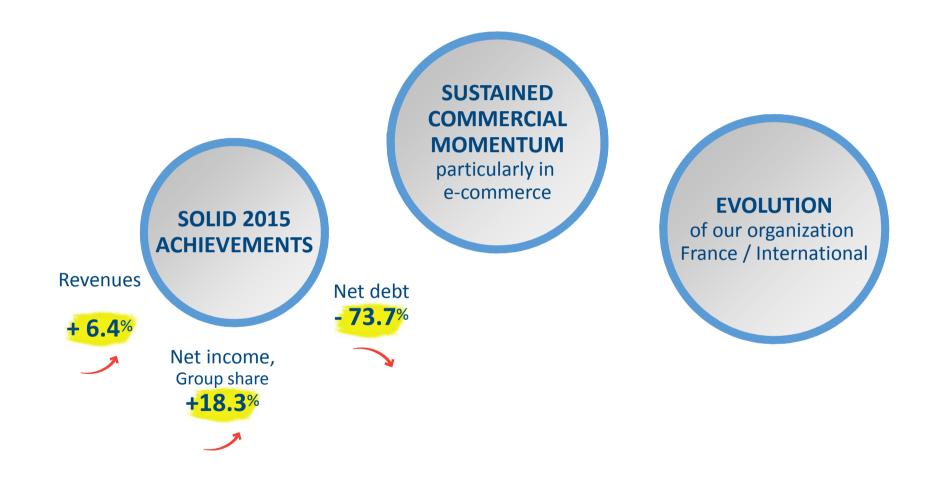


2015 Highlights





In a Tougher Environment...

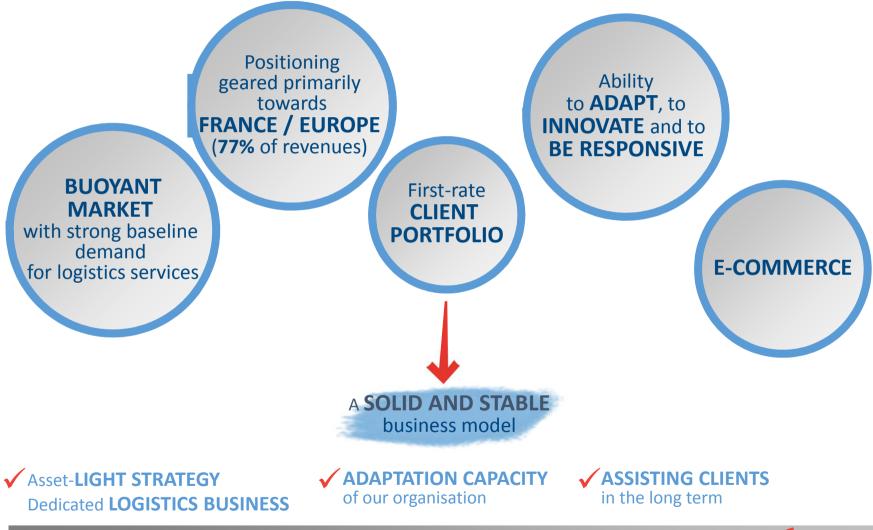
EMERGING COUNTRIES (23% of revenues) lower volumes

DEMANDING START-UP PROCESSES

CLIENT REACTIONS to economic slowdown

MORE MATURE
COMPETITION
Need to more rapidly
reach critical mass
in some countries

... ID Logistics Increases Ability to Adapt and Strengthens its Organization





Key Aspects of the E-commerce Logistics Market

Small e-commerce B2C sites

Large, dedicated Pure Players Cross Channel Retailers

Clients

Multitude of small operators

Amazon, Cdiscount, Privalia, Venteprivée.com Auchan, Carrefour, Casino, Castorama, IKEA

Good management

of outsourcing logistics

Types of logistics organization

Outsourced, seeking maximum pooling of flows

Internal logistics at kick-off - strongly integrated into the process

Pooled
e-commerce operations and
traditional flows

Move gradually towards outsourcing trend

Providers

Parcel operators (UPS, Fedex, La Poste DHL, etc.)



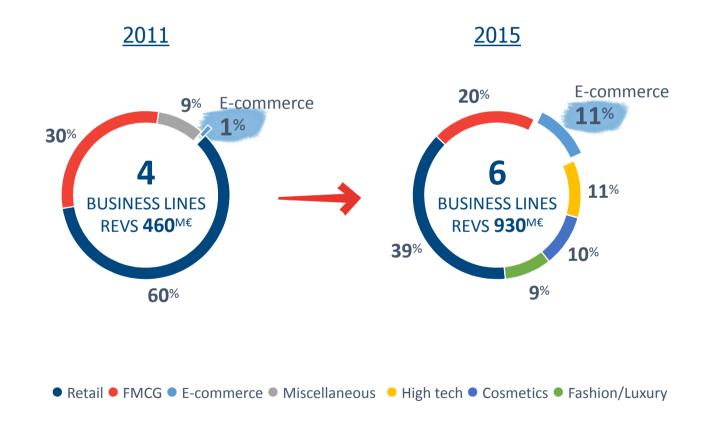




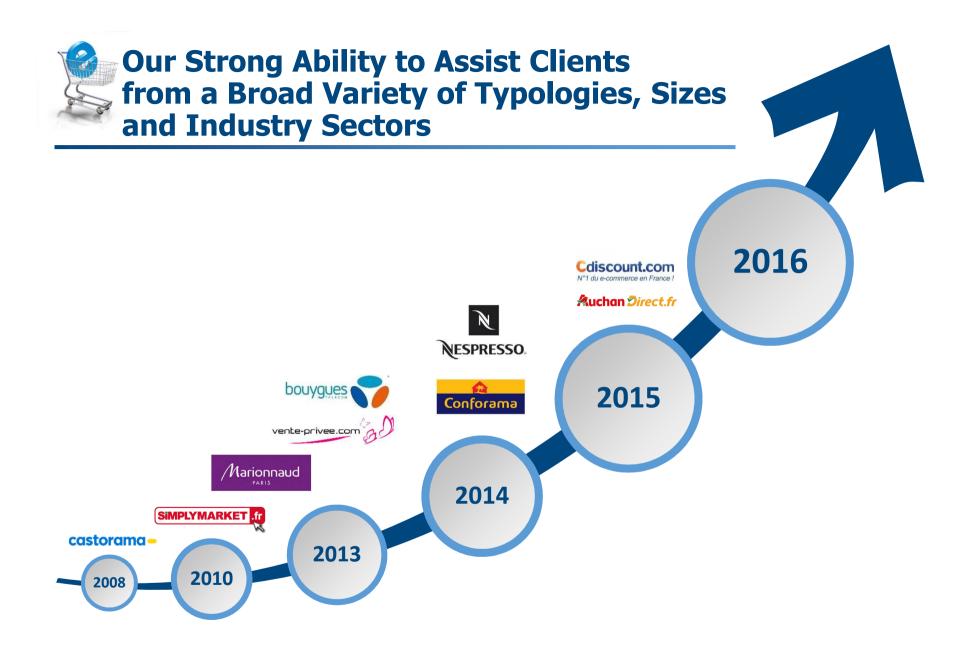
Our e-commerce activities have surged 10-fold in 5 years

Business Lines

in % of revenues

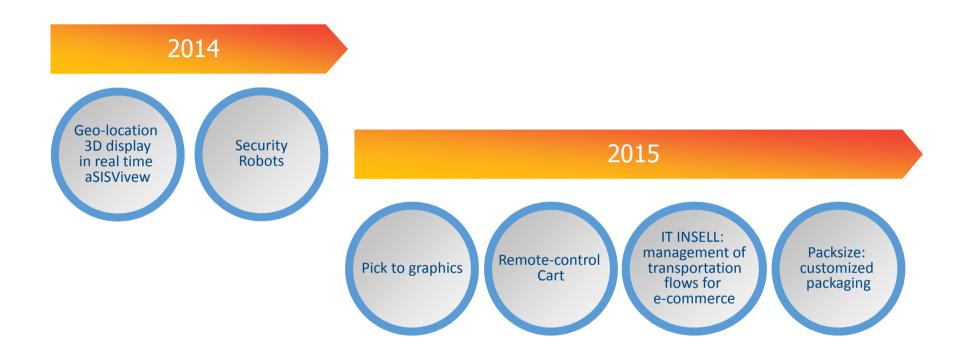








E-commerce, our Primary Vector for Technological Innovation

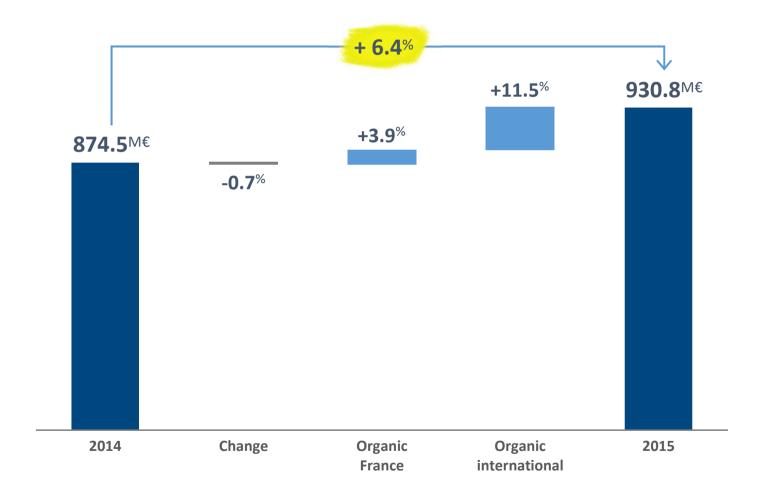


And in more traditional business lines, ID Logistics continues to see strong commercial momentum

Many openings ahead H2 2015 H2 2016 **Auchan** France METRO GROUP The Netherlands Russia H1 2015 H1 2016 Pierre Fabre France Morocco **FUJ!FILM** The Netherlands || ACTION | France Henkel X5RETAILGROUP Brazil Russia



Revenue Growth of 6.4%





Operating Profitability Affected by International Ops

	2015			2014			Change
(in M€)	France	International	TOTAL	France	International	TOTAL	
Underlying Operating Income	32.2	7.7	39.9	27.2	14.4	41.6	- 4%
As % of Revenues	6.2%	1.9%	4.3%	5.5%	3.8%	4.8%	- 50 ^{bps}

In France: up to 6.2%

- Almost no start-ups between June 2014 and June 2015
- Increase of productivity of sites launched in early 2014
- Experience feedback and operational maturity of former CEPL sites

Internationally: down to 1.9%

- Unfavorable impact of start-ups since beginning of 2015 in Brazil, Spain and the Netherlands
- Unfavorable impact of tougher macro-environments in emerging countries at the end of the year
- Unfavorable impact of currency exchange rates in terms of amounts and margins (20 bps)



Net Profit of €21.3^M in 2015 (+18.3%)

(in M€)	2015	2014	Tight Control below operating income
Operating income	39.9	41.5	Absence of non-recurring costs CEPL restructuring costs in 2014
Depreciation of acquired customer relationships	(0.5)	(0.5)	
Non-recurring expenses	<i></i>	(4.2)	Improved financial income Lower financing costs
Operating income	39.4	36.8	at €4.6 ^M vs. €5.6 ^M thanks to early debt repayment
Financial income	(6.0)	(6.8)	 Higher discounting expenses at €1.4^M vs. €1.2^{M€}
Income tax	(10.2)	(11.4)	Lower income tax
Equity method companies	0.3	(0.0)	 CVAE stable at 4.6^{M€} vs. 4.7^{M€} Lower income tax at 5.6^{M€} vs. 6.7^{M€}
Consolidated net income	23.5	18.6	leading to a lower effective income tax rate of 19 % vs. 26 %
Including minority interests	2.2	0.6	
Including Group share	21.3	18.0	

Continued Strong Cash flow Generation

(in M€)	2015	2014
Cash from operations before WCR and Capex	52.7	50.6
Change in WCR	(9.5)	2.7
Operational investments	(25.1)	(19.1)
Cash from operations	18.1	34.2
Disposal of real estate assets	28.6	- ,
Net financing expenses	(4.6)	(5.6)
Capital increase	0.2	2.8
Other changes	(1.3)	(0.3)
Changes excluding operations	22.9	(3.1)
Reduction (increase) in net financial debt	41.0	31.1

Improved cash flow generated by operations before WCR and Capex

Reduced WCR

- Strict management of operating WCR: Client DSO by end 2014 maintained at 44d of revs
- Effect of uncollected CICE tax credit and payment of restructuring costs of nonoperating WCR

Increase of operational investments

- In line with increase of start-ups over 2015
- Preparation of launches in early 2016

Sale of 3 former CEPL warehouses



Accelerated Debt Reduction

(in M€)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	Excess cash used to accelerate debt reduction
CEPL acquisition debt	42.4	62.5	CEPL acquisition debt
Property lease loan	21.0	44.4	Normal due date of €12.5 ^M and early repayment of €7.6 ^M
Financial leases	16.0	22.4	Dran autur lagga lagga
Other financial debt	4.9	6.6	Property lease loan • Early repayment of €17.5 ^M through disposal of former CEPL sites
Gross financial debt	84.2	135.9	Operational investments primarily
Net current cash	69.7	80.4	through own financing
Net financial debt	14.5	55.5	

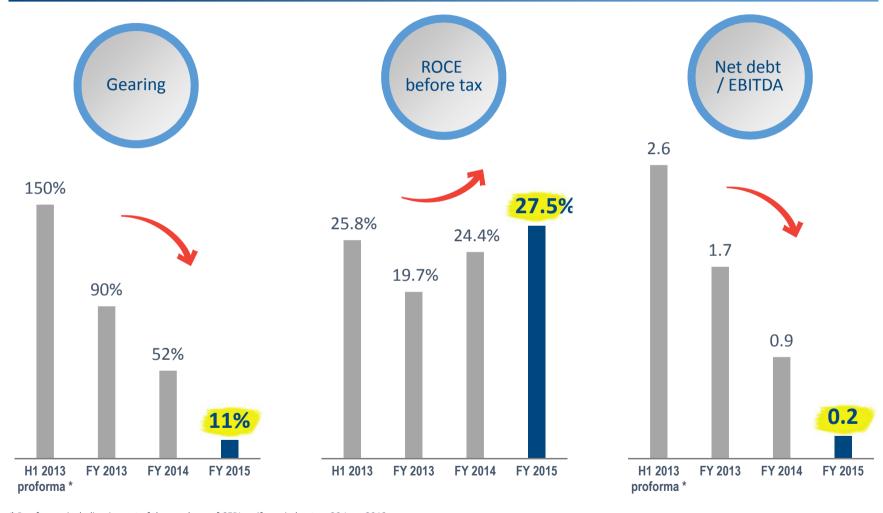


Solid Financial Structure

(in M€)	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	A reinforced asset-light strategy
Goodwill	117.0	117.0	
Other non current assets	124.4	155.4	Reduced non current assets
Non current assets	241.4	272.4	 Impact of disposal of former CEPL sites
Working capital requirements	(96.2)	(109.1)	
Net current cash	69.7	80.4	Tight management of WCR • 27d of revs vs. 30d at the end of 2014
Gross financial debt	84.2	135.9	• o/w €16.5 ^M of uncollected CICE tax credits
Net financial debt	14.5	55.5	
Shareholders' equity	130.7	107.5	Strengthened shareholders' equity



Strengthened Investment Capability

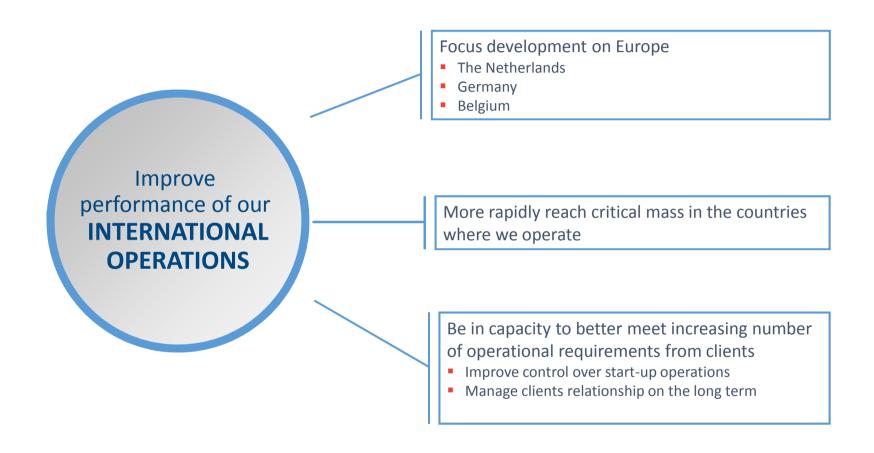


^{*} Pro-forma, including impact of the purchase of CEPL as if carried out on 30 June 2013

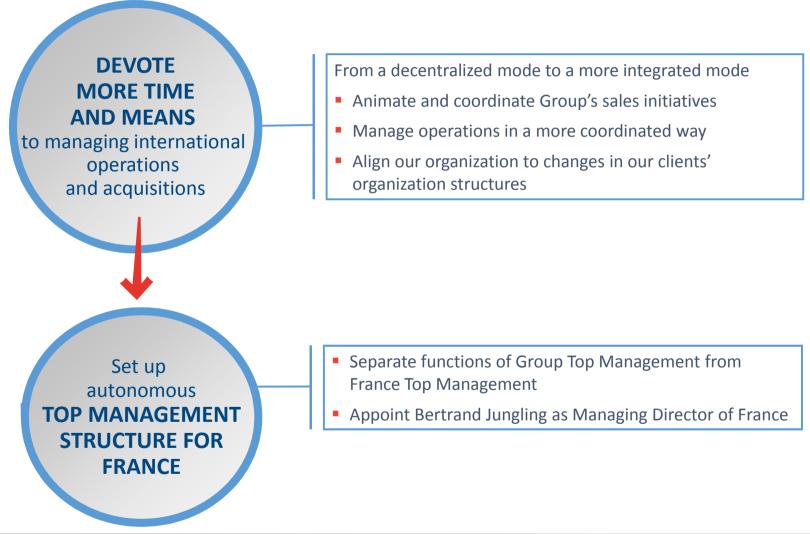




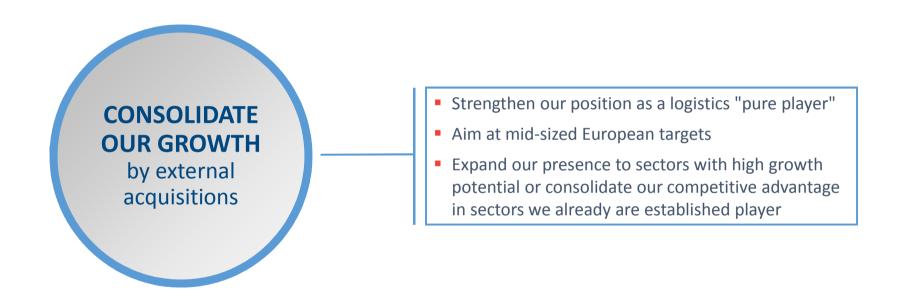
Our 2016 Strategic and Operational Priorities (1/3)



Our 2016 Strategic and Operational Priorities (2/3)



Our 2016 Strategic and Operational Priorities (3/3)



Outlook for 2016

