5.8	(1.5)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(98.6)	\$(237.4)

Acquisitions

All acquisitions during 2009 and 2008 were funded from cash flows from operating activities. We expect to fund significantly less in 2009 for acquisitions than in prior periods; however, we do anticipate funding certain of our merchant alliance partners for new referral streams contributed to the alliances. If cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient to fund acquisitions, we may borrow against our revolving credit facility or find other sources of financing.

During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we entered into a joint venture with Allied Irish Banks p.l.c. ("AIB"), of which we own 50.1%.

Payments Related to Other Businesses Previously Acquired

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, payments related to other businesses previously acquired related mostly to contingent consideration largely associated with a merchant alliance. The payments in 2009 and 2008 were recognized as a part of purchase accounting associated with the Merger with affiliates of KKR and did not result in an increase in assets. In connection with the extension transaction with the applicable merchant alliance described in "Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Overview" above, the Company is subject to no additional consideration on this alliance after the first quarter 2009 payment for activity in the fourth quarter 2008.

Capital Expenditures

We expect that capital expenditures will be approximately \$350 million for the full year 2009. Capital expenditures in 2009 are expected to be funded by cash flows from operations. If, however, cash flows from operating activities are insufficient, we will decrease our discretionary capital expenditures or utilize our revolving credit facility.

Proceeds from the Sale of Marketable Securities

Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities for the three months ended March 31, 2008 resulted from the sale of MasterCard shares.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Source/(use) (in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Short-term borrowings, net	\$(41.4)	\$ (15.0)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(48.2)	(44.9)
Capital contributed by Parent		105.1
Distributions and dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(3.6)	(39.6)
Purchases of noncontrolling interests		(17.6)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(93.2)	\$ (12.0)

Short-Term Borrowings, net

We have a \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility with a term through the third quarter of 2013 for which interest is payable based upon LIBOR plus an applicable margin. We had \$135.0 million and \$18.0 million outstanding against the revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, representing an incremental source of cash of \$117.0 million. We utilize our revolving credit facility on a short-term basis to fund investing or operating activities when cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient. The senior secured revolving credit facility can be used, without covenant restriction, for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Since an affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filed for bankruptcy in September 2008, it has not funded its \$230.6 million commitment under our senior secured revolving credit facility and there is no assurance they will participate in any future funding requests or that we could obtain replacement loan commitments from other banks. We are monitoring the financial stability of other financial institutions that have made commitments under the revolving credit facility, none of which represent more than approximately 15% of the remaining capacity. As of March 31, 2009, \$1.6 billion remained available under this facility after considering the amount outstanding above, the letters of credit issued under the facility and the commitment that is no longer being funded noted above.

Also during 2009, we had a use of cash resulting from net payments on credit lines used to prefund settlement activity.

The use of cash related to short-term borrowings in 2008 resulted from an additional net \$30 million draw on the senior secured revolving credit facility (draws in the first quarter were for a short duration) as well as timing of draws and payments on credit lines associated with settlement activity.

Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt

We made principal payments of \$32.2 million and \$31.9 million related to our senior secured term loan facility during the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Payments for capital leases were \$15.9 million and \$11.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The current adverse economic conditions in the U.S. and around the world and the potential negative impact such conditions could have on our results of operations, have impacted our debt ratings and could have further impact based on future economic developments. As of May 14, 2009, our long-term corporate family rating from Moody's was B3 (stable). The long-term local issuer credit rating from Standard and Poor's was B (stable). The long-term issuer default rating from Fitch was B

(stable). Additionally, these economic conditions and our current level of debt may impair our ability to get additional funding beyond its revolving credit facility.

Capital Contributed by Parent

During 2008, we received capital contributions from First Data Holdings Inc. ("Holdings"), comprised mostly of the proceeds from purchases of shares in Holdings by certain management employees of FDC. We used these contributions to fund operations.

Distributions and Dividends Paid to Noncontrolling Interests

Distributions and dividends paid to noncontrolling interests primarily represent distributions of earnings. The significant decrease from 2008 to 2009 is due to the deconsolidation of the Wells Alliance.

Purchase of Noncontrolling Interests

The purchase of noncontrolling interests in 2008 related to the purchase of the remaining interests in Unified Network Payment Solutions located in Canada, included in the International segment.

Letters, Lines of Credit and Other

(in millions)	Total Available		Total Outstanding	
	As of	As of	As of	As of
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Letters of Credit(a)	\$ 514.1	\$ 514.3	\$ 53.5	\$ 54.0
Lines of Credit and Other(b)	\$ 463.9	\$ 608.9	\$ 124.4	\$ 294.7

- (a) Up to \$500 million of our \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility is available for letters of credit, of which \$39.4 million and \$39.7 million of letters of credit were issued under the facility as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. An additional \$14.1 million of letters of credit were outstanding associated with other arrangements. Outstanding letters of credit are held in connection with certain business combinations, lease arrangements, bankcard association agreements and other security agreements. All letters of credit expire prior to February 28, 2010 with a one-year renewal option. We expect to renew most of the letters of credit prior to expiration.
- (b) As of March 31, 2009, represents \$369.2 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$13.5 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted but, as of the dates presented, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available, including all committed amounts and uncommitted amounts if borrowings were outstanding in functional currencies as of March 31, 2009, were approximately 215 million euro, 160 million Australian dollars and 205 million Polish zloty.

We believe our liquidity exposure associated with our lines of credit is slightly increased as a result of the weakening of the global economy; however, we do not believe this will have any impact on our overall liquidity. In the event one or more of the aforementioned lines of credit becomes unavailable, we will utilize our existing cash, cash flows from operating activities or our revolving credit facility to meet our liquidity needs.

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Significant Non-Cash Transactions

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the principal amount of our senior unsecured PIK notes increased by \$165.2 million and \$67.6 million, respectively, resulting from the "payment" of accrued interest expense.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, we entered into capital leases totaling approximately \$68 million and \$39 million, respectively.

Guarantees and Covenant Compliance

As of March 31, 2009, we were in compliance with all applicable covenants, including our sole financial covenant with Consolidated Senior Secured Debt of \$12,995.6 million, Consolidated EBITDA of \$2,776.6 million and a Ratio of 4.68 to 1.00.

The calculation of Consolidated EBITDA under the senior secured term loan facility at that time was as follows (in millions):

	Last Twelve months ended March 31, 2009
Net loss attributable to First Data Corporation	\$ (3,773.8)
Interest expense, net(1)	1,875.0
Income tax benefit	(713.5)
Depreciation and amortization	1,543.4
EBITDA(13)	(1,068.9)
Stock based compensation(2)	16.8
Other items (3)	3,244.9
Debt repayment gain(4)	(7.0)
Official check and money order EBITDA(5)	30.7
Cost of data center, technology and savings initiatives(6)	244.3
Transaction related fees	3.2
Purchase accounting(7)	19.3
Sponsor's annual management fee	20.7
Pre-acquisition EBITDA of acquired or divested businesses(8)	(31.7)
Adjusted EBITDA(13)	2,472.3
Projected near-term cost savings(9)	115.0
Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings(13)	2,587.3
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(10)	130.6
Equity entities taxes, depreciation and amortization(11)	55.7
Other(12)	3.0
Consolidated EBITDA(13)	\$ 2,776.6

(1) Includes interest expense and interest income.

(2) Stock based compensation recognized as expense.

(3) Other items include net restructuring, impairments, investment gains and losses, derivative financial instruments gains and losses, net divestitures, non-operating foreign currency gains and losses and other.

(4)

Gain resulting from the early repayment of long-term debt.

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- (5) Represents an adjustment to exclude the official check and money order businesses from EBITDA due to the Company's wind-down of these businesses.
- (6) Represents implementation costs associated with initiatives to reduce operating expenses including items such as platform and data center consolidation initiatives in the International segment, expense related to the reorganization of global application development resources, expense associated with domestic data center consolidation initiatives and planned workforce reduction expenses as well as certain platform development costs directly associated with the termination of the CPS alliance, all of which are considered one-time projects (excludes costs accrued in purchase accounting).
- (7) Represents the effect of purchase accounting associated with the merger of FDC with affiliates of KKR on EBITDA which is primarily the result of revenue recognition adjustments.
- (8) Reflects the EBITDA of companies acquired or divested after March 31, 2008 through March 31, 2009, as if these companies had been acquired or divested on April 1, 2008.
- (9) Reflects cost savings projected to be achieved within twelve months on an annualized basis principally in connection with cost savings initiatives described in Note 6.
- (10) Reflects all Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.
- (11) Represents our proportional share of income taxes, depreciation, and amortization on equity method investments.
- (12) Includes non-capitalized merger and acquisition costs and losses on equity method investments.
- (13) EBITDA is defined as income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to First Data Corporation plus net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a recognized term under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and does not purport to be an alternative to income (loss) attributable to First Data Corporation as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for management's discretionary use as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. The presentation of EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of the Company's results as reported under GAAP. Management believes EBITDA is helpful in highlighting trends because EBITDA excludes the results of decisions that are outside the control of operating management and can differ significantly from company to company depending on long-term strategic decisions regarding capital structure, the tax jurisdictions in which companies operate and capital investments. Management compensates for the limitations of using non-GAAP financial measures by using them to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business than GAAP results alone.

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to exclude certain items and other adjustments and is used by management as a measure of liquidity. We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors about certain material non-cash items, non-recurring items that we do not expect to continue at the same level in the future and certain items management believes will materially impact future operating results.

Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings is defined as Adjusted EBITDA further adjusted to reflect cost savings projected to be achieved within twelve months on an annualized basis principally in connection with cost savings initiatives described in Note 6 above. Management believes the supplementary adjustments are appropriate to provide investors additional information about near term cost cutting initiatives.

Consolidated EBITDA (or debt covenant EBITDA) is defined as Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings further adjusted to exclude other adjustments that will be used in calculating covenant compliance under the agreements governing our senior notes and/or senior secured credit facilities. We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings applied in presenting Consolidated EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors about items that will impact the calculation of EBITDA that is used to determine covenant compliance under the agreements governing our senior notes and/or senior secured credit facilities. Since not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of Consolidated EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, we did not engage in any off-balance sheet financing activities.

The following discussion highlights our cash flow activities from continuing operations and the sources and uses of funding during the successor year ended December 31, 2008, the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007, the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments (other than those included in settlement assets) with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to cash) are considered to be cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates market value. At December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, we held \$406.3 million and \$606.5 million in cash and cash equivalents, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents held by IPS are not available to fund any operations outside of the IPS business. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the cash and cash equivalents held by IPS totaled \$180.3 million and \$147.3 million, respectively. All other domestic cash balances, to the extent available, are used to fund FDC's short-term liquidity needs.

Cash and cash equivalents held outside of the U.S. at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were \$166.1 million and \$203.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, there was approximately \$50 million of cash and cash equivalents held outside of the U.S. that could be used for general corporate purposes. We funded approximately \$60 million in 2008 to our operations in the United Kingdom for various operating purposes, expense initiatives and capital investments. We plan to fund any cash needs in 2009 within the International segment itself, but if necessary, could fund such needs using cash from the U.S.

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Cash Flows from Operating Activities from Continuing Operations

Source/(use) (in millions)	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (3,608.0)	\$ (262.9)	\$ 569.7	\$ 990.0
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization netted against equity earnings in affiliates and revenues)	1,559.6	427.2	540.2	700.8
Other non-cash and non-operating items, net	3,224.3	38.2	88.7	(56.1)
Increase (decrease) in cash, excluding the effects of acquisitions and dispositions, resulting from changes in:				
Accounts receivable, current and long-term	(86.4)	(316.9)	(145.4)	(183.8)
Other assets, current and long-term	297.4	124.8	(28.7)	46.8
Accounts payable and other liabilities, current and long-term	(18.5)	(103.2)	(13.3)	(74.4)
Income tax accounts	(768.8)	(61.4)	69.6	117.8
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangement	(13.1)		(219.8)	(124.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations	\$ 586.5	\$ (154.2)	\$ 861.0	\$ 1,416.9

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities for the periods presented resulted from normal operating activities and reflect the timing of our working capital requirements.

The most significant sources of cash in 2008 were associated with the collection of receivables, distributions of earnings associated with certain affiliates and the timing of certain settlement arrangements. Offsetting these sources were uses of cash associated with a \$246 million funding of domestic settlement obligations which should have been received from a card association on December 31, 2008 but was not received until the first business day of 2009 due to a file transfer issue and payments for various liabilities the most significant of which included interest payments on long-term debt, incentive compensation payments, pension plan contributions to the United Kingdom pension plan and income taxes. Cash interest payments totaled \$1.4 billion in 2008 and are expected to be slightly higher in 2009.

The source of cash in 2008 compared to the use of cash in the successor 2007 period and the source of cash in the predecessor 2007 period resulted most significantly from timing associated with certain settlement arrangements and collections of receivables and a decrease in the use of cash associated with the excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangement resulting from the accelerated payout of stock options and restricted stock in 2007 in conjunction with the merger. Partially offsetting these items were larger uses of cash in 2008 resulting from incentive compensation payments as well as interest payments on long-term debt. Cash flows from operating activities in 2008 were lower, in part, due to earnings associated with CPS not being distributed as the result of potential cash needs associated with the termination of the alliance.

The most significant uses of cash in the successor 2007 period were associated with timing of certain settlement arrangements and payments for various liabilities the most significant of which included employee related liabilities, interest payments on long-term debt, severance payments and pension plan contributions to the United Kingdom pension plan. Partially offsetting these uses were

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sources of cash associated with collections of receivables and distributions of earnings associated with certain affiliates as well as a net refund of income taxes. The most significant sources of cash in the predecessor 2007 period were associated with the collection of receivables and distributions of earnings associated with certain affiliates. Partially offsetting these sources were uses of cash associated with timing of certain settlement arrangements and payments for various liabilities, net payments of income taxes and payments totaling approximately \$70 million for merger related costs.

The use of cash in the successor 2007 period and the source of cash in the predecessor 2007 period compared to the source of cash in 2006 resulted most significantly from timing of collections of receivables, timing associated with certain settlement arrangements, timing of payments for various liabilities, increased interest payments on long-term debt in the successor period, and an increase in the use of cash associated with the excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangement related to the payout/exercise of stock options and restricted stock held by FDC employees. Partially offsetting these net relative uses was a source of cash in the 2007 successor period for distributions of earnings associated with certain affiliates as well as a net refund of income taxes received in the 2007 predecessor and successor periods compared to net payments of income taxes in 2006.

The most significant sources of cash in 2006 resulted mostly from timing associated with certain settlement arrangements and collections of receivables partially offset by payments for various liabilities, income tax payments and the excess tax benefit associated with the significant number of stock options exercised during the first quarter of 2006.

We expect to fund interest payments on long-term debt and future pension plan contributions with cash flows from operating activities. If such cash flows are not sufficient, we will utilize our revolving credit facility or reduce discretionary spending.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities from Continuing Operations

Source/(use) (in millions)	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Merger, net of cash acquired		\$ (25,756.2)		
Current period acquisitions, net of cash acquired	\$ (188.7)	(62.8)	\$ (690.3)	\$ (267.2)
Payments related to other businesses previously acquired	(35.6)	(0.5)	(50.0)	(51.1)
Proceeds from dispositions, net of expenses paid and cash disposed	215.1			198.7
Additions to property and equipment, net	(283.9)	(55.2)	(275.5)	(170.4)
Payments to secure customer service contracts, including outlays for conversion, and capitalized systems development costs	(163.9)	(57.5)	(123.7)	(129.7)
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	74.9	14.1	11.8	45.0
Dividend received from discontinued operations				2,500.0
Cash retained by Western Union				(1,327.8)
Other investing activities	(1.3)	108.7	18.1	202.6
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations	\$ (383.4)	\$ (25,809.4)	\$ (1,109.6)	\$ 1,000.1

Merger

As discussed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we merged with an entity controlled by affiliates of KKR on September 24, 2007. The \$25.8 billion represents the use of cash to purchase our shares from our shareholders as well as other related transaction costs.

Acquisitions

We finance acquisitions through a combination of internally generated funds, short-term borrowings and equity of our parent company. We continue to pursue opportunities that strategically fit into the business. Additionally, we continue to manage our portfolio of businesses and evaluate the possible divestiture of businesses that do not match our long-term growth objectives. All acquisitions during these periods were funded from cash flows from operating activities other than the acquisition of our proportionate share of CPS discussed in "significant non-cash transactions" below. Purchases of noncontrolling interests are classified as financing activities as noted below.

We expect to fund significantly less in 2009 for acquisitions than in prior years. During 2009, we anticipate funding certain of our merchant alliance partners for referrals contributed to the alliances. If cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient to fund acquisitions, we may borrow against our revolving credit facility or find other sources of financing.

Payments Related to Other Businesses Previously Acquired

For all periods, payments related to other businesses previously acquired related mostly to contingent consideration largely associated with a merchant alliance. The payment in 2008 was recognized as a part of purchase accounting and did not result in an increase in assets. In connection with the transaction with the applicable merchant alliance as of December 31, 2008 and as described in "Overview" above, we are subject to no additional contingent consideration on this alliance.

Proceeds from dispositions, net of expenses paid and cash disposed

The source of cash in 2008 resulted from us selling our interest in Early Warning Services, which had been accounted for under the equity method, and selling our subsidiary Active Business Services Ltd., both in the third quarter of 2008, as well as from selling our subsidiary Peace in October 2008 and, as described in "Overview" above, from reducing our ownership interest in the alliance with Wells Fargo in December 2008.

Proceeds from dispositions in 2006 related to the sale of our majority ownership interest in our subsidiaries PPS and IDLogix, and the sale of our subsidiary Taxware.

Capital Expenditures

We incurred capital expenditures consisting of property and equipment, payments to secure customer service contracts and capitalized systems development costs, including expenditures related to data center consolidation, of approximately \$448 million in 2008. Capital expenditures are estimated to be approximately \$350 million in 2009 including expenditures related to the U.S. data center consolidation. Capital expenditures were funded through cash flows from operating activities. Capital expenditures in 2009 are also expected to be funded by cash flows from operations. If cash flows from operating activities are insufficient, we will decrease our discretionary capital expenditures or utilize our revolving credit facility.

Capital expenditures in 2007 were high due mostly to the purchase of buildings and fixed assets out of synthetic leases triggered by the merger, expenditures related to the U.S. data center consolidation and an increase in contract costs.

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Proceeds from the Sale of Marketable Securities

Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities in 2008 as well as the 2007 successor period resulted from the sale of MasterCard shares and, in 2008, the sale of one additional investment. Proceeds in the predecessor period in 2007 resulted from the partial liquidation of miscellaneous marketable securities. Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities in 2006 included \$33.5 million from the partial liquidation of marketable securities acquired in the Concord merger and \$10.5 million from the redemption of MasterCard stock.

Dividend Received from Discontinued Operations

Immediately prior to the spin-off, Western Union transferred \$2.5 billion in cash to FDC. Within several months after the spin-off, the Company utilized the majority of the proceeds to repurchase debt.

Cash Retained by Western Union

Cash retained by Western Union represents cash balances retained by Western Union at the date of the spin-off.

Other Investing Activities

The use of cash from other investing activities in 2008 related mostly to \$12.3 million in illiquid money market funds reclassified from cash and cash equivalents in December 2008 and other items not individually significant. These were mostly offset by a source of cash related to proceeds from the sale of merchant portfolios and the redemption of VISA stock. Due to volatility in the global credit and capital markets, certain of our portfolio holdings within settlement assets lack liquidity or are otherwise impaired. We do not anticipate the need to liquidate the securities currently lacking liquidity until after 2009.

The source of cash from other investing activities in the 2007 successor period related most significantly to \$49.5 million from activity associated with our First Financial Bank which was dissolved prior to December 31, 2007, \$44.3 million from the sale of strategic investments and a decrease of \$34.6 million in regulatory, restricted and escrow cash balances. These sources were partially offset by a use related to \$20.2 million in payments for termination of interest rate and cross currency swaps. The use of cash in the 2007 predecessor period related to sources of \$75.0 million in distributions from certain strategic investments, proceeds from the sale of merchant portfolios and proceeds from the sale of investments as well as \$48.6 million related to activity associated with our First Financial Bank. Offsetting these sources were uses related to \$85.2 million in payments for termination of interest rate and cross currency swaps and a \$31.1 million increase in regulatory, restricted and escrow cash balances.

The source of cash for other investing activities in 2006 related to \$168.9 million in activity from the date of acquisition for FDD related to a reduction in settlement cash, a \$162.2 million reduction in regulatory, restricted and escrow cash balances, \$56.2 million of proceeds from the sale of investments and other activity and proceeds of \$27.1 million from the sale of corporate aircraft. Partially offsetting these sources were uses related to a contingent payment of \$29.9 million related to the 2004 disposition of NYCE (all but \$1.6 million of which was accrued at December 31, 2005), a net cash outflow of \$32.6 million associated with the sale of a facility related to the Concord merger, \$101.6 million in payments related to certain derivative financial instruments, and a use of \$47.7 million resulting from the purchase of investments related to our First Financial Bank and other activity.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities from Continuing Operations

Source/(use) (in millions)	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Short-term borrowings, net	\$ (41.9)	\$ 238.5	\$ 26.3	\$ 176.0
Principal payments on long-term debt	(326.8)	(2,033.3)	(126.6)	(2,412.8)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	100.4	21,245.7		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		7,224.4	187.4	729.8
Distributions and dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(150.9)	(36.6)	(126.5)	(127.9)
Contributions received from noncontrolling interests			2.1	
Purchases of noncontrolling interests	(78.4)	(73.8)		(20.3)
Capital contributed by Parent	126.8			
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangement	13.1		219.8	124.2
Purchase of treasury shares			(371.8)	(1,252.5)
Cash dividends	(1.8)		(67.7)	(183.6)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities from continuing operations	\$ (359.5)	\$ 26,564.9	\$ (257.0)	\$ (2,967.1)

Short-Term Borrowings, net

In conjunction with the merger in September 2007, we entered into a \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility with a term of six years for which interest is payable at a rate equal to, at our option, either (a) LIBOR for deposits in the applicable currency plus an applicable margin or (b) the higher of (1) the prime rate of Credit Suisse and (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50%, plus an applicable margin. We had \$18 million and \$60 million outstanding against the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We utilize our revolving credit facility on a short-term basis to fund investing or operating activities when cash flows from operating activities are not sufficient. As of December 31, 2008, \$1.7 billion remained available under this facility after considering the amount outstanding above as well as the Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. ("Lehman") matter and the letters of credit issued under the facility both discussed below.

An affiliate of Lehman provides a commitment in the amount of \$230.6 million of the Company's \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. After filing for bankruptcy in September 2008, the affiliate declined to participate in a request for funding under our senior secured revolving credit agreement and we have no assurances that they will participate in any future funding requests or that we could obtain replacement loan commitments from other banks. In the event we decide to draw upon the senior secured revolving credit facility and the affiliate of Lehman does not fund its obligation in accordance with the credit agreement, we believe our remaining capacity under our senior secured revolving credit facility is sufficient to meet our short-term and long-term liquidity needs. There are multiple institutions that have commitments under this facility with none representing more than approximately 15% of the remaining capacity. We are monitoring the financial stability of other financial institutions that have made commitments under the revolving credit facility. Certain of these financial institutions are receiving support from the federal government in light of current financial conditions. Although these financial institutions remain highly-rated (in the A category or higher), their ability to satisfy their commitments may be dependent on receiving continued support from the federal government.

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We had a \$1.5 billion commercial paper program in the 2007 predecessor period that was issued under a \$1.5 billion revolving credit facility, both of which terminated in conjunction with the merger.

The use of cash related to short-term borrowings in 2008 resulted from a net \$42.0 million payment on the senior secured revolving credit facility as well as timing of draws and payments on credit lines associated with settlement activity. The senior secured revolving credit facility can be used, without covenant restriction, for working capital and general corporate purposes. The source of cash in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 was related to \$60 million drawn on the senior secured revolving credit facility as well as timing of draws and payments on credit lines associated with settlement activity. The source of cash in the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 related to timing of draws and payments on credit lines associated with settlement activity. The source of cash in 2006 included net proceeds and cash outlays related to the issuance and paydown of commercial paper partially offset by a net draw on a credit line associated with settlement activity.

Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt

During 2008, we made payments of \$128.4 million related to our senior secured term loan facility and \$81.7 million related to notes due in 2008 and repurchased \$18.7 million in debt (par value of \$30 million). In June 2008, we paid \$34.1 million in fees in connection with a modification of the bridge facilities which were capitalized as deferred financing costs.

In January 2007, we repurchased \$32.4 million of our 4.7% senior notes due August 1, 2013, \$30.2 million of our 4.85% senior notes due October 1, 2014, and \$28.0 million of our 4.95% senior notes due June 15, 2015. On September 24, 2007 and in conjunction with the merger, we repurchased \$2.0 billion of debt. In December 2007, we paid off our medium-term note due in 2008 for \$25.6 million. During the successor 2007 period, we made payments of \$32.0 million related to our senior secured term loan facility.

In September 2006, we paid off senior notes in the amount of \$650 million. In November and December 2006, we repurchased approximately \$1.7 billion of our long-term debt with proceeds from the spin-off.

Payments for capital leases were \$57.1 million for 2008, \$14.3 million for the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007, \$35.0 million for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 and \$40.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Debt

On September 24, 2007, we entered into several new debt instruments in conjunction with the Merger. The current adverse economic conditions in the U.S. and around the world and the potential negative impact such conditions could have on our results of operations, have impacted our debt ratings and could have further impact based on future economic developments. As of May 14, 2009, our long-term corporate family rating from Moody's was B3 (stable). The long-term local issuer credit rating from Standard and Poor's was B (stable). The long-term issuer default rating from Fitch was B (stable). Additionally, these economic conditions and our current level of debt may impair our ability to get additional funding beyond our revolving credit facility.

In 2008, we received \$100.4 million from our senior secured term loan facility as a result of a draw on our delayed draw term loan when an equal amount of pre-merger notes were repaid. As of December 31, 2008, our ability to draw on our delayed draw term loan expired.

We received \$21.2 billion, net of debt issuance costs, in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through September 30, 2007 resulting from debt issued in conjunction with the merger. Also in the successor 2007 period, we received \$25.6 million from our senior secured term loan facility as a result of a draw on our delayed draw term loan when an equal amount of pre-merger notes were repaid.

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Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock

We received proceeds in the 2007 successor period representing equity funding from our parent, First Data Holdings, Inc. ("Holdings") related to the merger. Proceeds during the 2007 predecessor period and during 2006 resulted from stock option exercises and purchases under our employee stock purchase plan.

Distributions and dividends paid to noncontrolling interests

Distributions and dividends paid to noncontrolling interests primarily represent distributions of earnings. The 2007 predecessor period also includes the distribution of \$27.6 million of proceeds received from the sale of Taxware to noncontrolling interests.

Purchases of noncontrolling interests

For information concerning the Company's purchases of noncontrolling interests refer to the "Acquisitions" section above.

Capital Contributed by Parent

During 2008, we received capital contributions from Holdings, comprised mostly of the proceeds from purchases of shares in Holdings by certain management employees of FDC. We used these contributions to fund operations.

Excess Tax Benefit from Share-based Payment Arrangement

The excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements is discussed in the "Cash Flows from Operating Activities from Continuing Operations" section above.

Purchase of Treasury Shares

During the predecessor period in 2007, we repurchased 11.2 million shares for \$335.3 million related to employee benefit plans. During 2006, we repurchased 22.4 million shares for \$961.1 million related to employee benefit plans. The decrease in shares purchased in 2007 compared to 2006 was a result of a significant number of stock option exercises during the first quarter 2006. The difference between the cost of shares repurchased noted in the table above and the amount reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is due to timing of trade settlements. We did not repurchase any shares under our board authorized stock repurchase programs during the predecessor period in 2007. We repurchased 13.1 million shares for \$325.8 million under our board authorized stock repurchase programs in 2006.

Cash Dividends

We paid cash dividends to Holdings in 2008 to fund miscellaneous, minor operational needs. The decrease in cash dividends from the predecessor period in 2007 is due to the merger and the associated suspension of regular quarterly dividends. The decrease in cash dividends in the 2007 predecessor period compared to 2006 was due most significantly to us decreasing our quarterly dividend from \$0.06 per share to \$0.03 per share for common stockholders of record subsequent to the Western Union spin-off.

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Letters, Lines of Credit and Other

(in millions)	Total Available	Total Outstanding	
	As of December 31, 2008	As of December 31,	
		2008	2007
Letters of Credit(a)	\$ 514.3	\$ 54.0	\$ 37.4
Lines of Credit and Other(b)	\$ 608.9	\$ 294.7	\$ 302.1

- (a) Up to \$500 million of our \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility is available for letters of credit of which \$39.7 million of letters of credit were issued under the facility as of December 31, 2008. An additional \$14.3 million of letters of credit were outstanding associated with other arrangements. Outstanding letters of credit are held in connection with certain business combinations, lease arrangements, bankcard association agreements and other security agreements. All letters of credit expire prior to February 28, 2010 with a one-year renewal option. We expect to renew most of the letters of credit prior to expiration.
- (b) Represents \$382.5 million of committed lines of credit as well as certain uncommitted lines of credit and other agreements that are available to fund settlement activity and are associated with First Data Deutschland, Cashcard Australia, Ltd., the joint venture with AIB, First Data Polska and the Merchant Solutions joint venture. Except for \$14.0 million available for working capital needs, we cannot use these lines of credit for general corporate purposes. Certain of these arrangements are uncommitted but, as of the period presented, we had borrowings outstanding against them. The totals available in functional currencies as of December 31, 2008 were approximately 305 million euro, 160 million Australian dollar, 205 million Polish zloty and 2.5 billion Korean won.

We believe our liquidity exposure associated with our lines of credit is slightly increased as a result of the weakening of the global economy; however, we do not believe this will have any impact on our overall liquidity. In the event one or more of the aforementioned lines of credit is no longer available, we will utilize our existing cash, cash flows from operating activities or our revolving credit facility to meet our liquidity needs.

Significant Non-Cash Transactions

During 2008, the principal amount of our senior unsecured PIK term loan facility increased by \$197.4 million resulting from the "payment" of accrued interest expense. Beginning October 1, 2011, the interest on the PIK term loan facility will be required to be paid in cash and the first such payment will be due in March 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we entered into approximately \$89 million of capital leases.

On September 17, 2008, we launched a registered exchange offer to exchange the \$2.2 billion aggregate principal amount of our 9.875% senior notes due 2015 for publicly tradable notes having substantially identical terms and guarantees, except that the exchange notes will be freely tradable. Substantially all of the notes were exchanged effective October 21, 2008. There was no expenditure, other than professional fees incurred in connection with the Registration Statement itself, or receipt of cash associated with this exchange.

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In accordance with the terms of the amended senior unsecured term loan and senior subordinated unsecured term loan facilities, we exchanged substantially all of the remaining balance of our 9.875% senior unsecured cash-pay term loan bridge loans due 2015 as well as all of our 10.55% senior unsecured PIK term loan bridge loans due 2015 and 11.25% senior subordinated unsecured term loan bridge loans due 2016 for the outstanding senior cash-pay notes, outstanding senior PIK notes and outstanding senior subordinated notes, respectively, in each case having substantially identical terms and guarantees with the exception of interest payments being due semi-annually on March 31 and September 30 of each year instead of quarterly. There was no expenditure, other than professional fees incurred in connection with the Exchange Offering itself, or receipt of cash associated with the exchange.

On November 1, 2008, we and JPMorgan Chase terminated our merchant alliance joint venture, CPS, which was our largest merchant alliance. We received our proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture, including domestic merchant contracts, an equity investment in Merchant Link, a full-service ISO and Agent Bank unit, and a portion of the employees. The receipt of our proportionate share of CPS was accounted for as a business combination and was a non-cash transaction.

Significant non-cash transactions during the 2007 predecessor period included the grant of approximately 3.7 million shares of restricted stock to certain employees. During the 2007 successor period, we increased the principal amount of our senior unsecured PIK term loan facility by \$67.5 million resulting from the "payment" of accrued interest expense. Capital leases into which we entered during the successor and predecessor periods in 2007 were immaterial.

Significant non-cash transactions during 2006 included the issuance of approximately 1.1 million shares of restricted stock to certain employees in conjunction with our incentive compensation plan. Capital leases into which we entered during 2006 were immaterial.

In connection with the spin-off, Western Union transferred \$1 billion of Western Union notes to FDC. On September 29, 2006, the Company exchanged these Western Union notes for FDC debt (commercial paper) held by investment banks.

On September 29, 2006, the holder of a warrant originally issued on November 16, 2000 exercised its right to a cashless exercise of the warrant. We issued 359,824 shares of our common stock to the warrant holder in connection with the cashless exercise. The warrant had provided for the purchase of 3.5 million shares of our common stock at \$40.025 before giving effect to the adjustment for our spin-off of The Western Union Company.

Guarantees and Covenants

All obligations under the senior secured revolving credit facility and senior secured term loan facility are unconditionally guaranteed by substantially all our existing and future, direct and indirect, wholly owned, material domestic subsidiaries other than Integrated Payment Systems Inc. The senior secured facilities contain a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness; create liens; enter into sale and leaseback transactions; engage in mergers or consolidations; sell or transfer assets; pay dividends and distributions or repurchase our or our parent company's capital stock; make investments, loans or advances; prepay certain indebtedness; make certain acquisitions; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; amend material agreements governing certain indebtedness; and change its lines of business. The senior secured facilities also require us to not exceed a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and contain certain customary affirmative covenants and events of default, including a change of control. The senior secured term loan facility also requires mandatory prepayments based on a percentage of excess cash flow generated by us.

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All obligations under the senior publicly tradable notes, senior unsecured cash-pay notes, senior unsecured PIK notes, and senior subordinated unsecured notes are similarly guaranteed on a subordinated basis in accordance with their terms by each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantee obligations under our senior secured term loan facility described above. These notes and facilities also contain a number of covenants similar to those described for the senior secured term loan facility noted above. We were in compliance with all applicable covenants as of December 31, 2008 and anticipate we will remain in compliance in future periods.

Although the senior secured revolving credit facility, senior secured term loan facility, existing 9⁷/₈% senior notes, outstanding senior cash-pay notes, outstanding senior PIK notes, and outstanding senior subordinated notes contain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to numerous qualifications and exceptions, the most significant of which is the ability to incur indebtedness in connection with our settlement operations. We believe that the indebtedness that can be incurred under these exceptions as well as additional credit under the existing senior secured revolving credit facility are sufficient to satisfy our intermediate and long-term needs.

Covenant Compliance

Under the senior secured revolving credit and term loan facilities and the associated indentures, certain limitations, restrictions and defaults could occur if we are not able to satisfy and remain in compliance with specified financial ratios. We have agreed that after October 1, 2008 we will not permit the Consolidated Senior Secured Debt to Consolidated EBITDA (both as defined in the agreement) Ratio for any 12 month period (last four fiscal quarters) ending during a period set forth below to be greater than the ratio set forth below opposite such period:

Period	Ratio
October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009	7.25 to 1.00
October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010	7.00 to 1.00
October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011	6.75 to 1.00
October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012	6.50 to 1.00
October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013	6.25 to 1.00
Thereafter	6.00 to 1.00

The breach of this covenant could result in a default under the senior secured revolving credit facility and the senior secured term loan credit facility and the lenders could elect to declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. Any such acceleration would also result in a default under the indentures and senior unsecured loans. As of December 31, 2008, we were in compliance with this covenant with Consolidated Senior Secured Debt of \$12,939.7 million, Consolidated EBITDA of \$2,953.9 million and a Ratio of 4.38 to 1.00.

In determining Consolidated EBITDA, EBITDA is calculated by reference to income (loss) from continuing operations plus interest and other financing costs, net, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Consolidated EBITDA as defined in the agreements (also referred to as debt covenant EBITDA) is calculated by adjusting EBITDA to exclude unusual items and other adjustments permitted in calculating covenant compliance under the indentures and the credit facilities. We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Consolidated EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors to demonstrate our ability to comply with its financing covenants.

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The calculation of Consolidated EBITDA under the senior secured term loan facility is as follows (in millions):

	Last Twelve months ended December 31, 2008
Net loss attributable to First Data Corporation	\$ (3,764.3)
Interest expense, net(1)	1,938.9
Income tax (benefit) expense	(699.2)
Depreciation and amortization	1,559.6
EBITDA(13)	(965.0)
Stock based compensation(2)	16.6
Other items(3)	3,286.7
Debt repayment gain(4)	(7.0)
Official check and money order EBITDA(5)	(5.7)
Cost of data center, technology and other savings initiatives(6)	222.3
Transaction related fees	5.3
Purchase accounting(7)	24.6
Sponsor's annual management fee	20.4
Pre-acquisition EBITDA of acquired or divested businesses(8)	(3.1)
Adjusted EBITDA(13)	2,595.1
Projected near-term cost savings(9)	125.0
Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings(13)	2,720.1
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(10)	156.3
Equity entities taxes, depreciation and amortization(11)	73.4
Other(12)	4.1
Consolidated EBITDA(13)	\$ 2,953.9

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- (1) Includes interest expense and interest income.
- (2) Stock based compensation recognized as expense.
- (3) Other items include net restructuring, impairments, investment gains and losses, derivative financial instruments gains and losses, net divestitures, non-operating foreign currency gains and losses and other.
- (4) Gain resulting from the early repayment of long-term debt.
- (5) Represents an adjustment to exclude the official check and money order businesses from EBITDA due to the Company's wind-down of these businesses.
- (6) Represents implementation costs associated with initiatives to reduce operating expenses including items such as platform and data center consolidation initiatives in the International segment, expense related to the reorganization of global application development resources, expense associated with domestic data center consolidation initiatives and planned workforce reduction expenses, all of which are considered one-time projects (excludes costs accrued in purchase accounting).

- (7) Represents the effect of purchase accounting on EBITDA which is primarily the result of revenue recognition adjustments.
- (8) Reflects the EBITDA of companies acquired or divested after December 31, 2007 through December 31, 2008, as if these companies had been acquired or divested on January 1, 2008.

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- (9) Reflects cost savings projected to be achieved within twelve months on an annualized basis principally in connection with cost savings initiatives described in Note 6.
- (10) Reflects all Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.
- (11) Represents our proportional share of income taxes, depreciation, and amortization on equity method investments.
- (12) Includes non-capitalized merger and acquisition costs, losses on equity method investments, and amortization of unrecognized actuarial gains and losses on pensions.
- (13) EBITDA is defined as income (loss) from continuing operations plus net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a recognized term under GAAP and does not purport to be an alternative to income from continuing operations as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA is not intended to be a measure of free cash flow available for management's discretionary use as it does not consider certain cash requirements such as interest payments, tax payments and debt service requirements. The presentation of EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management believes EBITDA is helpful in highlighting trends because EBITDA excludes the results of decisions that are outside the control of operating management and can differ significantly from company to company depending on long-term strategic decisions regarding capital structure, the tax jurisdictions in which companies operate and capital investments. In addition, EBITDA provides more comparability between our predecessor results and our successor results that reflect purchase accounting and our new capital structure. Management compensates for the limitations of using non-GAAP financial measures by using them to supplement GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting the business than GAAP results alone.

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to exclude certain items and other adjustments and is used by management as a measure of liquidity. We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to EBITDA applied in presenting Adjusted EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors about certain material non-cash items, non-recurring items that we do not expect to continue at the same level in the future and certain items management believes will materially impact future operating results.

Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings is defined as Adjusted EBITDA further adjusted to reflect cost savings projected to be achieved within twelve months on an annualized basis principally in connection with cost savings initiatives described in Note 6 above. Management believes the supplementary adjustments are appropriate to provide investors additional information about near term cost cutting initiatives.

Consolidated EBITDA (or debt covenant EBITDA) is defined as Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings further adjusted to exclude other adjustments that will be used in calculating covenant compliance under the agreements governing our notes and/or senior secured credit facilities. We believe that the inclusion of supplementary adjustments to Adjusted EBITDA plus projected near-term cost savings applied in presenting Consolidated EBITDA are appropriate to provide additional information to investors about items that will impact the calculation of EBITDA that is used to determine covenant compliance under the agreements governing our notes and/or senior secured credit facilities. Since not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of Consolidated EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During 2008, we did not engage in any off-balance sheet financing activities. During the predecessor 2007 and 2006 periods, other than facility and equipment leasing arrangements, we did not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities. Prior to the merger, we had several synthetic operating lease arrangements. On September 20, 2007, we purchased the buildings and equipment under its synthetic operating lease arrangements as contractually required due to change in control provisions contained in the agreements. In 2006, we purchased one of the buildings under its synthetic operating lease arrangements and contributed it to Western Union as part of the spin-off. We also purchased the Memphis facility under the synthetic lease and sold it to a third party for less than the liability assumed in the Concord merger. Rent expense related to synthetic operating leases was \$4.7 million for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 and \$9.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008 are as follows (in millions):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Borrowings(a)	\$ 33,091.4	\$ 1,844.3	\$ 4,450.0	\$ 3,125.1	\$ 23,672.0
Capital lease obligations(b)	234.2	57.0	89.2	23.4	64.6
Operating leases	244.5	59.8	91.4	43.1	50.2
Pension plan contributions(c)	34.4	34.4			
Purchase obligations(d):					
Technology and telecommunications(e)	748.9	571.7	149.1	23.7	4.4
All other(f)	369.0	219.3	126.3	23.4	
Other long-term liabilities	83.7	45.7	37.1	0.5	0.4
	\$ 34,806.1	\$ 2,832.2	\$ 4,943.1	\$ 3,239.2	\$ 23,791.6

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- (a) Includes future cash interest payments on long-term borrowings through scheduled maturity dates. Includes \$12,732.3 million of variable rate debt. Also includes the impact of interest rates swaps that convert \$7,500 million of the variable rate debt to fixed rates. The swaps expire in 2010 and 2012. Interest payments for the variable rate debt and the associated interest rate swaps were calculated using interest rates as of December 31, 2008.
- (b) Includes future payments on capital leases, including interest expense, through scheduled expiration dates.
- (c) The amount of pension plan contributions depends upon various factors that cannot be accurately estimated beyond a one-year time frame.
- (d) Many of our contracts contain clauses that allow us to terminate the contract with notice, and with or without a termination penalty. Termination penalties are generally an amount less than the original obligation. Certain contracts also have an automatic renewal clause if we do not provide written notification of our intent to terminate the contract. Obligations under certain contracts are usage-based and are, therefore, estimated in the above amounts. Historically, we have not had any significant defaults of our contractual obligations or incurred significant penalties for termination of our contractual obligations.
- (e) Technology and telecommunications includes obligations related to hardware purchases, which includes purchases of ATMs and terminals, software licenses, hardware and software maintenance

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and support, technical consulting services and telecommunications services. We anticipate we will renew approximately \$225 million of significant telecommunications contracts that expire during 2009. Payments related to these contracts are included in the table above through the current expiration date.

- (f) Other includes obligations related to materials, data, non-technical contract services, facility security, investor management fees, maintenance and marketing promotions.

We adopted Financial Account Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109," in January 2007. At December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$532 million of tax contingencies included in long-term income taxes payable in the "Other long-term liabilities" line of the Consolidated Balance Sheets, including approximately \$132 million of income tax liabilities for which Western Union is required to indemnify us. Timing of tax payments is dependent upon various factors which cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Critical Accounting Policies

Stock-Based Compensation

Upon the September 24, 2007 close of the merger, the vesting of FDC stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units (including Western Union stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units held by FDC personnel) was accelerated and the associated expense recorded in the predecessor financial statements. These stock-based compensation plans were terminated at that time. On October 26, 2007, we established a stock incentive plan for certain management employees of FDC and its affiliates ("stock plan"). This stock plan is at the Holdings level which owns 100% of FDC's equity interests. The stock plan provides the opportunity for certain management employees to purchase shares in Holdings and then receive a number of stock options or restricted stock based on a multiple of their investment in such shares. The expense associated with this plan is recorded by FDC. FDC uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to measure the fair value of equity-based awards. We chose the Black-Scholes model based on our experience with the model and the determination that the model could be used to provide a reasonable estimate of the fair value of awards with terms such as those issued by Holdings. Option-pricing models require estimates of a number of key valuation inputs including expected volatility, expected dividend yield, expected term and risk-free interest rate. Certain of these inputs are more subjective than in previous periods due to FDC being privately held and thus not having objective historical or public information. The most subjective inputs are the expected term, expected volatility and determination of share value. The expected term is determined using probability weighted expectations and expected volatility is determined using a selected group of guideline companies as surrogates for FDC.

On a quarterly basis, we estimate the fair value of Holdings common stock with the assistance of a third party valuation firm. We rely on the results of a discounted cash flow analysis but also consider the results of a market approach. The discounted cash flow analysis is dependent on a number of significant management assumptions regarding the expected future financial results of FDC and Holdings as well as upon estimates of an appropriate cost of capital. A sensitivity analysis is performed in order to establish a narrow range of estimated fair values for the shares of Holdings common stock. The market approach consists of identifying a set of guideline public companies. Multiples of historical and projected EBITDA determined based on the guideline companies is applied to Holdings' EBITDA in order to establish a range of estimated fair value for the shares of Holdings common stock. We consider the results of both of these approaches, placing primary reliance on the discounted cash flow analysis. The concluded range of fair values is also compared to the value determined by the Board of Directors for use in transactions, including stock sales and repurchases. After considering all of these

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estimates of fair value, we then determine a single estimated fair value of the stock to be used in accounting for share based compensation.

The current stock plan includes performance options that vest based upon our EBITDA targets for the years 2008 through 2012. These EBITDA targets have both annual and cumulative components. We did not meet the 2008 annual EBITDA target associated with the performance stock options. In addition, we could not conclude it is probable that the annual or cumulative future EBITDA targets associated with the performance stock options will be met given the current economic conditions. As such, we reversed \$7.7 million of stock compensation expense in the fourth quarter 2008 that was recognized in the first three quarters of 2008 which represents the entire accrual and is not planning to recognize expense related to these options in future periods unless or until attainment of applicable targets is judged to be probable.

Reserve for Merchant Credit Losses and Check Guarantees

With respect to the merchant acquiring business, our merchant customers (or those of our unconsolidated alliances) have the liability for any charges properly reversed by the cardholder. In the event, however, that we are not able to collect such amounts from the merchants due to merchant fraud, insolvency, bankruptcy or another reason, we may be liable for any such reversed charges. Our risk in this area primarily relates to situations where the cardholder has purchased goods or services to be delivered in the future such as airline tickets.

Our obligation to stand ready to perform is minimal in relation to the total dollar volume processed. We require cash deposits, guarantees, letters of credit or other types of collateral from certain merchants to minimize this obligation. Collateral held by us is classified within "Settlement obligations" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts of collateral held by us and our unconsolidated alliances are as follows (in millions):

At December 31,	Successor	
	2008	2007
Cash and cash equivalents collateral	\$ 730.3	\$ 891.5
Collateral in the form of letters of credit	197.3	282.5
Total collateral	\$ 927.6	\$ 1,174.0

We also utilize a number of systems and procedures to manage merchant risk. Despite these efforts, we historically have experienced some level of losses due to merchant defaults.

Our contingent obligation relates to imprecision in our estimates of required collateral. A provision for this obligation is recorded based primarily on historical experience of credit losses and other relevant factors such as economic downturns or increases in merchant fraud. Merchant credit losses are included in "Cost of services" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following table presents the aggregate merchant credit losses incurred compared to total dollar volumes processed:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
FDC and consolidated and unconsolidated alliances credit losses (in millions)	\$ 40.4	\$ 14.0	\$ 33.7	\$ 36.3
FDC and consolidated alliances credit losses (in millions)	\$ 35.0	\$ 12.0	\$ 27.9	\$ 26.6
Total dollar volume acquired (in billions)	\$ 1,437.9	\$ 443.0	\$ 1,101.5	\$ 1,372.6

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The reserve recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets only relates to the business conducted by our consolidated subsidiaries. The reserve for unconsolidated alliances is recorded only in the alliances' respective financial statements. We have not recorded any reserve for estimated losses in excess of reserves recorded by the unconsolidated alliances nor have we identified the need to do so. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we and our consolidated and unconsolidated alliances had aggregate merchant credit loss reserves of \$23.4 million and \$34.9 million, respectively. The amount of the reserves attributable to entities consolidated by us was \$20.3 million and \$23.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The decrease in credit loss reserves resulted from reflecting only our 49% of the Chase Paymentech Alliance reserves and the mix of lower risk merchants received upon the termination of the alliance as well as the deconsolidation of WFMS. We believe the recorded reserve approximates the fair value of the contingent obligation.

The credit loss reserves, both for the unconsolidated alliances and us, are comprised of amounts for known losses and a provision for losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). These reserves primarily are determined by performing a historical analysis of chargeback loss experience. Other factors are considered that could affect that experience in the future. Such items include the general economy and economic challenges in a specific industry or those affecting certain types of clients. Once these factors are considered, we or the unconsolidated alliance establishes a rate (percentage) that is calculated by dividing the expected chargeback (credit) losses by dollar volume processed. This rate is then applied against the dollar volume processed each month and charged against earnings. The resulting reserve balance is then compared to requirements for known losses and estimates for IBNR items. Historically, this estimation process has proven to be materially accurate and we believe the recorded reserve approximates the fair value of the contingent obligation.

The majority of the TeleCheck business involves the guarantee of checks received by merchants. If the check is returned, TeleCheck is required to purchase the check from the merchant at its face value and pursue collection from the check writer. A provision for estimated check returns, net of anticipated recoveries, is recorded at the transaction inception based on recent history. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had accrued warranty balances of \$15.2 million and \$16.4 million, and accrued recovery balances of \$45.1 million and \$38.1 million, respectively. Accrued warranties are included in "Other current liabilities" and accrued recoveries are included in "Accounts receivable" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We establish an incremental liability (and deferred revenue) for the fair value of the check guarantee. The liability is relieved and revenue is recognized when the check clears, is presented to TeleCheck, or the guarantee period expires. The majority of the guarantees are settled within 30 days. The incremental liability was approximately \$1.9 million and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The following table details the check guarantees of TeleCheck for the successor year ended December 31, 2008, the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007, the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 and the predecessor year ended December 31, 2006.

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Aggregate face value of guaranteed checks (in billions)	\$ 43.4	\$ 12.7	\$ 30.4	\$ 25.7
Aggregate amount of checks presented for warranty (in millions)	\$ 404.4	\$ 128.2	\$ 303.6	\$ 295.1
Warranty losses net of recoveries (in millions)	\$ 106.3	\$ 35.8	\$ 80.0	\$ 73.9

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The maximum potential future payments under the guarantees were estimated by us to be approximately \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2008 which represented an estimate of the total uncleared checks presented at that time.

Income Taxes

The determination of our provision for income taxes requires management's judgment in the use of estimates and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. Judgment is also required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items. We establish contingency reserves for material, known tax exposures relating to deductions, transactions and other matters involving some uncertainty as to the proper tax treatment of the item. Our reserves reflect our judgment as to the resolution of the issues involved if subject to judicial review. Several years may elapse before a particular matter, for which we have established a reserve, is audited and finally resolved or clarified. While we believe that our reserves are adequate to cover reasonably expected tax risks, issues raised by a tax authority may be finally resolved at an amount different than the related reserve. Such differences could materially increase or decrease our income tax provision in the current and/or future periods. When facts and circumstances change (including a resolution of an issue or statute of limitations expiration), these reserves are adjusted through the provision for income taxes in the period of change. As the result of the additional interest and amortization expenses that we incur due to the merger, we are currently in a tax net operating loss position. Judgment is required to determine whether some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. To the extent we determine that we will not realize the benefit of some or all of its deferred tax assets, then these assets will be adjusted through our provision for income taxes in the period in which this determination is made.

Estimating Fair Value

We have investment securities and derivative financial instruments that are carried at fair value. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," became effective for us beginning January 1, 2008 as it relates to fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value in its financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). It will be effective beginning January 1, 2009 for certain other non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities. Although this statement does not require any new fair value measurements, in certain cases its application has changed previous practice in determining fair value.

SFAS 157 defines fair value 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. Our approach to estimating the fair value of our financial instruments varies depending upon the nature of the instrument and may require us to make significant judgments regarding inputs into the valuation.

In estimating fair values for investment securities and derivative financial instruments, we believe that third-party market prices are the best evidence of exit price and where available, bases its estimates on such prices. If such prices are unavailable for the instruments held by us, fair values are estimated using market prices of similar instruments, third-party broker quotes or a probability weighted discounted cash flow analysis. Where observable market data is unavailable or impracticable to obtain, the valuation involves substantial judgment by us.

Investment Securities

As of December 31, 2008, \$3.8 billion of our \$8.7 billion of "Settlement assets" were comprised of financial instruments that were carried at fair value. These investments included \$492.2 million of student loan auction rate securities ("SLARS") and \$3,293.6 million of other available-for-sale securities.

Beginning in mid-February 2008 and due largely to uncertainty in the global credit and capital markets, investment banks and broker dealers became less willing to support auction rate securities

("ARS") auctions. As a result, multiple auctions failed, including auctions for SLARS held by us. Due to these market changes the valuation of SLARS became highly judgmental in 2008.

We will not be able to readily access liquidity for the SLARS until the auction market successfully resumes, a secondary market is established for long-term investors, or issuers redeem the securities. We believe that the SLARS held by us will recover substantially all of their principal value by their maturity date due to the Federal Family Education Loan Program ("FFELP") backing of the underlying collateral; however, we currently cannot assert that we have the intent to hold these securities until they fully recover their par value as we may be willing to sell the securities at a loss if the price exceeds a certain minimum threshold. In January 2009, we sold \$11.0 million of par value SLARS to the issuer at the specified minimum threshold. We have the ability and intent to hold these securities for an extended time period and until the securities recover in value at least to the specified minimum threshold. This ability is based on the projected timing of when certain IPS related settlement liabilities will need to be funded and the ability to use its revolving credit facility in the event the settlement liabilities need to be funded before the SLARS are liquid. We have recognized an other than temporary impairment loss in 2008 of \$48.0 million in "Investment income, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations to write down the value of the SLARS to the specified minimum threshold. Any decline in value of the securities below the specified minimum threshold has been deemed to be temporary and, accordingly, we recognized an additional unrealized loss of \$13.3 million in OCI during 2008. The SLARS were reclassified from "Settlement assets" (part of "Current assets") to "Long-term settlement assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in the first quarter 2008.

Due to the lack of observable market activity for the SLARS held by us as of December 31, 2008, we with the assistance of a third party valuation firm, upon which we in part relied, estimated the fair value of the instruments based on a probability weighted discounted cash flow analysis. We considered each security's key terms including date of issuance, date of maturity, auction intervals, scheduled auction dates, maximum auction rate, as well as underlying collateral, ratings, and guarantees or insurance. Substantially all SLARS held by us have collateral backed by FFELP. The probabilities of auction failure, a successful auction at par or repurchase at par for each future period were then forecasted. We assumed that the issuers will continue to pay maximum auction rate on the securities until the event of a successful auction or repurchase, at which point we would sell the SLARS at par through the auction. To determine the fair value of each security, the weighted average cash flows for each period were discounted back to present value at the determined discount rate for each security. As of December 31, 2008, cumulative probabilities of successfully passing auction have been estimated at approximately 35% through year two, and 80% in year five. The discount rates used in the valuation were a combination of the liquidity risk premium assigned to the security (which ranged from 5% to 6%) plus the treasury strip yield (zero coupon treasury bond) for the individual period for which a cash flow was being discounted. A 1 percentage point change in the discount rate would change the fair value of the SLARS by approximately \$17 million.

As of December 31, 2008, we also held certain investments in primarily short-term debt securities, including discounted commercial paper, money market funds, certificates of deposit (both domestic and Yankee), and fixed rate corporate bonds. Many of these securities are considered cash equivalents. Prices for these securities are not quoted on active exchanges but are priced through an independent third party pricing service based on quotations from market-makers in the specific instruments or, where appropriate, other market inputs including interest rates, benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, two sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data. In certain instances, amortized cost is considered an appropriate approximation of market value. Other investments are valued based upon either quoted prices from active exchanges or available third-party broker quotes.

Changes in fair value of investments securities are recorded through the "Other comprehensive income" component of equity with the exception of investment partnerships which are recorded

through "Investment income" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Regardless of investment type, declines in the fair value of the investments are reviewed to determine whether they are other than temporary in nature. Declines in value that are judged to be other than temporary in nature are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Absent any other indications of a decline in value being temporary in nature, our policy is to treat a decline in an investment's quoted market price that has lasted for more than six months as an other than temporary decline in value, with regard to debt securities, unless we have both the ability and intent to hold them to maturity or recovery to its cost basis. Other indications of a decline in value could include credit issues, adverse economic conditions or an inability to hold the investment until a recovery in value occurs.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative financial instruments to enhance our ability to manage our exposure to certain financial and market risks, primarily those related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with our variable-rate borrowings. Cross currency swaps for various foreign currencies are entered into to manage foreign currency exchange risk associated with our initial investments in certain foreign subsidiaries or certain intercompany loans to foreign subsidiaries. Forward contracts on various foreign currencies are entered into to manage foreign currency exchange risk associated with our forecasted foreign currency denominated sales or purchases. Our policy is to minimize our cash flow and net investment exposures related to adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Our objective is to engage in risk management strategies that provide adequate downside protection.

Derivative financial instruments are entered into for periods consistent with related underlying exposures and do not constitute positions independent of those exposures. We apply strict policies to manage each of these risks, including prohibition against derivatives trading, derivatives market-making or any other speculative activities. Although certain derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, they are entered into for economic hedge purposes and are not considered speculative. We are monitoring the financial stability of our derivative counterparties. Certain of these counterparties are receiving support from the federal government in light of current financial conditions. Although these counterparties remain highly-rated (in the A category or higher), their ability to satisfy their commitments may be dependent on receiving continued support from the federal government.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 133"), we designated interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of forecasted interest rate payments related to our variable rate borrowings and certain of the cross currency swaps as foreign currency hedges of our net investment in a foreign subsidiary. Other cross currency swaps and forward contracts on various foreign currencies did not qualify or have not been designated as accounting hedges and do not receive hedge accounting treatment.

As required, derivative financial instruments are recognized in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair value. Our derivatives are not exchange listed and therefore the estimated fair value of derivative financial instruments is modeled in Bloomberg using the Bloomberg reported market data and the actual terms of the derivative contracts. These models reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives, such as notional value and expiration date, as well as market-based observable inputs including interest and foreign currency exchange rates, yield curves and the credit quality of the counterparties along with our creditworthiness in order to appropriately reflect non-performance risk. Our counterparties also provide us with the indicative fair values of our derivative instruments which we compare to the results obtained using Bloomberg software. Considering Bloomberg software is a widely accepted financial modeling tool and there is limited visibility to the preparation of the third-party quotes, we choose to rely on the Bloomberg software in estimating the fair value of our derivative financial instruments. Inputs to the derivative pricing models are generally observable and do not contain a high level of subjectivity. While we believe our estimates result in a reasonable reflection of the fair value of these instruments, the estimated values may not be representative of actual values that could have been realized as of December 31, 2008 or that will be realized in the future.

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With respect to derivative financial instruments that are afforded hedge accounting pursuant to SFAS No. 133, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge is recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of a net investment hedge is recorded as part of the cumulative translation adjustment in OCI. Any ineffectiveness associated with the aforementioned derivative financial instruments as well as the periodic change in the mark-to-market of the derivative financial instruments not designated as accounting hedges are recorded immediately in "Other income (expense)" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Capitalized Costs

FDC capitalizes initial payments for new contracts, contract renewals and conversion costs associated with customer contracts and system development costs. Capitalization of such costs is subject to strict accounting policy criteria and requires management judgment as to the appropriate time to initiate capitalization. Capitalization of initial payments for contracts and conversion costs only occurs when management is satisfied that such costs are recoverable through future operations, contractual minimums and/or penalties in case of early termination.

We develop software that is used in providing processing services to customers. To a lesser extent, we also develop software to be sold or licensed to customers. Capitalization of internally developed software, primarily associated with operating platforms, occurs only upon management's estimation that the likelihood of successful development and implementation reaches a probable level. Currently unforeseen circumstances in software development could require us to implement alternative plans with respect to a particular effort, which could result in the impairment of previously capitalized software development costs.

Our accounting policy is to limit the amount of capitalized costs for a given contract to the lesser of the estimated ongoing future cash flows from the contract or the termination fees we would receive in the event of early termination of the contract by the customer. Our entitlement to termination fees may, however, be subject to challenge if a customer were to allege that we were in breach of contract. This entitlement is also subject to the customer's ability to pay.

The following table discloses aggregate net book values for conversion costs, contract costs and software development (in millions):

	Successor	
	December 31,	
	2008	2007
Conversion costs	\$ 21.9	\$ 4.7
Contract costs	91.0	47.2
Software	823.1	970.6

As a result of the merger, asset balances were adjusted through purchase accounting to their estimated fair value. Note that conversion costs and contract costs were reduced to zero due to the merger and the value of the related contracts were included in customer relationship intangible assets; however, the software balance was marked to fair value at the merger date. We test contract and conversion costs greater than \$1 million for recoverability on an annual basis by comparing the remaining expected undiscounted cash flows under the contract to the net book value. Any assets that are determined to be unrecoverable are written down to their fair value. This analysis requires significant assumptions regarding the future profitability of the customer contract during its remaining term. In addition to this annual test, these assets and all other long lived assets (including customer relationships) are tested for impairment upon an indicator of potential impairment.

Goodwill

Due to the Merger, we recorded all assets and liabilities at their estimated fair value, which was finalized in 2008, on the acquisition date. Our goodwill balance was \$14.9 billion and \$16.8 billion as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired, including identifiable intangible assets, and was allocated to reporting units upon finalization of the intangible valuation that was completed due to the merger. Our reporting units are businesses at the operating segment level or one level below the operating segment level for which discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management.

We test goodwill annually for impairment, as well as upon an indicator of impairment, using a fair value approach at the reporting unit level. In step one of the impairment test, we estimate the fair value of each reporting unit using a discounted cash flow analysis. We believe that this methodology provides us with a reasonable estimate of each reporting unit's fair value. The estimate of fair value requires various assumptions about a reporting unit's future financial results and cost of capital. If it is determined that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we proceed to step two of the impairment test which requires us to estimate the fair value of all of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities and calculate an implied fair value of goodwill, which is the difference between the reporting unit's fair value and the fair value of all its other assets and liabilities. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value, the shortfall is recognized as an impairment. The methodology for estimating fair value in step two varies by asset; however, the most significant assets are intangible assets. We estimate the fair value of the intangible assets using the excess earnings method, royalty savings method, or cost savings method, all of which are a form of a discounted cash flow analysis. An impairment charge of a reporting unit's goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. Changes in the underlying business and economic conditions could affect these estimates used in the analysis discussed above, which in turn could affect the fair value of the reporting unit. Thus, it is possible for reporting units that record impairments to record additional impairments in the future.

We performed our annual goodwill impairment test in the fourth quarter of 2008 and recorded a total impairment charge of \$3.2 billion that impacted every reporting unit. The primary causes of the impairment charges were higher discount rates and revised projections of financial results as compared to those used to allocate the purchase price of the Merger. The assumptions used in the test reflect our estimates as of December 31, 2008 and appropriately consider the impact of the current deterioration in general global economic conditions. We relied in part on a third party valuation firm in determining the appropriate discount rates. The impairment calculation is sensitive to certain inputs. A 50 basis point increase in the discount rate would have increased the impairment charge by approximately \$1.5 billion while a 50 basis point decrease in the discount rate would have decreased the impairment charge by approximately \$1.2 billion. A \$50 million decrease to the forecasted 2009 operating profit of the Merchant Services reporting unit (included within the Retail and Alliance Services segment), with no change to expected growth rates or other assumptions, would have increased the reporting unit's impairment charge by approximately \$0.9 billion while a \$50 million increase would have entirely eliminated the reporting unit's impairment charge of \$0.7 billion. Thus, a continued deterioration in the economy could have a material effect on the impairment calculation and result in additional impairment charges in future periods.

Due to the valuation of our intangible assets associated with the Merger, it was determined an annual goodwill impairment test was not needed for 2007. Our annual goodwill impairment test did not identify any impairment in 2006; however, there was an impairment in goodwill that was triggered by the changes in strategic direction of specific businesses made in 2007.

Transactions with Related Parties as defined by SFAS No. 57

A substantial portion of our business within the Retail and Alliance Services and International segments is conducted through merchant alliances. Certain merchant alliances, as it pertains to investments accounted for under the equity method, are joint ventures between us and financial institutions. None of our directors or officers have ownership interests in any of the alliances. The formation of each of these alliances generally involves us and the bank contributing contractual merchant relationships to the alliance and a cash payment from one owner to the other to achieve the desired ownership percentage for each. We and the bank contract a long-term processing service agreement as part of the negotiation process. This agreement governs our provision of transaction processing services to the alliance. Therefore, we have two income streams from these alliances: our share of the alliance's net income (classified as "Equity earnings in affiliates") and the processing fees we charge to the alliance (classified as "Transaction processing and service fees"). The processing fees are based on transaction volumes and unit pricing as contained in the processing services agreement negotiated with the alliance partner.

If we have majority ownership and management control over an alliance, then the alliance's financial statements are consolidated with those of FDC and the related processing fees are treated as an intercompany transaction and eliminated upon consolidation. If we do not have a controlling ownership interest in an alliance, we use the equity method of accounting to account for our investment in the alliance. As a result, our consolidated revenues include processing fees charged to alliances accounted for under the equity method.

We negotiated all agreements with the alliance banks. Therefore, all transactions between us and our alliances were conducted at arm's length; nevertheless, SFAS No. 57, "Related Party Disclosures," defines a transaction between us and an entity for which investments are accounted for under the equity method by us as a related party transaction requiring separate disclosure in the financial statements provided by us. Accordingly, the revenue associated with these related party transactions are presented on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Subsequent to the merger, certain members of our new Board of Directors are affiliated with KKR.

In connection with the consummation of the Merger, we entered into a management agreement with affiliates of KKR pursuant to which such entities or their affiliates will provide management services to us. Pursuant to such agreement, we will pay an aggregate annual base management fee of \$20 million, which increases annually by 5% each October, and reimburse out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the provision of services pursuant to the agreement. The agreement provides that we will pay fees in connection with certain subsequent financing, acquisition, disposition and change of control transactions, as well as a termination fee based on the net present value of future payment obligations under the management agreement, in the event of an initial public offering or under certain other circumstances. The agreement also includes customary exculpation and indemnification provisions in favor of KKR and its affiliates.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") No. 115-2 and No. 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments." The position amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance for debt securities and changes the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The new FSP requires an entity to assess whether it (a) has the intent to sell a debt security or (b) more likely than not will be required to sell a debt security before its anticipated recovery. If either of these conditions are met, and if the security in question has a decline in value, the entity must recognize an

other-than-temporary impairment. The new FSP also requires consideration of whether a credit loss exists relative to a debt security and governs the accounting for it. The requirements of this FSP will apply to existing investments held by us as of April 1, 2009 and prospectively to new investments after that date. For debt securities held at April 1, 2009, the cumulative effect of initially applying this FSP, if any, may require recognition. We are currently evaluating the impact of the FSP on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141(R), "Business Combinations." The new standard will significantly change the financial accounting and reporting of business combination transactions in the consolidated financial statements. It will require an acquirer to recognize, at the acquisition date, the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at their full fair values as of that date. In a business combination achieved in stages (step acquisitions), the acquirer will be required to remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain or loss in earnings. The acquisition-related transaction and restructuring costs will no longer be included as part of the capitalized cost of the acquired entity but will be required to be accounted for separately in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. Our assets include both fixed and floating rate interest-bearing securities. These investments arise primarily from our sale of payment instruments (principally official checks and money orders). We invest the proceeds from the sale of these instruments, pending the settlement of the payment instrument obligation. We have classified these investments as available-for-sale. Accordingly, they are carried on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair market value. A portion of our Integrated Payment Systems ("IPS") business involves the payment of commissions to selling agents of its official check and money order products and such commissions are generally computed based on short-term variable rates.

In February 2007, we announced our intent to gradually exit the official check and money order businesses. The continued wind-down of this business resulted in a decrease in our investment portfolio balance as well as a decrease in commissions during the year ended December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2008, the vast majority of the long-term instruments associated with these businesses had been converted into short-term taxable investments.

To the extent the IPS business pays commissions based on short-term variable rates to its selling agents and invests the proceeds from the sale of payment instruments in floating rate or short-term investments, interest rate risk exists related to the relative spreads between different interest rate indices. Additionally, to the extent there is a fixed rate commission and IPS invests the proceeds from the sale of payment instruments in floating rate or short-term investments, the IPS business is also subject to interest rate volatility.

Our interest rate-sensitive liabilities are our debt instruments. On September 24, 2007, we were acquired through a Merger with an entity controlled by affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR"). As a result of the Merger and also on September 24, 2007, we repurchased a majority of our outstanding debt through a tender offer. The interest rate swaps associated with this debt were terminated at the time the debt was repurchased. On September 24, 2007, we issued approximately \$22 billion of variable rate debt (though interest rates on \$9 billion of the debt was subject to certain caps) and subsequently swapped \$7.5 billion of the senior secured term loan facility to fixed rates. In October 2007, \$2.2 billion of the senior unsecured term loan facility was repaid upon issuance of senior

unsecured notes with a fixed rate. In June 2008, we entered into agreements which, among other things and most significantly, amended the interest rates on the senior unsecured term loan facility and the senior subordinated unsecured term loan facility converting the interest rates on approximately \$7 billion in borrowings from variable to fixed. As of December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$5.2 billion of variable rate debt not subject to a fixed rate swap.

Using the December 31, 2008 balances, a 10% proportionate increase in short-term interest rates on an annualized basis compared to the interest rates at December 31, 2008, which for the three month LIBOR was 1.425%, and a corresponding and parallel shift in the remainder of the yield curve, would result in a decrease to pretax income of \$1.4 million. The \$1.4 million decrease to pretax income (due to 10% increase in variable rates as of December 31, 2008) is a combination of the following: a) \$7.5 million increase in interest expense related to our balance of variable interest rate debt, net of interest rate swaps, at December 31, 2008 and b) \$6.1 million increase in interest income associated with operating cash balances, settlement related cash balances, and investment positions (netted with commissions paid to selling agents). Conversely, a corresponding decrease in interest rates would result in a comparable increase to pretax income. Actual interest rates could change significantly more than 10%. There are inherent limitations in the sensitivity analysis presented, primarily due to the assumption that interest rate movements are linear and instantaneous. As a result, the analysis is unable to reflect the potential effects of more complex market changes that could arise, which may positively or negatively affect income.

Foreign Currency Risk

We are exposed to changes in currency rates as a result of our investments in foreign operations, revenues generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and foreign currency denominated loans. Revenue and profit generated by international operations will increase or decrease compared to prior periods as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. In connection with the merger, the intent of management towards its intercompany investments and certain net investment hedges were changed. Such decisions have resulted in a different foreign currency risk exposure than what existed prior to the merger.

After consideration of changes in intent associated with the merger, a hypothetical uniform 10% weakening in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to all the currencies in which our revenues and profits are denominated would result in a decrease to pretax income of approximately \$23 million. The decrease results from a \$98 million decrease related to a euro denominated term loan held by us as well as an \$11 million decrease related to a euro denominated cross currency swap held by us. This decrease is partially offset by a \$66 million increase related to foreign exchange on intercompany loans and a \$20 million increase related to foreign exchange on foreign currency earnings, assuming consistent operating results as the preceding twelve months from December 31, 2008. There are inherent limitations in the sensitivity analysis presented, primarily due to the assumption that foreign exchange rate movements are linear and instantaneous. As a result, the analysis is unable to reflect the potential effects of more complex market changes that could arise, which may positively or negatively affect income.

Regulatory

Through its merchant alliances, the Retail and Alliance Services segment holds an ownership interest in several competing merchant acquiring businesses while serving as the electronic processor for those businesses. In order to satisfy state and federal antitrust requirements, we actively maintain an antitrust compliance program.

BUSINESS

General

First Data Corporation is a provider of electronic commerce and payment solutions for merchants, financial institutions and card issuers globally and has operations in 36 countries, serving over 5.3 million merchant locations and over 2,000 card issuers and their customers. FDC was incorporated in Delaware in 1989 and was the subject of an initial public offering in connection with a spin-off from American Express in 1992. On September 24, 2007, we were acquired through a merger transaction (the "Merger") with an entity controlled by affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR"). The Merger resulted in the equity of FDC becoming privately held.

We have acquired multiple domestic and international businesses over the last five years with the most significant acquisition being Concord EFS, Inc. ("Concord") in 2004 which included the STAR Network. We completed our merger with Concord on February 26, 2004. The all-stock transaction resulted in a total purchase price of approximately \$6.9 billion, including acquisition-related costs.

Spin-off of Western Union

On September 29, 2006, we separated our Western Union money transfer business into an independent, publicly traded company through a spin-off of 100% of Western Union to FDC shareholders in a transaction intended to qualify for tax-free treatment ("the spin-off") giving the shareholders separate ownership interests in FDC and Western Union.

Significant Acquisitions, Dispositions and Other Items in 2008

Aggregate acquisitions in 2008 were \$267.1 million with the formation of a joint venture with Allied Irish Banks p.l.c. ("AIB") for approximately \$178 million and the purchase of the outstanding equity of Money Network Financial, LLC not already owned by FDC for approximately \$61 million being the most significant.

On November 1, 2008, we and JPMorgan Chase terminated our merchant alliance joint venture, Chase Paymentech Solutions ("CPS"), which was our largest merchant alliance. We received our proportionate 49% share of the assets of the joint venture, including domestic merchant contracts, an equity investment in Merchant Link, a full-service ISO and Agent Bank unit and a portion of the employees, which will be operated as part of our Retail and Alliance Services segment.

On December 31, 2008, we and Wells Fargo & Company ("WFB") extended our merchant alliance joint venture, Wells Fargo Merchant Services, LLC ("WFMS") for five years through December 31, 2014. In connection with the agreement to extend WFMS, FDC sold 12.5% of the membership interests to WFB for cash consideration. This resulted in FDC and WFB owning 40% and 60% of WFMS, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. WFB and FDC also extended their existing non-alliance sponsorship agreement to provide for non-alliance merchant sponsorship. As a result of the transaction, FDC deconsolidated the WFMS balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and is reflecting its remaining ownership interest as an equity method investment.

Subsequent Event Banc of America Merchant Services

On June 29, 2009, Bank of America N.A. and we announced the formation of a new company, Banc of America Merchant Services, LLC. Banc of America Merchant Services will provide clients with a comprehensive suite of payment products including credit, debit, and prepaid cards as well as merchant loyalty, prepaid, check and e-commerce solutions.

We own a 48.45% direct voting interest in Banc of America Merchant Services and Bank of America owns a 46.55% direct voting interest. The remaining stake in Banc of America Merchant Services is a 5% non-voting interest held by Rockmount Investments, LLC, an investment vehicle controlled by a third-party investor. We own a 40% non-controlling interest in Rockmount Investments, LLC.

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Bank of America's and our contributions to the newly formed company were principally comprised of merchant acquiring contract rights and relationships and sales forces. Rockmount Investment's contribution was in the form of cash.

Banc of America Merchant Services will be consolidated by us and will be reported in the Retail and Alliance Services segment.

Segments

Effective January 1, 2009, our Chief Executive Officer began making strategic and operating decisions with regards to assessing performance and allocating resources based on a new segment structure. We now operate in four business segments: Retail and Alliance Services, Financial Services, International and Integrated Payment Systems ("IPS"). The most significant changes are check verification, settlement and guarantee services moving from the Financial Services segment into the Retail and Alliance Services segment as well as the Prepaid Services segment moving into the Retail and Alliance Services segment. We currently operate our official check and money order business through our IPS segment but are in the process of winding that business down.

Retail and Alliance Services

Retail and Alliance Services provides merchant acquiring and processing services, prepaid services and check verification, settlement and guarantee services. We provide these services to approximately 3.5 million merchant locations across the U.S. and acquired \$1.4 trillion of payment transaction dollar volume on behalf of U.S. merchants in 2008. Retail and Alliance Services facilitates merchants' ability to accept credit, debit and prepaid cards and checks by authorizing and settling merchants' credit, debit stored-value and loyalty card transactions and check transactions. At the same time, Retail and Alliance Services provides merchants with the reliability, security and back-office services that are critical to their business success. Most of this segment's revenue is derived from regional and local merchants. Retail and Alliance Services approaches the market through diversified sales channels including equity alliances, revenue sharing alliances and referral arrangements with over 370 financial institution partners, over 800 non-bank referral partners, and over 400 independent sales organization partners, as of December 31, 2008.

Financial Services

Financial Services provides financial institutions and other third parties with credit, debit and retail card processing; debit network services; output services, such as statement and letter printing, embossing and mailing services; and remittance processing services. The credit, debit and retail card processing businesses provide services that enable financial institutions and other organizations offering credit cards, debit cards and retail private label cards to consumers and businesses to manage customer accounts. Financial Services also provides services to the U.S. personal identification number point-of-sale ("PIN POS") debit market through the STAR Network which offers PIN-secured debit acceptance at 2.2 million ATM and retail locations as of December 31, 2008.

International

International provides products and services in international markets that are similar to those offered by the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments in the U.S. International has operations in 36 countries, including the U.S., with regional management teams overseeing local operations.

Integrated Payment Systems

The principle business in the Integrated Payment Systems segment is official check and money order services. Official checks are sold through independent agents, which are financial institutions, and money orders are sold through financial institutions and retail businesses.

Operating Locations

We have domestic and international operations and regional or country offices where sales, customer service and/or administrative personnel are based. The international operations generate revenues from customers located and operating outside of the U.S. Revenues generated from processing transactions at locations within the U.S. (domestic) and outside of the U.S. (international), regardless of the segments to which the associated revenues applied, were 80% and 20% of FDC's consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. Long-lived assets attributable to domestic and international operations as percentages of FDC's total long-lived assets as of December 31, 2008 were 84% and 16%, respectively. No individual foreign country is material to our total revenues or long-lived assets.

First Data Products and Services Segment Information

A discussion of factors potentially affecting our operations is set forth in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." We do not have any significant customers that account for 10% or more of total consolidated revenues. Refer to the following segment discussions, which address significant customer relationships within each segment.

We sold our ownership interests in Active Business Services, Ltd ("Active"), reported within the International segment, in July 2008 and Peace Software ("Peace"), reported within the Financial Services segment, in October 2008. Revenue and operating profit associated with Active and Peace are excluded from segment results. The International and Financial Services segment revenue and operating profit were adjusted for 2007 and 2006 to exclude the results of Active and Peace.

Retail and Alliance Services Segment

The Retail and Alliance Services segment is comprised of merchant acquiring and processing services, prepaid services and check verification and guarantee services.

Retail and Alliance Services revenues from external customers, operating profit, and assets represent the following percentages of FDC's consolidated revenues, total reported segment operating profit, and consolidated assets:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Revenue from external customers	50%	49%	50%	52%
Operating profit(1)(2)	58%	53%	92%	72%
Assets (at December 31)(2)	55%	45%		34%

- (1) Operating profit, as a percentage of total segment and all other and corporate operating profit, for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 includes accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units and transaction costs related to the merger of \$265.2 million that were recognized in All Other and Corporate. The exclusion of these costs from the calculation would decrease the Retail and Alliance Services operating profit percentage shown above by approximately 22 percentage points for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007.
- (2) Operating profit and assets were impacted by purchase accounting in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008. Assets at December 31, 2008 were additionally impacted by a goodwill impairment recorded in the fourth

quarter of 2008 as described in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Description of Retail and Alliance Services Segment Operations

In the Retail and Alliance Services segment, revenues are derived primarily from providing merchant acquiring and processing services, prepaid services and check verification, settlement and guarantee services. Retail and Alliance Services businesses facilitate the acceptance of consumer transactions at the point of sale, whether it is a transaction at a physical merchant location or over the internet. A brief explanation of the segment's service and product offerings is presented below.

Merchant acquiring and processing services

Merchant acquiring services facilitate the merchants' ability to accept credit, debit, stored-value and loyalty cards by authorizing, capturing and settling the merchants' transactions. Acquiring services also provide POS devices and other equipment necessary to capture merchant transactions. A majority of these services are offered to the merchants through joint ventures or contractual alliance arrangements primarily with financial institutions and relationships with independent sales organizations and other referral/sales partners. The segment's processing services include authorization, transaction capture, settlement, chargeback handling, and internet-based transaction processing. The vast majority of these services pertain to transactions in which consumer payments to merchants are made through a card association (such as Visa or MasterCard), a debit network, or another payment network (such as Discover).

Revenues are generated from, among other things:

Discount fees charged to a merchant, net of credit card interchange and assessment fees charged by the bankcard associations or payment networks (Visa, MasterCard or Discover). The discount fee is typically either a percentage of the credit card transaction or the interchange fee plus a fixed dollar amount;

Processing fees charged to unconsolidated alliances discussed below;

Processing fees charged to merchant acquirers who have outsourced their transaction processing to the Company;

Equity earnings from unconsolidated alliances;

Selling and leasing POS devices; and

Debit network fees.

Retail and Alliance Services provides merchant acquiring and processing services to merchants operating in approximately 3.1 million merchant locations across the U.S. Retail and Alliance Services provides full service merchant processing primarily on Visa and MasterCard transactions and PIN-debit at the point of sale.

Growth in the Retail and Alliance Services business is derived from entering into new merchant relationships, new and enhanced product and service offerings, cross selling products and services into existing relationships, the shift of consumer spending to increased usage of electronic forms of payment and the strength of FDC's alliances and relationships with banks and other entities. Our alliance structures take on different forms, including consolidated subsidiaries, equity method investments and revenue sharing arrangements. Under the alliance and referral programs, the alliance/referral partners typically act as a merchant referral source. We benefit by providing processing services for the alliance/referral partners and their merchant customers. Both we and the alliance may provide management,

sales, marketing, and other administrative services. The alliance strategy could be affected by further consolidation among financial institutions.

Our strategy with banks, independent sales organizations and referral/sales partners provide us with broad geographic coverage, regionally and nationally, as well as a presence in various industries. The alliance/referral partner structure allows us to be the processor for multiple financial institutions, any one of which may be selected by the merchant as their bank partner. Additionally, bank partners provide brand loyalty and a distribution channel through their branch networks which increases merchant retention.

There are a number of different entities involved in a merchant transaction including the cardholder, card issuer, card association, merchant, merchant acquirer, electronic processor for credit and signature debit transactions, and debit network for PIN-debit transactions. The card issuer is the financial institution that issues credit or debit cards, authorizes transactions after determining whether the cardholder has sufficient available credit or funds for the transaction, and provides funds for the transaction. Some of these functions may be performed by an electronic processor (such as the Financial Services business) on behalf of the issuer. The card association is Visa or MasterCard, a debit network (such as STAR Network) or another payment network (such as Discover) that routes the transactions between us and the card issuer. The merchant is a business from which a product or service is purchased by a cardholder. The acquirer (such as us or one of our alliances) contracts with merchants to facilitate their acceptance of cards. A merchant acquirer may do its own processing or, more commonly, may outsource those functions to an electronic processor such as the Retail and Alliance Services segment. The acquirer/processor serves as an intermediary between the merchant and the card issuer by:

- (1) Obtaining authorization from the card issuer through a card association or debit network;
- (2) Transmitting the transaction to the card issuer through the applicable card association, payment network or debit network; and
- (3) Paying the merchant for the transaction. We typically receive the funds from the issuer via the card association, payment network or debit network prior to paying the merchant.

A transaction occurs when a cardholder purchases something from a merchant who has contracted with us, an alliance partner or a processing customer. When the merchant swipes the card through the POS terminal (which is often sold or leased, and serviced by us), we obtain authorization for the transaction from the card issuer through the card association, payment network or debit network, verifying that the cardholder has sufficient credit or adequate funds for the transaction. Once the card issuer approves the transaction, we or the alliance acquire the transaction from the merchant and then transmits it to the applicable debit network, payment network or card association, which then routes the transaction information to the card issuer. Upon receipt of the transaction, the card issuer delivers funds to us via the card association, payment network or debit network. Generally, we fund the merchant after receiving the money from the card association, payment network or debit network. Each participant in the transaction receives compensation for processing the transaction. For example, in a transaction using a Visa or MasterCard for \$100.00 with an interchange rate of 1.5%, the card issuer will fund the association \$98.50 and bill the cardholder \$100.00 on its monthly statement. The card association will retain assessment fees of approximately \$0.10 and forward \$98.40 to us. We will retain, for example, \$0.40 and pay the merchant \$98.00. The \$1.50 retained by the card issuer is referred to as interchange and it, like assessment fees, is set by the card association. The \$0.40 is the merchant discount and is negotiated between the merchant and the merchant acquirer.

We and our alliances, as merchant acquirers/processors, have certain contingent liabilities for the transactions acquired from merchants. This contingent liability arises in the event of a billing dispute between the merchant and a cardholder that is ultimately resolved in the cardholder's favor. In such a

case, the transaction is "charged back" to the merchant and the disputed amount is credited or otherwise refunded to the cardholder. We may, however, collect this amount from the card association if the amount was disputed in error. If we or the alliance are unable to collect this amount from the merchant, due to the merchant's insolvency or other reasons, we or the alliance will bear the loss for the amount of the refund paid to the cardholder. In most cases, this contingent liability situation is unlikely to arise because most products or services are delivered when purchased, and credits are issued on returned items. However, where the product or service is not provided until sometime following the purchase (e.g., airline or cruise ship tickets), the risk is greater. We often mitigate our risk by obtaining collateral from merchants considered higher risk because they have a time delay in the delivery of services, operate in industries that experience chargebacks or are less creditworthy.

Prepaid services

First Data Prepaid Services manages prepaid stored-value card issuance and processing services (i.e. gift cards) for retailers and others. The full-service stored-value/gift card program offers transaction processing services, card issuance and customer service for over 200 national brands and several thousand small and mid-tier merchants. We also provide program management and processing services for association-branded, bank-issued, open loop, stored-value, reloadable and one time prepaid card products.

Electronic Fleet Systems Transportation Services ("EFSTS") provides payment processing, settlement and specialized reporting services for transportation companies and owns and operates ATMs at truck stops. EFSTS is a closed loop payment processing system for transportation companies in the U.S. and Canada. Its products offer truck drivers a convenient way to purchase fuel, access cash and pay for repairs while on the road. Transportation companies use the processing system to manage their business daily through the internet or real time via a direct connection to a host.

Money Network offers prepaid products to address the needs of employers, employees, merchants and unbanked individuals. Money Network provides electronic payroll distribution solutions and prepaid retail solutions that eliminate employer pay checks for workers. Money Network also makes it easy and secure for cardholders to pay bills and make purchases in person, online, or on the phone.

Check verification, settlement and guarantee services

TeleCheck offers check verification, settlement and guarantee services using our proprietary database system to assist merchants in deciding whether accepting checks at the point-of-sale is a reasonable risk, or, further, to guarantee checks presented to merchants if they are approved. These services include risk management services, which utilize software, information and analysis to assist the merchant in the decision process and include identity fraud prevention and reduction. Revenues are earned primarily by charging merchant fees for check verification or guarantee services.

The majority of our services involve providing check guarantee services for checks received by merchants. Under the guarantee service, when a merchant receives a check in payment for goods and services, the transaction is submitted to and analyzed by us. We either accept or decline the check for warranty coverage under our guarantee service. If we approve the check for warranty coverage and the merchant accepts the check, the merchant will either deposit the check in its bank account or process it for settlement through the our Electronic Check Acceptance service. If the check is returned unpaid by the merchant's bank and the returned check meets the requirements for warranty coverage, we are required to purchase the check from the merchant at its face value. We then own the purchased check and pursue collection of the check from the check writer. As a result, we bear the risk of loss if we are unable to collect the returned check from the check writer. We earn a fee for each check we guarantee, which generally is determined as a percentage of the check amount.

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Our Electronic Check Acceptance service, which converts a paper check written at the point of sale into an electronic item, enables funds to be deposited electronically to the merchant's account and deducted electronically from the check writer's account.

Under the verification service, when a merchant receives a check in payment for goods or services, the transaction is submitted to and analyzed by us, and we will either recommend the merchant accept or decline the check. If the merchant accepts the check, the merchant will deposit the check in its bank account. If the check is returned unpaid by the merchant's bank, we are not required to purchase the check from the merchant and the merchant bears all risk of loss on the check. We earn a fee for each check submitted for verification, which is generally a fixed amount per check.

Retail and Alliance Services Segment Competition

Our Retail and Alliance Services business competes with several service providers and financial institutions that provide these services to their merchant customers. In many cases, the merchant alliances also compete against each other for the same business. The check guarantee and verification products compete principally with the products of two other national companies.

The most significant competitive factors relate to price, brand, strength of financial institution partnership, breadth of features and functionality, scalability and servicing capability. The Retail and Alliance Services segment is further impacted by large merchant and large bank consolidation, card association business model expansion, and the expansion of new payment methods and devices.

In both the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments, the card associations and payment networks Visa, MasterCard and Discover are increasingly offering products and services that compete with our products and services.

Retail and Alliance Services Seasonality

Retail and Alliance Services' revenues and earnings are impacted by the volume of consumer usage of credit cards, debit cards, stored value cards and checks written at the point of sale. Retail and Alliance Services generally experiences increased POS activity during the traditional holiday shopping period in the fourth quarter, the back-to-school buying period in the third quarter, and around other nationally recognized holidays.

Retail and Alliance Services Geographic Mix and Revenues

Revenues from external customers for the Retail and Alliance Services segment are substantially all earned in the U.S. Merchant revenues outside of the U.S. are managed and reported by our International segment. Within the U.S., revenues from external customers are spread across the country since Retail and Alliance Services has merchant customers and alliance partners across geographic regions and a large percentage of its transactions occur at national merchants.

Retail and Alliance Services Significant Customers

The Retail and Alliance Services segment does not have any individually significant customers; however, the Company has one significant merchant alliance relationship with a financial institution. A second significant merchant alliance was terminated on November 1, 2008 as discussed above.

Financial Services Segment

The Financial Services segment is comprised of:

- (1) Credit and retail card processing services;
- (2) Debit network and processing services;

- (3) Output services; and
- (4) Other services including remittance processing

Financial Services revenues from external customers, operating profit, and assets represent the following percentages of FDC's consolidated revenues, total reported segment operating profit and consolidated assets:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Revenue from external customers	25%	26%	28%	29%
Operating profit(1)(2)	52%	44%	43%	33%
Assets (at December 31)(2)	14%	14%		12%

- (1) Operating profit, as a percentage of total segment and all other and corporate operating profit, for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 includes accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units and transaction costs related to the merger of \$265.2 million that were recognized in All Other and Corporate. The exclusion of these costs from the calculation would decrease Financial Services operating profit percentage shown above by approximately 10 percentage points for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007.
- (2) Operating profit and assets were impacted by purchase accounting in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008. Assets at December 31, 2008 were additionally impacted by a goodwill impairment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008 as described in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Description of Financial Services Segment Operations

Financial Services provides financial institutions and other third parties with credit, debit and retail card processing; debit network services; and other services including output and remittance processing services. Revenue and profit growth in these businesses is derived from growing the core business, expanding product offerings, and improving the overall cost structure. Growing the core business comes primarily from an increase in debit and credit card usage, growth from existing clients and sales to new clients and the related account conversions.

Growth from expanded product offerings is driven by the development or acquisition of new products as well as expansion into adjacent markets. We will enter adjacent markets where we can leverage our existing infrastructure and core competencies around high volume transaction processing and management of customer account information.

We have relationships and many long-term customer contracts with card issuers providing credit and retail card processing, output services for printing and embossing items, debit card processing services and STAR Network services. These contracts generally require a notice period prior to the end of the contract if a client chooses not to renew. Additionally, some contracts may allow for early termination upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in control. The termination fees paid upon the occurrence of such events are designed primarily to cover balance sheet exposure related to items such as capitalized conversion costs or signing bonuses associated with the contract and, in some cases, may cover a portion of lost future revenue and profit. Although these contracts may be

terminated upon certain occurrences, the contracts provide the segment with a steady revenue stream since a vast majority of the contracts are honored through the contracted expiration date.

Credit and retail card issuing and processing services

Credit and retail card issuing and processing services provide outsourcing services to financial institutions and other issuers of cards, such as consumer finance companies. Financial Services clients include a wide variety of banks, savings and loan associations, group service providers and credit unions. Services provided include, among other things, account maintenance, transaction authorizing and posting, fraud and risk management services and settlement.

We provide services throughout the period of each card's use, starting from a card-issuing client processing an application for a card. Services may include processing the card application, initiating service for the cardholder, processing each card transaction for the issuing retailer or financial institution and accumulating the card's transactions. Our fraud management services monitor the unauthorized use of cards which have been reported to be lost, stolen, or which exceed credit limits. Our fraud detection systems help identify fraudulent transactions by monitoring each cardholder's purchasing patterns and flagging unusual purchases. Other services provided include customized communications to cardholders, information verification associated with granting credit, debt collection, and customer service.

Revenues for credit and retail card issuing and processing services are derived from fees payable under contracts that depend primarily on the number of cardholder accounts on file. More revenue is derived from active accounts (those accounts on file that had a balance or any monetary posting or authorization activity during the month) than inactive accounts.

Debit network and processing services

We provide STAR Network access, PIN-debit and signature debit card processing services and ATM processing services, such as transaction routing, authorization, and settlement as well as ATM management and monitoring. The STAR Network represents a telecommunications network which is connected to thousands of financial institutions, merchants, payment processors, ATM processors, and card processors that participate in the network. In the merchant acquiring process flow described above in the Retail and Alliance Services segment discussion, STAR Network represents a debit network. When a merchant acquirer or ATM owner acquires a STAR Network transaction, it sends the transaction to the network switch, which is operated by us, which in turn routes the transaction to the appropriate participant for authorization. To be routed through the STAR Network switch, a transaction must be initiated with a card participating in the STAR Network at an ATM or POS terminal also participating in the STAR Network. STAR Network's fees differ from those presented in the example above in the Retail and Alliance Services segment description in that the debit network charges less for PIN-debit transactions than do the card associations for credit and signature debit since there is substantially less risk involved in the PIN-debit transaction because PIN authentication is generally required and transactions are not approved unless there are sufficient funds in the customer's bank account.

Revenue related to the STAR Network and debit card and ATM processing services is derived from fees payable under contracts but are driven more by monetary transactions processed rather than by accounts on file. We provide services which are driven by client transactions and are separately priced and negotiated with clients. In a situation in which a PIN-secured debit transaction uses our debit network and we are the debit card processor for the financial institution as well as the processor for the merchant, we receive (1) a fee from the card issuing financial institution for running the transaction through the STAR Network switch, recognized in the Financial Services segment, (2) a fee from the card issuer for obtaining the authorization, recognized in the Financial Services segment. (3) a

fee from the merchant for acquiring the transaction, which is recognized in the Retail and Alliance Services segment and (4) a network acquirer fee from the merchant for accessing the STAR Network, which is recognized in the Financial Services segment. There are other possible configurations of transactions that result in us receiving multiple fees for a transaction, depending on the role which we play.

Output services

Output services consist of statement and letter printing, card embossing and mailing services. Services are provided to organizations that process accounts on our platform as described above and for clients that process accounts on alternative platforms. We provide these services primarily through in-house facilities. Revenues for output services are derived primarily on a per piece basis and consist of fees for the production and materials related to finished products. The mailing services drive a majority of the segment's and our postage revenue.

Other services

Other services consist of our remittance processing and other services. The remittance processing business processes mail-in payments for third party organizations. Revenues for remittance processing services are derived primarily on a per transaction basis and consist of fees for processing consumer payments. Other services consist of on-line banking and bill payment services.

Financial Services Pipeline

During 2008, we converted approximately 15 million accounts to our system. The pipeline at December 31, 2008 was approximately 11 million accounts, which are primarily retail accounts. We expect to convert these accounts in 2009.

Financial Services Segment Competition

Our Financial Services segment competes with several other third-party card processors and debit networks in the U.S., as well as financial institutions that possess in-house operations to manage card issuance and maintenance. We also face significant competition from regional and national operators of debit networks.

The most significant competitive factors are price, system performance and reliability, breadth of features and functionality, disaster recovery capabilities and business continuity preparedness, data security, scalability, and flexibility of infrastructure and servicing capability. The Financial Services business is further impacted by financial institution consolidation.

In both the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments, the card associations and payment networks Visa, MasterCard and Discover are increasingly offering products and services that compete with the Company's products and services.

Financial Services Seasonality

Debit processing and STAR Network revenues and earnings are impacted by the volume of consumer usage of debit cards at the point of sale. Such volumes are generally impacted by increased POS activity during the traditional holiday shopping period in the fourth quarter, the back-to-school buying period in the third quarter, and around other nationally recognized holidays.

Financial Services Geographic Mix and Revenues

Revenues from external customers for the Financial Services segment are substantially all earned in the U.S. Card issuing revenues outside of the U.S. are reported by our International segment. Within the U.S., revenues from external customers are geographically dispersed throughout the country.

Financial Services Significant Customers

During 2008, we had a significant relationship with one client whose revenues represented approximately 15% of the Financial Services segment revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008.

International Segment

The International segment is comprised of:

Credit, retail, debit and prepaid card processing;

Merchant acquiring and processing; and

ATM and POS processing, driving, acquiring and switching services.

International revenues from external customers, operating profit, and assets represent the following percentages of FDC's consolidated revenues, total reported segment operating profit and consolidated assets:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Revenue from external customers	20%	21%	19%	17%
Operating profit(1)(2)	18%	22%	11%	10%
Assets(2)	15%	13%		10%

(1) Operating profit, as a percentage of total segment and all other and corporate operating profit, for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 includes accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units and transaction costs related to the merger of \$265.2 million that were recognized in All Other and Corporate. The exclusion of these costs from the calculation would decrease International's operating profit percentage shown above by approximately 3 percentage points for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007.

(2) Operating profit and assets were impacted by purchase accounting in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008. Assets at December 31, 2008 were additionally impacted by a goodwill impairment recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008 as described in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The merchant acquiring and card issuing services provided by the International segment are similar in nature to the services described above in the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments other than they include substantially all the services provided outside of the U.S. For a description of the International segment's merchant acquiring and card issuing businesses refer to the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segment descriptions provided above.

International Pipeline

The account pipeline at December 31, 2008 was immaterial.

International Segment Competition and Seasonality

Competition and seasonality within the International segment is similar to that of the Retail and Alliance Services and Financial Services segments for the respective product and service offerings and also includes third-party software providers. See discussions above. A noted difference from the U.S. operations is that there are more and smaller competitors because of the International segment's global span.

International Geographic Mix

The following countries accounted for more than 10% of the segment's revenues from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Period from		Period from	
	September 25,		January 1,	
	2007		2007	
	through		through	
	Year ended	December 31,	September 24,	Year ended
	December 31,	December 31,	September 24,	December 31,
	2008	2007	2007	2006
United Kingdom	18%	21%	22%	22%
Germany	17%	19%	20%	19%
Australia	11%	13%	13%	15%

No other individual foreign country accounted for more than 8% of the segment's revenues from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. No individual foreign country was material to our consolidated revenues.

International Significant Customers

No individual customer makes up more than 10% of the International segment revenue.

Integrated Payment Systems

The principle business in the Integrated Payment Systems segment is official check and money order services.

We are gradually exiting the official check and money order line of business. The majority of the clients of this business deconverted during 2008. The remaining clients are expected to deconvert mainly during 2009 though some will be after 2009, in accordance with their respective contract terms. IPS will continue to use its licenses to offer payment services that fall under state and federal regulations and the business will continue to operate in a much reduced capacity after all of the client deconversions as outstanding official check and money order clearance activity winds down.

In July 2008, IPS agreed with The Western Union Company ("Western Union") that on October 1, 2009 IPS will assign and transfer to Western Union, among other things, certain assets and equipment used by IPS to issue retail money orders and an amount sufficient to satisfy all outstanding retail money orders. On the closing date, Western Union will assume IPS's role as issuer of the retail money orders.

Integrated Payment Systems revenues from external customers excluding an adjustment to reflect segment revenue on a pretax equivalent basis, operating profit, and assets represent the following

percentages of FDC's consolidated revenues, total reported segment operating profit and consolidated assets:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Successor Period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2006
Revenue from external customers	0%	(1)%	(2)%	(3)%
Operating profit(1)(2)	1%	10%	4%	1%
Assets(2)	11%	25%		42%

- (1) Operating profit, as a percentage of total segment and all other and corporate operating profit, for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007 includes accelerated vesting of stock options and restricted stock awards and units and transaction costs related to the merger of \$265.2 million that were recognized in All Other and Corporate. The exclusion of these costs from the calculation would decrease Integrated Payment System's operating profit percentage shown above by approximately 1 percentage point for the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through September 24, 2007.
- (2) Operating profit and assets were impacted by purchase accounting in the successor period from September 25, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Official checks and money orders

IPS issues official checks, which are sold by agents that are financial institutions, and issues money orders, which are sold by agents that are financial institutions or retail businesses. Official checks serve as an alternative to a bank's own items such as cashiers or bank checks. Money orders serve as a disbursement option for a consumer or business.

The official check and money order services generate revenue primarily through the ability to invest funds pending settlement. IPS invests these funds in investments with an objective to minimize its exposure to credit risks. These investments were primarily in short-term taxable investments in 2008 as well as some student loan auction-rate securities that have been classified as long-term. Prior to 2008, these investments were primarily in tax exempt securities.

An official check or money order transaction is initiated when a consumer or business procures an official check or money order from one of our agents. The agent generally is required to remit the funds collected from the consumer to IPS the same day or the following day. With respect to official checks, IPS pays some of its agents commissions based on short-term variable interest rates and the balance of outstanding official checks attributable to the individual agent. IPS nets the commissions paid to agents against the revenues it earns from its investments.

Integrated Payment Systems Competition

IPS's official check and money order business competes with one other third party check issuer, financial institutions offering their own in-house check services and postal money orders.

Integrated Payment Systems Significant Customers

No individual customer makes up more than 10% of the Integrated Payment Systems segment revenue.

All Other and Corporate

The remainder of our business units are grouped in the All Other and Corporate category, which includes First Data Government Solutions ("FDGS") and smaller businesses and corporate operations.

FDGS operates payment systems and related technologies in the government sector. For instance, FDGS provides electronic tax payment processing services for the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System.

Corporate operations include administrative and shared service functions such as the executive group, legal, tax, treasury, internal audit, accounting, human resources, information technology and procurement. Costs incurred by corporate that are directly related to a segment are allocated to the respective segment. Administrative and shared service costs are retained by Corporate.

All Other and Corporate Competition

The operations within All Other and Corporate have various competitors. Any single competitor would not have a material impact on us.

All Other and Corporate Significant Customers

During 2008, we had a significant relationship with one client whose revenues represented approximately 24% of the All Other and Corporate segment revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Intellectual Property

We own many trademarks, trade names, patents and other intellectual property that are important to our future success. The only intellectual property rights which are individually material to us are the FIRST DATA trademark and trade name and the STAR trademark and trade name. The STAR trademark and trade name are used in the Financial Services segment. The FIRST DATA trademark and trade name are associated with quality and reliable electronic commerce and payments solutions. Financial institutions and merchants associate the STAR trademark and trade name with quality and reliable debit network services and processing services. Loss of the proprietary use of the FIRST DATA or STAR trademarks and trade names or a diminution in the perceived quality associated with these names could harm the growth of our businesses. Also important, but not individually material, is the VisionPLUS trademark and software mostly utilized in the International segment. VisionPLUS is recognized internationally as a quality software product and card processing system. The software is important to our international expansion.

We use a combination of technologies (including proprietary technology and technology obtained from third parties) to provide our products and services to our customers, and to remain competitive. We have various programs and procedures to protect our patents and other intellectual property rights. The patent protection associated with our systems and software expires at different times over the next one to 20 years.

Employees and Labor

At December 31, 2008, we employed approximately 26,600 employees, approximately 97% of which were full-time employees. The majority of the employees of our subsidiaries outside of the U.S. are subject to the terms of individual employment agreements. One of our wholly owned subsidiaries has approximately 1,800 employees in the United Kingdom, about 25% of whom are members of Unite trade union (formerly Amicus trade union). Employees of our subsidiaries in Vienna, Austria; Frankfurt, Germany; Nürnberg, Germany are also represented by local works councils and a portion of the Frankfurt workforce is covered by a union contract. Employees of our Korean subsidiary are

represented by a Labor-Management council. Employees in certain other countries are also covered by the terms of industry-specific national collective agreements. None of our employees are otherwise represented by any labor organization in the U.S. We believe that our relations with our employees and the labor organizations identified above are in good standing.

Executive Officers of the Company

See "Management" included elsewhere in this prospectus for a description of our executive officers and directors.

Government Regulations

Various aspects of our service areas are subject to U.S. federal, state and local regulation, as well as regulation outside the U.S. Failure to comply with regulations may result in the suspension or revocation of licenses or registrations, the limitation, suspension or termination of service, and/or the imposition of civil and criminal penalties, including fines. Certain of our services also are subject to rules promulgated by various payment networks, such as Visa, MasterCard and Discover, as more fully described below.

Association and Network Rules

A number of our subsidiaries are subject to payment network rules of MasterCard, Visa and other associations. First Data Loan Company Canada ("FDLCC"), is a member of MasterCard and Visa and subject to the rules of such associations and First Data Canada Merchant Solutions ULC is a member of Interac and subject to its rules. First Data Cono Sur, S.A., is a member of MasterCard in Argentina and Uruguay and subject to MasterCard rules. First Data Resources, LLC., First Data Merchant Services Corporation, FDRL, First Data Deutschland, First Data Hellas Processing Services and Holdings S.A., First Data Latvia, First Data Lithuania, First Data Polska S.A., First Data Slovakia, First Data Austria, First Data Resources Australia Limited ("FDRA"), BWA Merchant Services Pty Limited ("BWAMS"), Ompipay, Limited, First Data Acquisition Corp., First Data Merchant Services Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., First Merchant Service GmbH, AIB Merchant Services, European Merchant Services, BNL Positivity, Merchant Solutions Private Limited (as incorporated in Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka), Merchant Solutions Private (Macau) Limited, Merchant Solutions Sdn Bhd, POS Merchant Solutions (B) Sdn Bhd, POS Merchant Solutions Private Limited, Merchant Solutions (Shanghai) Consulting Co. Ltd and STAR Network are registered with Visa and/or MasterCard as service providers for member institutions. In those situations where we serve as service providers to member institutions, we are not an acquirer under Visa's and MasterCard's rules. Various subsidiaries of ours are also processor level members of numerous debit and electronic benefits transaction ("EBT") networks, such as Star Networks, Inc., Star Processing Inc., First Data Merchant Services Corporation, and Concord Transaction Services, LLC, or are otherwise subject to various network rules in connection with processing services and other services they provide to their customers and a number of our subsidiaries are providing processing and other services related to ATM deployment to customers. As such, we are subject to applicable card association, network and national scheme rules, which could subject us to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations, banking associations or networks for certain acts and/or omissions by us, our sponsorees, acquirer customers, processing customers and/or merchants. We mitigate this risk by maintaining an extensive card association and network compliance function. We are also subject to network operating rules promulgated by the National Automated Clearing House Association relating to payment transactions processed by us using the Automated Clearing House Network and to various state laws regarding such operations, including laws pertaining to EBT.

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Cashcard Australia Limited ("Cashcard") is a member of the Australian Consumer Electronic Clearing System ("CECS"), which is a debit payment system regulated by network operating rules established and administered by Australian Payments Clearing Association Limited and which facilitates the clearing and settlement of ATM and Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale ("EFTPOS") payments in Australia. The network operating rules impose a variety of sanctions, including suspension or termination of membership and fines for non-compliance. Cashcard also operates its own network of members, regulated by rules promulgated by Cashcard, which facilitates access to CECS for Cashcard's member institutions. To enable Cashcard to settle in CECS direct with banks and financial institutions, Cashcard maintains an Exchange Settlement Account ("ESA") which is supervised by the Reserve Bank of Australia through its delegate, the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority ("APRA"), and which requires Cashcard to adhere to conditions imposed by APRA, such as maintaining a minimum balance in the ESA.

Our subsidiary in Germany, TeleCash GmbH & Co. KG ("TeleCash"), is certified and regulated as a processor for domestic German debit card transactions by the Zentraler Kreditausschuss ("ZKA"), the German banking association. Failure to comply with the technical requirements set forth by the ZKA may result in suspension or termination of services.

Privacy and Information Security Regulations

Each of our segments provides services that may be subject to various state, federal and foreign privacy laws and regulations. Relevant federal privacy laws include the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which applies directly to a broad range of financial institutions and indirectly to companies that provide services to financial institutions, and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which applies directly to certain healthcare-related businesses and indirectly to companies that provide services to such businesses. Relevant foreign privacy laws include Directive ^{95/46} EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995, as such directive is implemented in each member state of the European Union (however each member state has its own privacy laws which in some cases may be more restrictive than the Directive and impose additional duties on companies regarding handling/transfer of personal data); the Australian Privacy Act of 1988; and the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act in Canada. Each of these laws restricts the collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal information, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with certain rights to prevent use and disclosure of protected information. These laws also impose requirements for safeguarding personal information through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines. Certain state laws impose similar privacy obligations as well as, in certain circumstances, obligations to provide notification to affected individuals, state officers and consumer reporting agencies, as well as businesses and governmental agencies that own data, of security breaches of computer databases that contain personal information.

Banking Regulation

FDLCC, through which we conduct some of our merchant acquiring activities in Canada, is a Canadian loan company subject to regulation, examination and oversight by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and to various provincial registration and licensing requirements. First Data Trust Company, LLC ("FDTC"), engages in trust activities previously conducted by the trust department of a former banking subsidiary of ours. FDTC is subject to regulation, examination and oversight by the Division of Banking of the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies. These financial institution subsidiaries are also subject to various national and local banking and consumer protection laws and regulations that apply to the activities they conduct. Since FDTC is not a "bank" under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("BHCA"), and FDLCC does not operate any banking offices in the U.S. or do business in the U.S., except such business as may be incidental to its activities outside the U.S., the Company's affiliation with FDTC

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and FDLCC does not cause it to be regulated as a bank holding company or financial holding company under the BHCA.

Because a number of our subsidiary businesses, including card issuer processing, merchant processing and STAR Network businesses as well as those subsidiaries engaged in the business of ATM deployment, provide data processing services for financial institutions, they are subject to examination by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, an interagency body comprised of the federal bank and thrift regulators and the National Credit Union Association and national regulatory bodies.

FDRL in the United Kingdom holds a license from the Financial Services Authority ("FSA"). The FSA is the licensing and regulatory authority for all U.K. financial services, including banking, but FDRL's license is limited to acting as an insurance intermediary in connection with selling card payment protection insurance to its issuer customers' cardholders.

TeleCheck Payment Systems Limited in Australia holds an Australian Financial Services License under Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act, which regulates the provision of a broad range of financial services in Australia. The license, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, entitles the Australian operations of TeleCheck to deal in and provide general financial product advice about its check guarantee and check verification product (which falls within the definition of a risk management product under the legislation). The License and the Act requires that TeleCheck's Australian operations issue product documents that comply with specific content requirements and follow prescribed procedures failing which penalties apply.

First Data Slovakia is registered with the National Bank of Slovakia as an authorized participant to the Slovak payment system.

First Data Polska S.A. is regulated as a settlement agent by the National Bank of Poland.

As a result of a recent change in legislation in Germany, the provision of factoring services to financial institutions as historically provided by First Data Deutschland GmbH has become regulated by the Federal Banking Supervision Agency (BaFin) and First Data Deutschland GmbH is now regulated by BaFin as financial services provider under the German Federal Banking Act. Recent changes to the Payments and Settlement Systems Act in India require that any person operating a payment system be authorized to do so by the Reserve Bank of India. The definition of what constitutes a "payment system" is broad and encompasses not only clearing, payment and settlement systems but also the underlying systems enabling credit card operations, debit card operations, smart card operations, money transfer operations and similar operations. There are ongoing reporting obligations and the RBI has a broad supervisory discretion of authorized entities including an ability to suspend operations or require security deposits. There are no exemption provisions under the Act. First Data (India) Private Limited has applied for itself and on behalf of the following entities for authorization to operate a payment system and provide payment system services to entities operating in India: First Data Resources Australia Limited, OmniPay Limited, First Data Merchant Services Corporation, ValueLink Inc., First Data Global Services Limited and First Data (China) Co. Ltd.

Credit Reporting and Debt Collections Regulations

TeleCheck Services Inc. ("TeleCheck") is subject to the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA") and various similar state laws based on TeleCheck's maintenance of a database containing the check-writing histories of consumers and the use of that information in connection with its check verification and guarantee services.

The collection business within TRS Recovery Services, Inc. is subject to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and various similar state laws. FDRL has a license under the Consumer Credit Act to enable it to undertake collections activity on behalf of its card issuing customers through calls and

letters to the debtors. First Data Deutschland and TeleCash in Germany each hold a license under the German Legal Services Act to undertake collections activities on behalf of its card issuing customers as well as against their own debtors.

TeleCheck may become subject to further regulation in the future as legislatures, both federal and state, enact additional legislation aimed at regulating the collection, storage and use of data and databases regarding consumers. In particular, legislation reducing or eliminating access to and use of information on drivers licenses, requiring blocking of access to credit reports or scores, mandating score or scoring methodology disclosure and proscribing the maintenance or use of consumer databases, including a consumer's rights to affect the usable content of databases, could reduce the effectiveness of TeleCheck's risk management tools or otherwise increase its costs of doing business. Such legislation could also affect the business of First Data Solutions, which provides access to non-FCRA data for identity verification and fraud-prevention purposes, by imposing new regulatory requirements or restricting the availability and completeness of consumer data.

In Australia, FDRA and BWA Merchant Services Pty. Ltd. are subject to the Privacy Act with respect to obtaining credit reports. No license is required but the Act regulates the persons to whom credit reports can be provided by credit reporting agencies and the uses and disclosures that can be made of the information contained in credit reports obtained about consumers.

Payment Instrument Licensing and Regulation

We are subject to various U.S. federal, state and foreign laws and regulations governing the sale of payment instruments, such as official checks and money orders.

In the U.S., most states license issuers of payment instruments. Many states exercise authority over the operations of our services related to the sale of payment instruments and, as part of this authority, subject us to periodic examinations. Many states require, among other things, that proceeds from the sales of such instruments be invested in high-quality marketable securities prior to the settlement of the transactions. Such licensing laws also may cover matters such as regulatory approval of consumer forms, consumer disclosures and the filing of periodic reports by the licensee, and require the licensee to demonstrate and maintain levels of net worth. Many states also require issuers of payment instruments and their agents to comply with federal and/or state anti-money laundering laws and regulations.

Government agencies both inside and outside the U.S. may impose new or additional rules on sales of payment instruments, including regulations which (i) impose additional identification, reporting or recordkeeping requirements; (ii) limit the entities capable of providing the sale of payment instruments; and (iii) require additional consumer disclosures.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Regulation

Our payment instrument businesses are subject to regulation by the U.S., including anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (collectively, the "BSA"). The BSA, among other things, requires the issuers and sellers of money orders and official checks to develop and implement risk-based anti-money laundering programs, report large cash transactions and suspicious activity, and to maintain transaction records. We are also subject to certain economic and trade sanctions programs that are administered by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") that prohibit or restrict transactions to or from or dealings with specified countries, their governments, and in certain circumstances, their nationals, and with individuals and entities that are specially-designated nationals of those countries, narcotics traffickers, and terrorists or terrorist organizations.

Similar anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing and proceeds of crime laws apply to movements of currency and payments through electronic transactions and to dealings with persons

specified in lists maintained by the country equivalents to the OFAC lists in several other countries and require specific data retention obligations to be observed by intermediaries in the payment process. Our businesses in those jurisdictions are subject to those data retention obligations.

We have developed and are enhancing global compliance programs to monitor and address legal and regulatory requirements and developments.

Escheat Regulations

We are subject to unclaimed or abandoned property (escheat) laws in the U.S. and abroad which require us to turn over to certain government authorities the property of others held by us that has been unclaimed for a specified period of time such as, in the Integrated Payment Systems segment, payment instruments that have not been presented for payment or, in the Retail and Alliance Services segment, account balances that cannot be returned to a merchant following discontinuation of its relationship with us. A number of our subsidiaries hold property subject to escheat laws and we have an ongoing program to comply with those laws. We are subject to audit by individual U.S. states with regard to our escheatment practices.

Other

In the European Union, Directive 2007/60 EG, the "Payment Services Directive", was released by the European Parliament and by the Council on November 13, 2007, setting a framework for future regulation of bodies and corporations such as the national central banks, financial institutions, e-money institutes and payment institutions. The Payment Services Directive has to be implemented in the EU member states via national legislation by November 1, 2009. It is expected that the new member state legislation will have a material impact on the development of our industry in the EU.

Stored-value services offered to issuers by First Data Prepaid Services ("FDPS") in the U.S., and by First Data's International businesses ("First Data International") outside the U.S. are subject to various federal, state and foreign laws and regulations, which may include laws and regulations related to consumer and data protection, licensing, escheat, anti-money laundering, banking, trade practices and competition and wage and employment. These laws and regulations are evolving, unclear and sometimes inconsistent and subject to judicial and regulatory challenge and interpretation, and therefore the extent to which these laws have application to, and their impact on, FDPS, First Data International, financial institutions, merchants or others is in flux. At this time we are unable to determine the impact that the clarification of these laws and their future interpretations, as well as new laws, may have on FDPS, First Data International, financial institutions, merchants or others. These services may also be subject to the rules and regulations of the various international, domestic and regional schemes, Networks and Associations in which FDPS, First Data International and the card issuers participate. These schemes, Networks or Associations may, generally in their discretion, modify these rules and regulations and such modifications could also impact FDPS, First Data International, financial institutions, merchants and others.

Regulation of the payments industry in the U.S. and abroad that is applicable to our customers could impact us as well. For example, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Federal Reserve Board has issued rules amending Regulation AA (Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices) and Regulation Z (Truth in Lending Act) that impose new restrictions on certain credit card practices and require increased consumer disclosure effective July 1, 2010. In addition, the Housing Assistance Tax Act of 2008 included an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code that requires information returns to be made for each calendar year by merchant acquiring entities and third party settlement organizations with respect to payments made in settlement of payment card transactions and third party payment network transactions occurring in that calendar year. This requirement to make information returns applies to returns for calendar years beginning after December 31, 2010. These new regulations may

require us to incur additional costs to modify our systems so that we may provide compliant services but may also provide opportunities for us to offer additional revenue producing services to our customers.

Insurance

We maintain general liability and product liability, property, worker's compensation, director and officer and other insurance in amounts and on terms that we believe are customary for companies similarly situated. In addition we maintain excess insurance where we reasonably believe it is cost effective.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various litigation matters arising in the ordinary course of its business. None of these matters, either individually or in the aggregate, currently is material to us except the matters reported below.

ATM Fee Antitrust Litigation

On July 2, 2004, Pamela Brennan, Terry Crayton, and Darla Martinez filed a class action complaint on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California against us, our subsidiary Concord EFS, Inc., and various financial institutions ("Brennan"). Plaintiffs claim that the defendants violated antitrust laws by conspiring to artificially inflate foreign ATM fees that were ultimately charged to ATM cardholders. Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, compensatory damages, attorneys' fees, costs and such other relief as the nature of the case may require or as may seem just and proper to the court. Five similar suits were filed and served in July, August and October 2004, two in the Central District of California (Los Angeles), two in the Southern District of New York, and one in the Western District of Washington (Seattle). All cases were transferred to the Northern District Court of California and the Court consolidated all of the ATM interchange cases pending against the defendants in Brennan (referred to collectively as the "ATM Fee Antitrust Litigation").

On August 3, 2007, Concord filed a motion for summary judgment seeking to dismiss plaintiffs' *per se* claims, arguing that there are procompetitive justifications for the ATM interchange. On March 24, 2008, the Court entered an order granting the defendants' motions for partial summary judgment, finding that the claims raised in this case would need to be addressed under a "Rule of Reason" analysis. On February 2, 2009, the Plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint. On April 6, 2009, the defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint.

We believe the complaints are without merit and intend to vigorously defend them.

Properties

As of March 31, 2009, we and our subsidiaries owned or leased approximately 97 domestic properties and approximately 93 international properties. These facilities are used for operational, sales and administrative purposes, and are substantially all currently being utilized.

	Leased Facilities		Owned Facilities	
	No.	Sq. Ft.	No.	Sq. Ft.
Facilities in the United States				
Retail and Alliance Services	44	1,087,940	5	623,280
Financial Services	22	746,361	13	1,826,719
Integrated Payment Systems	1	30,022		
All Other and Corporate	9	661,769	3	208,369
International Facilities				
Retail and Alliance Services	1	2,250		
International	85	1,129,647	7	430,363

Integrated Payment Systems has principal operations in Englewood, Colorado. Retail and Alliance Services' principal operations are conducted in Melville, New York; Hagerstown, Maryland; Coral Springs, Florida; Kennesaw and Marietta, Georgia; Houston, Texas; and Moorpark, Rocklin and Roseville, California. The principal operations for Financial Services are located in Omaha, Nebraska; Wilmington, Delaware; Maitland, Florida; and Chesapeake, Virginia. The principal operations for International are located in Basildon, United Kingdom; Frankfurt, Germany; Athens (Kryoneri), Greece; Sydney, Australia; Vienna, Austria; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Our All Other and Corporate facilities include Atlanta, Georgia; and Greenwood Village, Colorado.

We believe that our facilities are suitable and adequate for our current business; however, we periodically review our space requirements and may acquire new space to meet the needs of its businesses or consolidate and dispose of or sublet facilities which are no longer required.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Officers and Directors

As of July 1, 2009, our executive officers and directors were as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Michael D. Capellas	54	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Thomas R. Bell Jr.	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer
Peter W. Boucher	55	Executive Vice President
Robert P. DeRodes	58	Executive Vice President
Edward A. Labry III	46	Executive Vice President
David R. Money	54	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Grace Chen Trent	40	Executive Vice President
Philip M. Wall	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
David G. Yates	46	Executive Vice President
James R. Fisher	53	Director
Scott C. Nuttall	36	Director
Tagar C. Olson	31	Director

Michael D. Capellas has been our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board since September 2007. Mr. Capellas is a 30-year veteran of the IT industry and two-time, former Chief Executive Officer of Compaq Computer Corporation and MCI. He began his career with Schlumberger Limited and went on to hold senior management positions at Schlumberger as well as Oracle Corporation and SAP Americas. He joined Compaq in 1998 as their Chief Information Officer and was named Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in July 1999. After the merger with Hewlett Packard ("HP"), Mr. Capellas served as President of HP. In 2002, he accepted the challenge of leading MCI (then WorldCom) through the largest corporate reorganization in history. For three years, he served as MCI's president and Chief Executive Officer and oversaw the successful rebuilding of the company. From 2006 through the time he joined us, Mr. Capellas served as a senior advisor to Silver Lake Partners, an investment firm that focuses on large scale investments in technology and related industries. Mr. Capellas serves on the board of directors of Cisco Systems, Inc. (and its compensation committee) and the national board of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. He holds a B.B.A. degree from Kent State University.

Thomas R. Bell Jr. joined us as Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer in October 2007. Mr. Bell joined us after 25 years at Accenture, Ltd., where he most recently served as managing director in the Communications & High Tech practice. Mr. Bell is also the Chief Executive Officer of Banc of America Merchant Services, LLC.

Peter W. Boucher joined us as Executive Vice President of Human Resources in April 2006. From March 2003 to March 2006 he was Senior Vice President of Janus Capital Group. Mr. Boucher joined Citigroup, Inc. in January 1998 and served as Senior Human Resources Officer, Corporate Center until December 2002.

Robert P. DeRodes has been an Executive Vice President since October 2008 and serves as our Chief Technology Officer. He previously served as the Executive Vice President Chief Information Officer for Home Depot, Inc. from February 2002 until September 2008. He also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Delta Technology, Inc. and Chief Information Officer for Delta Air Lines, Inc., an international airline company, from September 1999 until February 2002. From February 1995 to September 1999, he served as Senior Technology Officer at Citibank, a global financial services company. From February 1993 to February 1995, he was President of Sabre Development Services for the Sabre Group Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of American Airlines, Inc.

Edward A. Labry III has been a Executive Vice President since February 2006. Mr. Labry served as our President of Retail and Alliance Services from January 2006 to September 2007. From May 2005 to

January 2006 he was President of our Prepaid Services business and from February 2004 to May 2005 he was special assistant to our Chairman. Mr. Labry joined Concord EFS, Inc., in 1985 and served as President at the time we acquired Concord EFS, Inc. He is a board member of Dixon Gallery and Gardens, Hutchison School and Cumberland University.

David R. Money has been Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since February 2007. Mr. Money was Vice President and General Counsel of Alta Health Strategies from November 1990 to October 1995 when Alta Health Strategies was acquired by us. He filled a series of increasingly responsible positions in our General Counsel's Office until being promoted to General Counsel Level A in March 2001 and Deputy General Counsel in March 2004. Mr. Money was named our acting general counsel in June 2006 and was subsequently named Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in February 2007. Prior to November 1990 Mr. Money was a partner in the law firm of Jones, Waldo, Holbrook and McDonough in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Grace Chen Trent is our Executive Vice President for Marketing and Communications. From December 2006 to July 2007, she was a consultant to Silver Lake Partners. Prior to that, from December 2002 until February 2006, she held the position of Senior Vice President of Communications and Chief of Staff to the chief executive officer of MCI Inc. From September 1999 through November 2002, she held senior communications positions at Compaq Computer Corporation and Hewlett-Packard Company. She holds a B.A. from Rice University.

Philip M. Wall has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since June 2008. Mr. Wall joined us in January 2002 as Vice President of Europe card services. In August 2002, Mr. Wall assumed responsibility for all First Data international finance operations and served in that capacity until June 2008. Mr. Wall has prior financial services industry knowledge serving as CFO Europe with Equifax Inc. from January 2000 to December 2002, international experience as a Financial Controller for Schlumberger Inc. serving from May 1990 to December 1999 and public audit training with KMPG from August 1986 to April 1990. Mr. Wall has further international experience as an engineer for Schlumberger Inc. serving from May 1981 to July 1986.

David G. Yates has been an Executive Vice President since September 2007. From January 2004 until September 2007, he was the president of First Data's Europe, Middle East and Africa region. Prior to joining us, he was the senior vice president of American Management Systems, an international IT systems integration and consulting firm, where he managed the firm's New York based financial services consulting business, before returning to Europe as Managing Director. Mr. Yates has also held positions at IBM and was a Divisional Managing Director with General Electric in Germany.

James R. Fisher was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Bristol West Holdings, Inc. from September 2000 through June of 2006 and was Executive Chairman of the Board of Bristol West Holdings, Inc. from July 2006 through June 2007. Mr. Fisher was a director of Alea Group Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd. from December 2001 through June 2007, and was a director of Willis Group Holdings, Limited from November 1998 through April 2006. Mr. Fisher has been the managing member of Fisher Capital Corp. II L.L.C. since October 2007. From 1986 through March 1997, Mr. Fisher held various executive positions at American Re Corporation, including Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Currently, Mr. Fisher serves as a trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind and The National World War II Museum. Mr. Fisher is a trustee of Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania and also serves as Vice President of the John W. Petrella Student Scholarship Fund. Mr. Fisher is also a member of the Strategic Advisory Board of Oneshield, Inc.

Scott C. Nuttall, a Member of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR"), has been with KKR for over ten years and heads KKR's Financial Services industry team. He has played a significant role in the investments of Alea Group Holdings, Amphenol, Bristol West Holdings, Capmark Financial (formerly GMAC Commercial Holdings), First Data Corporation, KinderCare Learning Centers, Masonite International, Walter Industries and Willis Group. He is currently a member of the board of directors of Capmark Financial, KKR Financial Corp., Legg Mason, and Masonite International. He is

also actively involved in the Firm's sponsored funds, including KKR Private Equity Investors and KKR Financial. Prior to joining KKR, he was with the Blackstone Group where he was involved in numerous merchant banking and merger and acquisition transactions. He received a BS Summa Cum Laude from the University of Pennsylvania.

Tagar C. Olson is an Executive at KKR. Prior to joining KKR in 2002, Mr. Olson was with Evercore Partners Inc. since 1999, where he was involved in a number of private equity transactions and mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Olson is also a director of Capmark Financial Group Inc., Masonite International Inc. and Visant Corporation.

Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers which applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer. The Code is available on our web site at www.firstdata.com under "About", "Investor Relations", "Corporate Governance".

Audit Committee Financial Expert and Recommendation of Directors.

Our Audit Committee consists of Messrs. Fisher, Nuttall and Olson. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Fisher is an audit committee financial expert as defined by regulations of the SEC. Mr. Fisher is not independent due to his affiliation with various KKR related entities. We do not have procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to its board of directors.

Equity Investment by Key Employee Participants

Certain members of management were offered an opportunity to make equity investments in Holdings, subject to specified minimum investments. Those members of management who exercised their right to purchase Holdings' common stock were granted options to purchase additional common stock of Holdings. The shares of Holdings' common stock and the options received by management are subject to certain terms and conditions (including certain restrictions) of the management stockholders' agreement, as well as transfer limitations pursuant to applicable law. Through March 31, 2009, approximately 22.2 million shares were issued to members of management at \$5 per share and substantially all proceeds were contributed to us. Also through March 31, 2009, 30.1 million time based options and 28.4 million performance based options, net of forfeitures, have been granted to these members of management. Time based options vest ratably over a five-year period and performance based options vest based upon FDC EBITDA targets (which targets have both annual and cumulative components). All options have an exercise price of \$5.00 per share with the exception of approximately 1.7 million time based options which have an exercise price of \$8.75 per share. In addition, approximately 1.7 million restricted stock units and restricted stock awards, net of forfeitures, have been granted that generally vest on September 24, 2012.

Set forth below is a summary of the principal terms of the management stockholders' agreement.

Restrictions on Transfers. The management stockholders' agreement restricts the transfer of shares of Holdings' common stock prior to September 24, 2012, without the approval of the board of directors of Holdings. Exceptions exist for (i) sales pursuant to an effective registration statement; (ii) sales pursuant to the exercise of tag along rights; (iii) transfers to Parent or its designees; and (iv) certain other specified exceptions, including due to termination of employment, death or disability and pursuant to Holdings' right of first refusal. Thereafter, such shares will generally be freely transferable, subject to Holdings' right of first refusal. Shares may also be put to Holdings in the event of death or disability and, prior to September 24, 2012, Holdings shall have the right to purchase all or any portion of the shares upon termination of employment.

Lock Ups. If any shares of common stock are offered to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement, the participant will be prohibited from effecting any public sale or distribution of common stock not covered by the registration statement from the time of receipt of a notice from

Holdings that Holdings has filed or imminently intends to file such registration statement to, or within 180 days (or such shorter period as may be consented to by the managing underwriter or underwriters) in the case of the initial public offering and 90 days (or in an underwritten offering such shorter period as may be consented to by the managing underwriter or underwriters, if any) in the case of any other public offering after, the effective date of such registration statement, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by Holdings.

Right of First Refusal. On and after September 24, 2012 through the earlier to occur of a change in control transaction or the consummation of a public offering of a minimum size, a participant is required to notify Holdings prior to any transfer of shares to a third party and to make an irrevocable offer to sell such shares to Holdings on substantially the same terms and conditions as the proposed transfer to a third party. If Holdings does not exercise its right of first refusal or arrange for the purchase all of the shares of common stock proposed to be transferred, then the selling participant may sell all of the shares of common stock to other participants on terms no less favorable than those contained in the notice delivered to Holdings.

Registration Rights. Members of our executive committee have limited "piggyback" registration rights with respect to the shares of Holdings' common stock. The maximum number of shares of common stock which may be registered pursuant to a piggyback request is expected to be generally proportionate with the percentage of common stock being sold by all other sellers in such registration. Other restrictions or limitations on these registration rights may still apply under other provisions of the management stockholder's agreement.

Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Non-Compete Covenant. For so long as a participant is employed by Holdings or one of its subsidiaries and at all times thereafter, such participant is subject to a confidentiality covenant prohibiting the participant from disclosing at any time, without Holdings' prior written consent, any non-public confidential or proprietary information pertaining to Holdings, KKR or any of their respective affiliates, except when required to perform his or her duties to Holdings or one of its subsidiaries, by law or judicial process.

Each participant agrees, for the term of employment by Holdings or one of its subsidiaries and for two years thereafter, to be bound by customary non-solicitation and non-compete covenants. In the event that the participant breaches any of the non-solicitation, non-competition or confidentiality provisions of the management stockholder's agreement, in addition to all other remedies that may be available to Holdings, subject to certain limitations, such participant will be required to disgorge to Holdings any amounts actually paid for the repurchase of any options or common stock held by such participant.

Board Observation and Management Access

GSMP 2006 Onshore and the GS Group will have the right, so long as they and their affiliates own at least 75% of the outstanding principal amount of the senior PIK notes of Holdings, to appoint one non-voting observer to the Board of Directors of Holdings (or our principal decision making body, if not the Board of Directors of Holdings).

Certain affiliates of GSMP 2006 Onshore and the GS Group that are "venture capital operating companies" will be provided information, access and consultation rights to management of each of Parent and Holdings and their respective subsidiaries to the extent necessary for their investment to qualify as a venture capital investment (as defined in the U.S. Department of Labor regulations).

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Introduction

Fiscal Year 2008 represented our first full year as a privately held company. Despite the challenging economic climate, especially in the second half of the year, First Data achieved solid financial results for the year, while making significant strategic strides in the areas of resource alignment and technology consolidation and improvement. As a private company in 2008, we remain committed to a compensation philosophy, strategy, and process that incents and rewards long-term company performance. Details of the compensation philosophy and programs are addressed within the appropriate sections of the following discussion.

During the year, there were no changes to the compensation committee. Effective July 1, 2008, Philip Wall was appointed Chief Financial Officer and after a brief transition period, Kim Patmore, the former Chief Financial Officer left First Data.

Role of the Compensation and Benefits Committee

The Compensation and Benefits Committee (the "Committee") reviews and approves all aspects of our compensation programs for our executive officers. Specifically, under its charter, the Committee is tasked with:

establishing our compensation philosophy;

evaluating performance and setting compensation for our executive officers;

overseeing regulatory compliance with respect to compensation matters; and

delegating to and monitoring various subcommittees with responsibility for administrative and legal compliance for retirement and benefit plans.

The Committee is comprised of Scott Nuttall, Tagar Olson and James Fisher, each of whom is affiliated with Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. and, therefore, are not deemed independent directors. There were no changes to the composition of the Committee in 2008.

Role of Management

Our management provides information, data, analysis, updates and recommendations to the Committee. Specifically, management provides recommendations on pay levels for executive officers other than the CEO as well as the design of all compensation and benefit plans. Finally, management is responsible for the administration of our executive compensation programs and policies.

Executive Compensation Philosophy

Our executive compensation philosophy and corresponding pay practices are designed to create a strong incentive for our executives to achieve our financial and strategic objectives, resulting in increased value for shareholders.

Alignment of the executives' interests with the interest of shareholders is created via a primary emphasis on equity compensation, followed by a secondary emphasis on annual incentive compensation. Non-performance based elements of compensation, such as executive benefits and perquisites, which do not create any additional performance incentive or shareholder alignment, are not emphasized within our executive compensation philosophy or practices.

First Data aligns itself aggressively in the marketplace on a total compensation basis to be able to attract and retain senior leaders. In order to achieve the desired market positioning in a manner consistent with our compensation philosophy, we aim to provide executive officers with base pay opportunities at median levels and short-term cash incentive opportunities at approximately the 75th percentile.

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As a result of becoming privately owned, our equity program is difficult to compare to our competitor group. However, we believe that it is a very competitive and performance-based program providing executive officers with maximum incentive to build shareholder value. The equity program is discussed in detail in the Equity portion of the Elements of Compensation section.

Executive Compensation Program Objectives

Our executive compensation objectives listed below have not changed from 2007 to 2008:

aligning compensation with increased shareholder value;

facilitating equity ownership;

paying for performance;

driving behaviors consistent with our core values; and

paying at a competitive market position.

Aligning Compensation to Increased Shareholder Value

As a company with concentrated non-public ownership, the Committee places a great emphasis on the alignment of compensation with increased shareholder value. This is primarily done through the equity and annual cash incentive plans described below.

Facilitating Equity Ownership

The 2007 Stock Incentive Plan for Key Employees of First Data Corporation (the "2007 Equity Plan") facilitates significant equity ownership by executive officers. The 2007 Equity Plan allows for executive officers to purchase shares of stock and receive matching grants of stock options in First Data Holdings Inc. The Committee believes that by requiring a personal investment in the company, the 2007 Equity Plan is a powerful mechanism to both facilitate equity ownership and align executive and shareholder interests.

Paying for Performance

At First Data, "paying for performance" means that a significant portion of executive compensation is "at risk." As detailed below, annual cash incentives are contingent on individual and company performance while long-term equity incentives are contingent on the creation of shareholder value. Together, these elements of compensation reinforce the relationship between pay and performance.

Driving Behaviors Consistent with First Data's Core Values

We are entrusted with highly sensitive and confidential customer information and therefore requires the highest level of integrity from our employees. During 2008, we adopted a new set of guiding principles applicable to all employees and especially to executive officers. The new principles include the following: Build Trust and Credibility, Create a Culture of Honest and Open Communications, Set the Tone at the Top and Promote Substance over Form. Upholding our core values is taken into consideration during the evaluation of executive officer performance.

Paying at a Competitive Market Position

We and the Committee review our executive compensation practices and targets on an annual basis against a peer group of companies reflective of direct business competitors and companies with which we compete for talent. Other considerations used in forming the peer group include selecting companies of similar revenue size, market capitalization, employee size, and industry.

In 2008, Frederic W. Cook & Company, Inc. was hired as an independent consultant to assist in selecting an appropriate peer group based on the above criteria, providing compensation data for this peer group and producing analysis of First Data's competitive positioning. The Committee analyzes this information to ensure our compensation programs enable us to attract and retain top executive talent.

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The 2008 peer group was comprised of the following 20 companies

Adobe Systems	ADP	Affiliated Computer Services
CA	Computer Sciences Corp.	eBay
Electronic Arts	EMC	Fidelity National Info Services
Fiserv	Global Payments, Inc.	Intuit
Mastercard	NetApp	Sun Microsystems
Symantec	Total System Services	Visa
Western Union	Yahoo!	

Competitive benchmarks for each of our executive officers are created by utilizing available information disclosed in proxy statements of these companies in combination with generally available market compensation survey information.

Elements of Compensation

Compensation for our executive officers is delivered through:

base salary;

annual cash incentives;

equity;

perquisites;

retirement plans.

Base Salary

Base salaries are set at market competitive levels (approximately 50th percentile) and reflect each executive's job responsibilities, individual skill sets and overall value to the company. Another factor that may influence base salary levels is an executive's base salary level prior to employment by First Data and the level required to recruit the executive.

Based on the results of the previously described market compensation analysis and the uncertain economic climate for 2009, the Committee concluded that both base salary and annual cash incentive targets for our executive officers should remain unchanged between 2008 and 2009. Current base salary levels for named executive officers are as follows:

	Base Salary as of 12/31/08
Michael Capellas	\$ 1,200,000
Philip Wall(1)	\$ 632,000
Kimberly Patmore(2)	n/a
Edward A. Labry III	\$ 750,000
Grace Chen Trent	\$ 400,000
David Yates(3)	\$ 699,595

(1)

During 2008, Mr. Wall was promoted to the post of Chief Financial Officer and relocated from the United Kingdom to the United States. His base salary was increased from 290,000 pounds sterling (\$566,776 based on a 6/10/08 (the date of his appointment) exchange rate of 1.9544 U.S. dollars per pound) to \$632,000 effective July 1, 2008.

(2)

Ms. Patmore's last day employed by First Data was August 15, 2008.

(3)

Mr. Yates is based in Germany and paid in euros. His base salary as of 12/31/08 was 498,678 euro. The above figure is based on a 12/31/08 exchange rate of 1.4029 U.S. dollars per euro.

Annual Cash Incentives

Plan Design and Mechanics

Executive officers are eligible to receive a performance-based annual cash incentive under the First Data Senior Executive Incentive Plan ("SEIP"). SEIP payouts to executive officers are based on target annual cash incentive levels established by the Committee, company financial performance and individual performance in areas such as attainment of company or business unit strategic objectives, teamwork and company leadership efforts.

At the beginning of the year, the Committee approved target bonus levels for all executive officers and established a financial target for the SEIP for 2008 as measured by "adjusted EBITDA". The Committee also established a potential funding pool for the SEIP equal to the sum of all participants' annual incentive targets. A payout formula was also established, whereby the funding pool would increase by 6% for each 1% that actual adjusted EBITDA exceeded the established target and would decrease by 6% for each 1% that actual adjusted EBITDA fell short of the established target. If 95% of the adjusted EBITDA target was not met, the SEIP funding pool would be reduced to zero.

Per the terms of the SEIP, the funding pool can be discretionarily decreased by the Committee, but not increased. The Committee also retained full discretion to reduce the amounts payable to any individual under the plan or make other awards outside of the plan when and if circumstances warranted such a payment. However, no such reductions or additional payments were made in 2008 to any named executive officers.

In accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A, annual bonuses earned for a fiscal year are paid prior to March 15th of the following year. This allows sufficient time to review company financial performance and conduct individual performance reviews prior to determining award levels.

Determination of 2008 Awards

Target bonus levels for executive officers are established by the Committee based on the consideration of multiple factors including: First Data's 75th percentile target level for annual cash incentive compensation, each executive's base salary level, scope and responsibilities of each executive's position and compensation opportunity as compared to other First Data executives.

The 2008 bonuses paid in February of 2009 to named executive officers under the SEIP were determined exclusively based on the funding formula described above. Actual adjusted EBITDA attainment for 2008 was 95% of the 2008 target of \$2,741 million, which resulted in a funding pool of 70% of the target amount.

Due to our ability to meet the SEIP funding threshold in 2008 in the face of very challenging economic conditions, the Committee awarded each executive officer 70% of their individual incentive target for the year. The Committee also felt that during the first year as a private company, a consistent funding percentage for all executive officers was important to promote executive teamwork

and effectiveness. 2008 SEIP target incentive and actual award amounts are shown in the following table.

	2008 SEIP Target	SEIP Funding Percent	Individual Performance Adjustment	2008 SEIP Payout
Michael Capellas	\$ 1,800,000	70%	n/a	\$ 1,260,000
Philip Wall	\$ 632,000	70%	n/a	\$ 442,400
Kimberly Patmore(1)	\$ 600,000	70%	n/a	n/a
Edward A. Labry III	\$ 937,500	70%	n/a	\$ 656,250
Grace Chen Trent	\$ 400,000	70%	n/a	\$ 280,000
David Yates(2)	\$ 874,495	70%	n/a	\$ 612,147

(1) Ms. Patmore received a prorated 2008 bonus payment in conjunction with her severance benefits as prescribed by the Severance/Change-in-Control policy, rather than via the SEIP.

(2) Mr. Yates' bonus was paid in euros. He has a target of 623,348 euro and received a SEIP payout of 436,344 euro. The above amounts reflect a 12/31/08 exchange rate of 1.4029 U.S. dollars per euro.

Determination of 2009 Targets and Funding

Based on the results of the previously described competitive market compensation analysis and the uncertain economic climate for 2009, the Committee concluded that the annual cash incentive targets for our executive officers should remain unchanged between 2008 and 2009. Incentive targets for each named executive officer for 2009 are the same as shown in the above table for 2008.

At the beginning of 2009, the Committee approved the above target incentive levels for named executive officers for the SEIP for 2009. The Committee further established that 2009 funding would be determined at its discretion at the end of the year after considering accomplishments during 2009, which may include: (1) financial performance, as measured by 2009 EBITDA; (2) operational performance, as measured by the attainment of business service level and operational objectives; and (3) attainment of our and each executive's individual performance objectives. Under the terms of the SEIP for 2009, the Committee reserves the right to adjust overall funding and individual officer payouts based on its view of overall company performance and each executive's attainment of individual performance objectives for the year.

Equity

The objective of our equity compensation program is to align long-term compensation opportunities with the interests of our shareholders. Specifically, the purpose of the 2007 Equity Plan is to promote our long-term financial interests and growth by:

attracting and retaining executives with the experience and abilities required to make a substantial contribution to our success;

rewarding executives for long-term commitment and the creation of value over the long-term;

motivating executives by means of growth-related incentives tied to achievement of long range goals; and

aligning the interests of our executives with those of our majority shareholders.

The 2007 Equity Plan allows executives to invest in the company by purchasing shares of restricted common stock. For each share of stock purchased, a proportional amount of stock options are granted. In January 2008, the Committee approved share purchases and option grants for all named executive

officers, with the exception of Ms. Patmore. Mr. Yates also received a grant of restricted stock in recognition of his late 2007 promotion to President of First Data International and Mr. Wall received an additional option grant in June 2008, following his promotion to Chief Financial Officer.

Half of all the options granted to each officer have time-based vesting, whereby 20% of the options vest on each of the first five anniversaries of September 24, 2007. The other half of the options granted are subject to EBITDA-based performance vesting. Performance-vested options are eligible to vest and become exercisable in equal increments of 20% at the end of fiscal years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, but will vest on those dates only if we attain specified annual EBITDA performance targets, as determined in good faith by the Committee. These targets were not met for 2008 and no performance-vested options became vested during 2008.

All performance-vested options granted also are eligible to vest and become exercisable on a "catch up" basis if at the end of fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011 or 2012, the cumulative total EBITDA earned in all prior completed fiscal years exceeds the cumulative total of all EBITDA targets applicable to these years. EBITDA performance targets for each year can be found on page 55 of First Data Corporation's proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on June 26, 2007.

Vesting of Mr. Capellas' options is on the same terms as described above, with the exception that his time-based and performance-based options are subject to four-year vesting periods rather than five-year vesting periods. Mr. Capellas also received a grant of premium-priced options which have four-year time vesting.

Vesting of time options is fully accelerated upon a Change in Control or a Liquidity Event, as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan. Vesting of performance options is fully accelerated upon a Change in Control or a Liquidity Event only if one of the following conditions is also met: (a) the Sponsor IRR (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan) is achieved, or (b) the Sponsor Return (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan) is achieved.

All options granted are also subject to call rights by us for a period of five years following September 24, 2007 if an option holder terminates employment with First Data for any reason. If an option holder's employment is terminated due to Death, Disability, Good Reason or Not for Cause (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan), call rights may be exercised on vested options at the fair market value share price. In this event, shares obtained through previous option exercises may be called at the fair market value share price. In the event of Death or Disability, the option holder has a put right to exchange vested options for the difference of the fair market value and the option exercise price.

If the option holder's employment is terminated voluntarily or for Cause (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan), call rights may be exercised on vested options at the lesser of the fair market value share price or the option exercise price. In this event, shares obtained through previous option exercises may be called at the lesser of the fair market value share price or the option exercise price. These provisions enhance the retention of executives who participate in the 2007 Equity Plan and incent these executives to create long-term and sustainable value.

Shares of purchased stock held by executives may not be sold prior to the later of September 24, 2012 or until an initial public offering has been completed. However, if a public offering occurs before September 24, 2012, a pro-rata portion of shares equal to the percentage of equity offered to the public will become unrestricted. If a shareholder's employment is terminated voluntarily or due to Death, Disability, Good Reason or Not for Cause (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan), call rights may be exercised on purchased shares at the fair market value share price. In the event of Death or Disability, the shareholder has a put right to sell shares back to us at the fair market value share price.

If the shareholder's employment is terminated for Cause (as defined in the 2007 Equity Plan), call rights may be exercised on purchased shares at the lesser of the fair market value share price or the original purchase price.

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The Committee believes that allowing executive officers to make a personal investment in company stock with a long holding period, in addition to making a significant one-time grant of stock options with a relatively long five-year vesting period and performance-based vesting on half the options is an extremely effective design for promoting a long-term growth orientation within our executive team and generating alignment between the executive team and shareholders.

Going forward, the Committee does not anticipate granting equity such as stock options or restricted stock on an annual or other regular basis to executive officers under the 2007 Equity Plan.

Grant Process

Equity grants made during 2008 under the 2007 Equity Plan were made at the then-current fair market value on the date of grant. Fair market value was determined by the full Board at the time of grant. Equity grants were made on the date the grants were approved by the Committee.

Perquisites

As perquisites are not performance-based, we do not emphasize them in our executive compensation program. We believe that the competitiveness of its compensation programs comes from the target levels and upside potential in our cash incentive and equity programs.

Executive perquisites may include, on a rare occasion and upon approval by the CEO, the personal use of the corporate aircraft, personal use of tickets to professional sporting events, automobile leases or apartment leases. Pursuant to local customs for senior executives, Mr. Yates was provided with an automobile lease during 2008 and Mr. Wall was provided with one during the portion of 2008 when he resided in the United Kingdom.

Reimbursement for relocation and moving expenses and personal financial planning up to a specified annual dollar limit (\$20,000 for the first year and \$10,000 for each subsequent year) are offered to our executive officers. Our relocation program is required to attract and retain top talent in a competitive environment. The program ensures a new or transferred executive can transition into their new work location as quickly and efficiently as possible. Competitive analysis indicates that the financial planning benefit is comparable to what is offered by a majority of companies with whom we compete for talent.

The Committee reviews the appropriateness of perquisites provided to executive officers on an annual basis.

Retirement Plans

In 2008, all employees in the U.S., including executive officers, were eligible to participate in the First Data Corporation Incentive Savings Plan ("ISP"). The ISP is a qualified 401(k) plan designed to comply with IRS Safe Harbor rules. We maintain the ISP to allow employees to save for their retirement on a pre-tax basis and provides company contributions to help employees build retirement savings.

We match 100% of employee deferrals up to 3% of eligible pay and 50% of employee deferrals on the next 1% of eligible pay. Eligible pay includes base and incentive compensation and is capped by IRS limitations applicable to qualified plans. Our contributions become 100% vested after 2 years of service and there is no service requirement to begin receiving company matching contributions.

During a portion of 2008 while employed in the United Kingdom, Mr. Wall and Mr. Yates both participated in the Defined Contribution Section of the First Data Resources Limited Pension Scheme. This plan is similar to qualified plans in the United States, in that management and executive participants receive no special benefits. Under this plan, we match 150% of employee deferrals up to

5% of eligible pay. Eligible pay includes base and incentive compensation and is capped by applicable statutory limitations. All company contributions are fully vested after two years of service.

Following his relocation to Germany, Mr. Yates also became eligible to receive benefits under the First Data Global Supplemental Retirement Plan. This plan is a defined contribution plan established for internationally mobile employees and executives. Under this plan, we contribute 9% of Mr. Yates' eligible compensation to an account which earns 5% interest annually. Eligible pay includes base and incentive compensation and is uncapped. Participants become fully vested after four years of service.

We do not currently offer defined benefit plans to new employees. However, Ms. Patmore is eligible to receive benefits under the First Data Corporation Retirement Plan and Mr. Wall and Mr. Yates are eligible to receive benefits under the Defined Benefit Section of the First Data Resources Limited Pension Scheme. These plans are fully described in the narrative following the Pension Benefits table.

Severance and Change-In-Control Agreements

In general, we do not enter into employment agreements with employees, including our executive officers, except in the case of Mr. Capellas and Mr. Labry. All current executive officers serve at the will of the Board.

Mr. Capellas' Letter Agreement outlines his rights to severance benefits which are the same as those for all other executive officers a payment of two times the sum of his base salary and his target annual bonus with a key difference being that for Mr. Capellas, this amount will be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the amount of gain realized by him on his equity investment in First Data. These severance benefits would be paid upon termination of Mr. Capellas' employment by us without cause or by Mr. Capellas' departure as a result of good reason.

We believe that reasonable and appropriate severance and change in control benefits are necessary in order to be competitive in our executive attraction and retention efforts. Our severance benefits are equivalent to those typically found in other companies and reflect the fact that it may be difficult for such executives to find comparable employment within a short period of time. Information regarding applicable payments under such agreements for the named executive officers is provided in the Severance Benefit table.

In September 2007, we restated the First Data Corporation Severance/Change in Control Policy (the "Policy"). The Policy provides for the payment of benefits to executive officers upon severance from First Data and/or upon a change of control. In 2008, the plan was amended to comply with IRS Code Section 409A.

The Policy is intended to promote uniform treatment of senior executives who are involuntarily terminated other than for cause or who voluntarily leave First Data for good reason, as defined under the 2007 Equity Plan. Under the Policy, no benefits are provided based solely on a Change-in-Control. The Policy provides for payment of the following severance benefits:

- (i) A cash payment equal to the executive officer's base pay plus target bonus multiplied by 2.
- (ii) A cash payment equal to the executive officer's prorated bonus target for the year of termination.
- (iii) A cash payment equal to the financial planning benefits to which the executive officer would have been entitled to during the two years following termination.
- (iv) Continuation of medical, dental and vision benefits coverage for a period of 2 years, with a portion of the costs of the benefits paid by the executive officer.

(v)

A "Gross Up Payment" is made if it is determined that any Section 280G parachute payments provided by the Company to or, on behalf of, an eligible executive would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Code Section 4999. The Gross-Up Payment is an amount so that after payment of all taxes, the eligible executive retains an amount equal to the Excise Tax imposed by Code Section 4999. Executives are eligible for this benefit regardless of whether their employment is terminated following a change-in-control.

As a condition to receiving severance benefits under the Policy, all employees are required to release First Data and its employees from all claims they may have against them and agree to a number of restrictive covenants which are structured to protect us from potential loss of customers or employees and to prohibit the release of confidential company information.

During 2008, Ms. Patmore became entitled to severance benefits under this policy. The amount and nature of these benefits are described in the compensation tables and footnotes.

Other Benefit Plans

All executive officers are also eligible to participate in the employee benefit plans and programs generally available to our employees, including participation in our matching gift program and coverage under our medical, dental, life and disability insurance plans.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

During 2008, 162(m) limitations on tax deductibility of compensation did not apply to us as our common stock is not registered or publicly traded. The Committee has not considered 162(m) deductibility limitations in the planning of 2009 compensation since they do not apply.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
	Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)				Earnings (\$)		
James R. Fisher	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Scott C. Nuttall	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Tagar C. Olson	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000

All Directors earn an annual cash retainer of \$40,000 per year. Effective July 1, 2008, Directors were eligible to defer up to 100% of their retainer in the First Data Holdings Inc. 2008 Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan. All Directors elected to defer 100% of their retainer earned after July 1, 2008. Deferrals in the Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan track the value of shares of First Data Holdings, Inc. and are payable to participants only upon Separation of Service or Death.

Reimbursements

Directors are reimbursed for their expenses incurred in attending Board, committee and shareholder meetings, including those for travel, meals and lodging. Directors are also reimbursed for their expenses incurred in attending director education programs.

Indemnification

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that we shall indemnify and hold harmless each director to the fullest extent permitted or authorized by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus \$(1)	Stock Awards \$(2)	Option Awards \$(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and	Nonqualified Compensation Earnings \$(4)	All Other Compensation \$(5)	Total (\$)
Michael D. Capellas, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	2008	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,987,462	\$ 1,260,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 147,071	\$ 7,594,533
	2007	573,077	867,945	0	0	0	0	0	83,869	1,524,891
Philip M. Wall, Executive Vice President & Chief	2008	504,033	55,608	0	152,154	442,400	23,445	71,384	1,249,024	
	2007	502,659	48,345	152,699	553,888	218,218	0	35,217	1,511,026	
	2006	387,964	0	21,437	104,346	91,399	0	36,304		