

CERTEGY INC
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Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No. 1)

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CERTEGY INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

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Lee A. Kennedy
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Certegy Inc.
100 Second Avenue South
Suite 1100S
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

[], 2005

Dear Shareholder:

On behalf of the board of directors of Certegy Inc. (NYSE: CEY), I am pleased to deliver our proxy statement for the proposed combination of Certegy and Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., or FIS, to be effected pursuant to a merger agreement that Certegy entered into with FIS on September 14, 2005. The proxy statement provides you with important information concerning the proposed combination and explains why we believe the merger is in the best interests of Certegy's shareholders. Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, the merger cannot be completed unless more than 50% of our outstanding shares are present and voted at the special meeting, and a majority of those shares are voted in favor of the merger. As a result, **YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT**. I urge you to read the enclosed materials carefully, including the risks described under the heading "Risk Factors" on page 21 of the proxy statement, and to promptly vote by following the instructions shown on the enclosed proxy card.

Under the merger agreement, subject to satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to closing of the proposed transactions, FIS will merge with and into a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy, with each outstanding share of FIS common stock being converted into the right to receive 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock. Fidelity National Financial, Inc., or FNF, currently owns 75% of the common stock of FIS and 1,000,000 shares of Certegy common stock. Taking into account FNF's existing ownership of Certegy shares, following the merger the former stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will own approximately 67.6% of Certegy's common stock, with FNF owning approximately 50.8% of Certegy's outstanding common stock. The aggregate value of the shares of Certegy common stock to be issued to FIS stockholders as a result of the merger is approximately \$3.8 billion, based on the closing price of Certegy common stock on the New York Stock Exchange of \$33.60 on September 14, 2005, the day prior to the announcement of the merger, less the \$3.75 per share special dividend described below. The closing price of Certegy common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on November 15, 2005 was \$39.85.

The merger agreement also provides for the payment of a special cash dividend of \$3.75 per share of Certegy common stock, payable only if the merger is consummated to Certegy's shareholders of record as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger, unless they have sold their shares on the NYSE on the special dividend record date or on one of the two previous trading days.

At the special meeting, shareholders also will be asked to approve (1) the amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock from 400,000,000 to 800,000,000 shares and to change the name of Certegy to "Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.," and (2) the amended and restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, which, among other things, will increase the shares available under the current plan, and increase the limits on the awards that may be granted under the current plan. Following the merger our shares will trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "FIS".

Certegy's board of directors recommends that Certegy's shareholders vote **FOR** the approval of the merger agreement and the other proposals to be presented at the special meeting.

Sincerely,

LEE A. KENNEDY
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

This proxy statement is first being mailed to Certegy shareholders on or about [], 2005 and is dated [], 2005. You should not assume that the information contained in this document is accurate as of any date other than that date, and the mailing of this document to you does not create any implication to the contrary.

CERTEGY INC.
100 Second Avenue South, Suite 1100S
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON [], 2006

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CERTEGY INC.:

We will hold a special meeting of shareholders of Certegy Inc. on [], 2006, at [] a.m. local time, at [], for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of September 14, 2005, by and among Certegy Inc., C Co Merger Sub, LLC, and Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., including the merger of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. with and into C Co Merger Sub, LLC, and the issuance of shares of Certegy common stock to the stockholders of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., in connection with the merger;

2. To consider and vote upon a proposal to amend and restate Certegy s Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock from 400,000,000 shares to 800,000,000 shares, with 600,000,000 shares being designated as common stock and 200,000,000 shares being designated as preferred stock, and to change the name of Certegy to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. ;

3. To consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, which will, among other things, increase the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the current stock incentive plan by an additional 6,000,000 shares, and increase the limits on the number of options, restricted shares, and other awards that may be granted to any individual in any calendar year; and

4. To transact such other business as may properly be brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

Certegy s board of directors has fixed the close of business on December 2, 2005 as the record date for determining those shareholders entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof. Accordingly, only shareholders of record at the close of business on that date are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting. A complete list of our shareholders will be available for inspection at the special meeting.

To ensure your representation at the special meeting, please complete and promptly mail your proxy card in the enclosed return envelope. This will not prevent you from voting in person, but will help to secure a quorum and avoid added solicitation costs. Your proxy may be revoked at any time before it is voted. Please review the proxy statement accompanying this notice for more complete information regarding the merger and the special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors

WALTER M. KORCHUN
Secretary

St. Petersburg, Florida
[], 2005

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

Q: What am I being asked to approve at the special meeting?

A: Certegy is proposing to combine its business with the business of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., or FIS, under the terms of a merger agreement dated September 14, 2005. As a result of the merger:

- FIS will merge with and into a Delaware limited liability company wholly owned by Certegy.
- Each of the outstanding shares of FIS's common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock. Currently, FIS is a privately held company with Fidelity National Financial, Inc., or FNF, owning 75% of FIS's outstanding common stock. FNF also owns 1 million shares of Certegy common stock. Taking into account FNF's existing ownership of Certegy shares, following the merger, the existing stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will own approximately 67.6% of Certegy's shares. FNF will own approximately 50.8% of Certegy's outstanding shares. See "Pro Forma Security Ownership of the Combined Company After the Merger" at page 88. If the shares of Certegy common stock to be issued to FIS stockholders in the merger were valued at the closing price of \$33.60 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on September 14, 2005, the day prior to the announcement of the merger, less the \$3.75 per share special dividend described below, the aggregate value of the shares to be issued to FIS stockholders would be approximately \$3.8 billion.
- Certegy's board of directors will declare a special cash dividend of \$3.75 per share, or a total of approximately \$235.1 million payable if the merger is consummated to Certegy's shareholders of record on the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger, unless they have sold their shares on the NYSE on the special dividend record date or on one of the two previous trading days.
- Certegy shareholders will retain their shares, which will remain outstanding as shares of Certegy common stock.
- Although in legal form Certegy will be acquiring FIS, after the transaction FIS's former stockholders will hold a majority of the outstanding common stock of the combined company. Accordingly, for accounting and financial statement purposes, the merger will be treated as a reverse acquisition of Certegy by FIS under the purchase method of accounting pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

At the special meeting, you are being asked to approve the merger agreement, including the merger and the issuance of shares of Certegy common stock described above, which is sometimes referred to in this proxy statement as the merger proposal.

In addition, at the special meeting you are being asked to approve a proposal to amend and restate Certegy's articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock and to change Certegy's name to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.

At the special meeting, you also are being asked to approve the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, which will, among other things, increase the total number of shares of common stock available under the current plan by an additional 6 million shares, and increase the limits on the number of options, restricted shares, and other awards that may be granted to any individual in any calendar year.

Q: How does the board of directors recommend that I vote?

A: Certegy's board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** :

- approval of the merger proposal;
- approval of the amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation; and

- approval of the amended and restated stock incentive plan.

Q: Why is Certegy proposing to combine with FIS?

A: In deciding to approve the merger agreement Certegy's board of directors considered a variety of factors, including the terms of the merger agreement and related agreements, the analysis and recommendations of Certegy's management team, the financial analysis presented by its financial advisors, and the financial advisors' opinions with respect to the fairness of the exchange ratio and the special dividend, taken together, from a financial point of view, and additional factors described in this proxy statement under the caption "The Merger: Certegy's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Merger by the Certegy Board of Directors."

Certegy's board of directors believes the combined company will constitute one of the largest providers of processing services to U.S. financial institutions, with market-leading positions in core processing, card issuing services, mortgage processing, and lender services. The board of directors believes the combined company will be able to offer a diversified product mix, reducing exposure to the impact of the declining use of checks, and that the combined company will benefit from the opportunity to cross-sell products and services across the combined customer base and its expanded international presence and scale. The board of directors further believes that the combined company will be in a position to achieve significant cost synergies in, among other things, corporate overhead, research and development, sales and marketing, facilities, and card production.

Q: What will I receive in the merger?

A: If the merger is consummated, Certegy shareholders will receive a special dividend of \$3.75 per share if they are shareholders of record as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger unless they have sold their shares on the NYSE on the special dividend record date or on one of the two previous trading days. Because FIS is merging into a subsidiary of Certegy, the shares held by Certegy shareholders will not be changed by the merger, and Certegy shareholders will continue to hold their existing Certegy shares following the consummation of the merger, but these shares (excluding the 1 million shares held by FNF) will represent a smaller percentage interest, approximately 32.4%, in the larger combined company.

Q: Why is Certegy proposing to increase the number of authorized shares?

A: It is a condition to the closing of the merger that the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation be approved by Certegy's shareholders, and the proposed amendment and restatement will not be effected unless the merger is completed. After giving effect to the merger and the issuance and reservation for issuance of shares of Certegy common stock in connection with the merger, the assumption of FIS stock options, and new stock option grants, the combined company would have approximately 85.8 million remaining authorized shares of common stock and 100 million authorized shares of preferred stock available for future issuance. The proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation will authorize the issuance of up to an additional 300 million shares of common stock and an additional 100 million shares of preferred stock. Certegy's board of directors believes that an increase in the authorized shares will give the combined company greater flexibility in the future to declare stock dividends or stock splits or to issue its common stock for other corporate purposes, including raising additional capital, issuances pursuant to employee and director stock plans, and possible future acquisitions. However, in deciding how to vote on this proposal, you also should consider the fact that the board of directors of the combined company will be free to issue all of the additional authorized shares on such terms as it determines to be appropriate, and that such issuances, or the possibility that such issuances may occur, could under some circumstances prevent or delay an attempt by a third party to acquire the combined company.

Q: Why is the amended and restated stock incentive plan being proposed?

A: The current Certegy stock incentive plan, including the number of shares available for issuance under the plan, were designed for Certegy alone. After the merger, the combined company will be significantly larger than Certegy with an increased number of key employees who would normally receive equity incentive compensation. In addition, the number of shares remaining available under the current plan is not sufficient to cover options that the combined company will be required to grant to Certegy management under new employment agreements which become effective upon the consummation of the merger. See *The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger that are Different from Your Interests New Employment Agreements*. The increase in the number of shares authorized under the plan, along with the other changes accomplished by the amendment and restatement, will allow the combined company to provide appropriate equity incentive compensation to key employees and to fulfill its obligations under the new employment agreements. Accordingly, the merger agreement requires that Certegy submit the amended and restated stock incentive plan to the shareholders for approval at the special meeting. Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, shareholder approval of the amended and restated stock incentive plan is necessary in order for it to become effective. In deciding how to vote on this proposal, you should consider the fact that your ownership interest in the combined company may be diluted by the issuance of shares pursuant to the new awards that may be made under the amended and restated stock incentive plan. The total number of shares of Certegy common stock authorized for issuance under the amended and restated plan is 14,598,182, of which approximately 2.2 million shares have already been issued upon the exercise of options or lapsing of restriction and approximately 5.7 million shares are subject to outstanding options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock awards, in each case as of October 31, 2005. The amendment and restatement will add 6 million shares to the total currently authorized under the plan, or approximately 3.1% of the total number of shares of Certegy common stock we anticipate will be outstanding after completion of the merger.

Q: What vote is required to approve the proposals?

A: Under the rules of the NYSE, the issuance of Certegy common stock in connection with the merger and the proposal to approve the amended and restated stock incentive plan each must be approved by a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, and the total votes cast on the proposal must represent over 50% of the shares of Certegy common stock entitled to vote on the proposal. An abstention is a vote cast for these purposes. Assuming that over 50% of the shares entitled to vote on these proposals are voted, the failure of a Certegy shareholder to vote, including by failing to submit a proxy, will have no effect on the outcome of these proposals.

Under the Georgia Business Corporation Code, or the GBCC, which governs Certegy, the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of Certegy common stock entitled to vote. The failure of a Certegy shareholder to vote, including by failing to submit a proxy, or a decision by a Certegy shareholder to abstain from voting, will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation. In addition, because approval of the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation is a condition to completing the merger under the merger agreement, a failure to vote on this proposal or an abstention with respect to this proposal will constitute a vote against the merger proposal, unless Certegy and FIS waive this condition.

Q: What do I need to do now?

A: After you have carefully read this proxy statement, please fill out, sign, and date the proxy card, and then mail your signed proxy card in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible so that your shares will

be represented at the special meeting, or vote using any other method described on the proxy card. For detailed information, please see The Special Meeting Voting on page 36.

Q: If my shares are held in street name by my broker or other nominee, will my broker or other nominee vote my shares for me?

A: Your broker will vote your shares of common stock only if you provide instructions on how to vote. You should instruct your broker how to vote your shares, following the directions your broker provides. Generally, your broker's instructions will appear on the special form of proxy card provided to you by your broker, called a voting instruction form. Your broker may offer you different methods of voting, such as by telephone or Internet. If you do not provide instructions to your broker and you do not attend and vote at the special meeting, your shares will not be voted and they will not count as votes cast.

Q: What do I do if I want to change my vote after I have delivered my proxy card?

A: You may change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the special meeting. You can do this in any of the three following ways:

- by sending a written revocation in time to be received before the special meeting to the attention of Certegy's Corporate Secretary at 100 Second Avenue South, Suite 1100 S, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701;
- by completing, signing and dating another proxy card and returning it by mail in time to be received before the special meeting; or
- by attending the special meeting and voting in person.

If your shares are held in an account at a broker or other nominee, you should contact your broker or other nominee to change your vote.

Q: What risks should I consider in evaluating the merger?

A: You should consider the risks described under the heading Risk Factors on page 21 of this proxy statement.

Q: Do I have dissenters' rights?

A: Yes. If you wish, you may dissent from the approval of the merger proposal and, if the merger proposal is approved, obtain payment of the fair value of your shares, but only if you comply with all the requirements of Georgia law, which are summarized under the heading The Merger Dissenters' Rights on page 73 of this proxy statement.

Q: Who can I contact with questions about the special meeting or the merger?

A: If you have any additional questions about the special meeting or the merger, you should contact Certegy's Corporate Secretary at the following address or telephone number:

Certegy Inc.
100 Second Avenue South
Suite 1100S
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
Attn: Corporate Secretary
(727) 227-8000

SUMMARY OF THE MERGER

This summary highlights the material terms of the proposed business combination between Certegy and FIS. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you, and you are encouraged to read the entire proxy statement and the other documents to which this proxy statement refers for a complete understanding of the merger. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 203. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, all references in this document to Certegy, us or we are to Certegy Inc. and its subsidiaries; all references to FIS are to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. and its subsidiaries; all references to Merger Sub are to C Co Merger Sub, LLC; all references to FNF are to Fidelity National Financial, Inc.; all references to the combined company are to Certegy and its subsidiaries after the merger (including FIS); and all references to the merger agreement are to the Agreement and Plan of Merger among Certegy, Merger Sub, and FIS, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement.

Information about Certegy and FIS

Certegy Inc. (Page 100)

Certegy Inc. is a Georgia corporation that has been publicly traded on the NYSE since its spin-off from Equifax Inc. in 2001. Certegy provides credit card, debit card, and other transaction processing and check risk management services to financial institutions and merchants in the U.S. and internationally through its two business segments, Card Services and Check Services. Card Services provides card issuer services in the U.S., the U.K., Brazil, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Thailand, and the Caribbean. Additionally, Card Services provides merchant processing and e-banking services in the U.S. and card issuer software, support, and consulting services in numerous countries. Check Services provides check risk management services and related processing services in the U.S., the U.K., Canada, France, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand.

Certegy's principal executive offices are at 100 Second Avenue South, Suite 1100S, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701, and its telephone number is (727) 227-8000. Certegy's website address is www.certegy.com. Certegy's website and the information contained in the website are not a part of this proxy statement.

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. (Page 104)

FIS is a leading provider of technology solutions, processing services, and information services to the financial services and real estate industries. Over 2,800 financial institutions use FIS's services, including 44 of the 50 largest banks in the U.S. FIS's applications process over 50% of all U.S. residential mortgage loans by dollar volume with balances exceeding \$3.8 trillion, and over 235 million deposit accounts and non-mortgage consumer loans and leases are processed on its core bank processing platform. FIS also provides customized business process outsourcing related to aspects of the origination and management of mortgage loans to national lenders and loan servicers. FIS's information services, including its property data and real estate-related services, are used by mortgage lenders, mortgage investors, and real estate professionals to complete residential real estate transactions throughout the U.S. FIS provides information services that span the entire home purchase and ownership life cycle, from contact through closing, refinancing, and resale. FIS operates in four primary business segments: Financial Institution Software and Services, Lender Services, Default Management Services, and Information Services.

FIS's principal executive offices are at 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32204, and its telephone number is (904) 854-8100. FIS's website address is www.fidelityinfoservices.com. FIS's website and the information contained in the website are not a part of this proxy statement.

The Merger

FIS Will Merge With and Into a Subsidiary of Certegy (Page 39)

The merger agreement provides for the merger of FIS with and into Merger Sub, a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy. Merger Sub will survive the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy. The merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement as Annex A. Please read the merger agreement carefully. It is the legal document that governs the merger. Subject to the satisfaction of the other conditions to the merger, the closing of the merger will occur shortly after the approval of the merger proposal, the amended and restated articles of incorporation and the amended and restated stock incentive plan by the requisite votes of the Certegy shareholders and the declaration of the special cash dividend discussed below.

Shares of Certegy Common Stock Will Be Issued to FIS Stockholders in the Merger (Page 77)

In the merger, each share of FIS common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be automatically converted into the right to receive 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock. This ratio is referred to as the exchange ratio. Taking into account FNF's existing ownership of 1 million Certegy shares, after the issuance of Certegy shares in the merger the existing stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will own approximately 67.6% of the shares of common stock of the combined company, and FNF will own approximately 50.8% of the shares of common stock of the combined company. Shares held by shareholders of Certegy immediately prior to the merger (excluding the 1 million shares held by FNF) will represent approximately 32.4% of the shares of the combined company immediately following the merger. If the shares of Certegy Inc. (NYSE: CEY) common stock to be issued to FIS stockholders in the merger were valued at the closing price of \$33.60 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on September 14, 2005, the day prior to the announcement of the merger, less the \$3.75 per share special dividend, the aggregate value of the shares that will be issued to FIS stockholders would be approximately \$3.8 billion. The closing price of Certegy common stock, as reported by the NYSE on November 15, 2005, was \$39.85. In arriving at an agreement with FIS as to the number of shares of Certegy common stock to be received by FIS stockholders, material factors considered by the Certegy board of directors included evaluations of the respective businesses, operations, industry environments, results of operations, financial conditions, including amounts of indebtedness, and prospects of the two companies; the amount of the special cash dividend to Certegy shareholders; the prospects for synergies in and growth of the combined company; and analyses by Certegy's financial advisors.

Certegy Will Pay a Special Dividend of \$3.75 Per Share to Shareholders of Record Prior to the Consummation of the Merger (Page 78)

The merger agreement provides that Certegy will pay or provide for the payment of a special cash dividend of \$3.75 per share prior to the consummation of the merger. The special dividend will be payable only if the merger is consummated. Shareholders of record as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger will be entitled to receive the special dividend unless they have sold their shares on the NYSE on the special dividend record date or on one of the two previous trading days, in which case the purchaser will be entitled to the dividend. Certegy and FNF agreed to the payment and amount of the special dividend in order to meet the Certegy board of directors requirements for obtaining value for Certegy shareholders while reducing Certegy shareholder ownership in the combined company to a level that would allow FNF to own a majority of the outstanding common stock of the combined company at the date of the merger and thereby consolidate the combined company with FNF for financial reporting purposes.

Treatment of Certegy and FIS Stock Options and Stock Based Awards (Page 77)

Certegy Options and Awards. Certegy's options, restricted shares, and restricted stock units will fully vest, and will remain outstanding or be paid in accordance with the terms of the plan under which they were issued. All options and restricted stock units will be adjusted for the special dividend, and Certegy's stock incentive plan will be amended and restated as further described below.

FIS Options. Certegy will assume FIS's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and each outstanding option and related option agreement under that plan. Each FIS stock option will be converted into an option to purchase Certegy common stock, with the following adjustments:

- the shares subject to the new option will equal the product of the number of shares of FIS common stock subject to the original option multiplied by the exchange ratio; and
- the exercise price of the new option will equal the exercise price of the original FIS option divided by the exchange ratio.

Matters to be Considered in Deciding How to Vote

Certegy's Financial Advisors Have Provided Opinions to Certegy's Board of Directors as to the Fairness of the Exchange Ratio and the Special Dividend, Taken Together, from a Financial Point of View, to Certegy's Shareholders (Pages 46 & 56)

Certegy retained Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., or Citigroup, as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed merger, and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., or Deutsche Bank, as its financial advisor for the purpose of delivering an opinion regarding fairness in connection with the proposed merger. In deciding to approve the merger agreement, Certegy's board of directors considered the oral opinions of each of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank provided to the board of directors on September 14, 2005 (as subsequently confirmed in writing in an opinion from each of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank dated September 14, 2005) that, as of the date of the opinions and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and limitations of review described in each such opinion, the exchange ratio and the special dividend, taken together, are fair to the holders of Certegy common stock from a financial point of view.

The full texts of the written opinions of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank are attached as Annex D and Annex E, respectively, to this proxy statement. You are urged to read each of the opinions carefully and in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and limitations on the review undertaken. Each of Citigroup's and Deutsche Bank's opinions was intended for the use and benefit of the board of directors of Certegy (solely in each director's capacity as a director), does not address the merits of the underlying decision by Certegy to engage in the proposed merger, and does not constitute a recommendation as to how any shareholder should vote or act on any matter relating to the merger.

Citigroup and its affiliates and affiliates of Deutsche Bank have, from time to time, provided financial services (including extensions of credit) to FIS or its affiliates for which they have received compensation. In the ordinary course of their business, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, and their respective affiliates may actively trade in the securities and other instruments and obligations of Certegy and FNF for their own accounts and for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities, instruments, or obligations.

Certegy paid each of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank a fixed fee upon the delivery of its respective opinion regarding fairness, and Citigroup was paid an additional fee of \$250,000 upon its engagement. Citigroup also is entitled to receive a cash fee equal to 0.50% of the transaction value (defined as the total equity value of Certegy at the time the merger is completed plus the total value of the outstanding Certegy

debt) at the time the merger is completed, less the \$250,000 fee paid upon the initial engagement and the fee paid upon delivery of the opinion regarding fairness. Certegy also has agreed to reimburse each of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank for its expenses incurred in performing its services and to indemnify each of them, their respective affiliates, and certain other persons in respect of certain liabilities and expenses relating to or arising out of their engagement, including liabilities arising under the federal securities laws.

Certegy's Board of Directors Recommends that Certegy Shareholders Vote to Approve the Merger Agreement and Other Proposals (Page 43)

Certegy's board of directors believes the merger, the special dividend, and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are fair to, and in the best interests of, Certegy's shareholders, and recommends that Certegy's shareholders vote FOR the approval of the merger proposal. Certegy's board of directors also believes that the proposed amendments to its articles of incorporation and its stock incentive plan that are provided for in the merger agreement are in the best interests of Certegy's shareholders and recommends that Certegy shareholders vote FOR approval of those amendments.

In approving the merger agreement and making its recommendation, the board of directors consulted with Certegy's senior management and Certegy's financial and legal advisors and considered a number of; strategic, financial, and other considerations. The board of directors based its recommendation, in part, on its assessment that the combined company:

- would constitute one of the largest providers of processing services to U.S. financial institutions;
- would have market leading positions in core processing, card issuing services, mortgage processing, and lender services;
- would have a diversified product mix, reducing exposure to the impact of the declining use of checks;
- would have the opportunity to cross-sell products and services across the combined customer base;
- would have an expanded international presence and scale; and
- may achieve cost synergies in, among other things, corporate overhead, research and development, sales and marketing, facilities, and card production.

The board of directors also considered the terms of the merger agreement and other agreements being entered into in connection with the merger agreement and the fact that, except for the amount of the special dividend, the transaction will not result in taxable income to Certegy shareholders.

The board of directors also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement including:

- the significant risks and expenses inherent in combining and successfully integrating two companies, including the need for significant management resources, which may temporarily detract attention from the day-to-day business of the combined company;
- the combined company will have approximately \$2.9 billion of indebtedness immediately following the merger;
- the limitations on Certegy's ability to solicit other offers as well as the possibility that it could be required to pay a \$65 million termination fee in certain circumstances;
- for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the special dividend will be taxable to Certegy's shareholders;

- FNF will hold a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company, which means that the management and directors of the combined company may be subject to

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conflicts of interest and the other shareholders will not be able to affect the outcome of shareholder votes;

- the benefits to which officers and employees of Certegy would be entitled under the pre-existing employee benefit plans of Certegy that contain change-in-control provisions that would be triggered by the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and the fact that Certegy's executive officers have other interests in the transaction that may be different from, or in addition to, their interests as shareholders of Certegy, including the employment and retention agreements described under *The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests* beginning on page 64;
- a number of Certegy's senior executives are not expected to continue with the combined company, which could temporarily disrupt Certegy's businesses; and
- the significance of the existing intercompany agreements between FIS and FNF and other FNF subsidiaries to the ongoing operation of the combined business.

For additional information concerning the strategic, financial and other considerations on which the board of directors based its recommendation, see *The Merger Certegy's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Merger by the Certegy Board of Directors*, beginning on page 43. For additional information concerning the background of the merger see *The Merger Background of the Merger*, beginning on page 39 of this proxy statement; and to review certain risks related to the merger, see *Risk Factors*, beginning on page 21 of this proxy statement.

Certegy's Directors and Executive Officers Have Interests in the Merger that are in Addition to their Interests as Shareholders (Page 64)

In considering the recommendation of Certegy's board of directors with respect to the approval of the merger proposal, the amended and restated articles of incorporation and the amended and restated stock incentive plan, you should be aware that the executive officers and directors of Certegy have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of other shareholders of Certegy generally. These interests include:

- existing change in control agreements with Certegy's executive officers which provide for severance benefits if the executive's employment is terminated under certain circumstances following a change in control of Certegy, such as the merger, which benefits could total approximately \$15.2 million for Certegy's executive officers, other than the two officers entering into new employment agreements described below (assuming a merger closing date of January 15, 2006, current base salaries and target bonus amounts and excluding the value of continued welfare plan coverages and the amount of any tax gross up payments);
- new employment agreements for Certegy's current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Lee A. Kennedy, and for its current Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services, Jeffrey S. Carbiener, pursuant to which, among other things, Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener will receive cash payments of \$6,250,000 and \$500,000, respectively, and new option grants for 750,000 and 350,000 shares, respectively, upon the closing of the merger;
- acceleration of vesting of unvested equity incentive awards for approximately 1.2 million shares held by Certegy's directors and executive officers upon the closing of the merger;
- Certegy's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, pursuant to which three of the company's executive officers, including Mr. Kennedy, are entitled to payments if the executive's employment is terminated under certain circumstances following a change in control of Certegy, such as the merger;

- automatic entitlement to bonuses for Certegy's executive officers under the company's Annual Incentive Plan as a result of the merger;
- approximately \$1.4 million in payouts under Certegy's Deferred Compensation Plan for executive officers who previously elected to receive such payouts in a lump sum upon a change in control; and
- the deposit in trust of approximately \$4.6 million to satisfy all obligations under the company's Deferred Compensation Plan, to make premium payments on policies under the Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, and to pay any benefits accrued under the Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, all as a result of the merger.

For more information on these interests, see "The Merger - Interests of Certain Persons in The Merger That Are Different from Your Interests" starting on page 64.

Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger (Page 79)

Upon the closing of the merger:

- Certegy's board of directors will be increased from eight to ten directors;
- all existing directors of Certegy, other than Lee A. Kennedy, Keith W. Hughes, David K. Hunt, and Phillip B. Lassiter, will resign; and
- William P. Foley, II, Thomas M. Hagerty, Marshall Haines, Daniel D. (Ron) Lane, Terry N. Christensen and Cary H. Thompson, each of whom has been designated by the existing FIS stockholders, will be appointed to Certegy's board of directors.

The merger agreement further provides that effective upon the closing of the merger, William P. Foley, II (the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FNF) will be appointed as the Chairman of the board of directors of the combined company, and Lee A. Kennedy (Certegy's current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer) will remain as its Chief Executive Officer.

Following the merger, under the shareholders agreement that was entered into in connection with the merger agreement, the existing stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will have certain rights with respect to, among other things, the designation of members of the combined company's board of directors. For more information on these rights, see "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents - Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger" beginning on page 79.

Agreements Concerning Shares of Combined Company Stock to be Owned by Former Stockholders of FIS (Page 26)

At the closing of the merger Certegy will enter into a registration rights agreement with FNF and the other stockholders of FIS requiring the combined company, under certain circumstances, to register all of the 127,920,000 shares of combined company's common stock that will be beneficially owned by them immediately following the merger. Certegy and FIS also have agreed to use their respective reasonable best efforts to cause a registration statement to be filed as soon as reasonably practicable after the closing of the merger pursuant to the registration rights agreement. This registration statement will register for resale from time to time all of the shares of the combined company's common stock held by stockholders of FIS other than FNF, which shares will collectively account for approximately 16.8% of the combined company's shares after the merger. Sales of the combined company's shares by FNF or the other stockholders of FIS in the public market could adversely affect the market price of the combined company's common stock.

Until the first anniversary of the closing, FNF has agreed that it will not transfer voting securities of the combined company except transfers:

- to one of its affiliates or to the combined company;
- with the prior written consent of the combined company, the approval of a majority of the combined company's independent directors and approval of the holders of a majority of shares held by unaffiliated shareholders of the combined company; or
- in connection with the sale of the combined company to a party other than an FIS stockholder or one of its affiliates (provided that the sale provides for the acquisition of at least 66.667% of the combined company's shares not beneficially owned by FNF or its affiliates).

FIS stockholders other than FNF are subject to the same transfer restrictions for 180 days after closing, except that from the 90th day after closing until the 180th day after closing, they will be permitted to sell up to 50% of their holdings, and no approval of unaffiliated shareholders is required for such sales.

The Combined Company will have Substantial Leverage (page 160)

As of September 30, 2005, FIS had total debt of approximately \$2.6 billion, and the combined company is expected to have total debt of approximately \$2.9 billion immediately after the closing of the merger. In addition, the combined company will become subject to the covenants under the credit facilities under which the debt was borrowed. For more information on the debt obligations and covenants, see FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Financing beginning on page 160.

Dividend Policy of the Combined Company Following the Merger (page 19)

Certegy began declaring cash dividends to its common shareholders in the third quarter of 2003 and the combined company currently expects to continue paying quarterly dividends of \$0.05 per share. However, the covenants under FIS's credit facilities, to which Certegy will become subject following the merger, limit the amount of dividends the combined company can pay to \$60 million per year, plus certain other amounts, and if there is an event of default under the credit facilities, no dividends may be paid. For more information on the combined company's dividend policy, see Market Price Data and Dividend Policy Certegy Dividend Policy on page 19.

Completion of the Merger is Subject to Certain Conditions (Page 90)

The completion of the merger is subject to a number of mutual conditions, including:

- the approval by Certegy shareholders of the merger proposal, the amended and restated articles of incorporation, and the amended and restated stock incentive plan;
- expiration of statutory waiting periods and receipt of government approvals;
- Certegy having sufficient funds and being legally able to pay the special dividend; and
- Certegy having no more than 5% of its shareholders exercising dissenters' rights.

Certegy's obligations to complete the merger are subject to certain additional conditions, including:

- accuracy of FIS's representations and warranties and the performance of or compliance by FIS with its covenants and agreements in the merger agreement;

- accuracy of the representations and warranties of the FIS stockholders and the performance of or compliance by those stockholders with their covenants and agreements in the commitment

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agreement, pursuant to which the FIS stockholders have agreed to take certain actions in support of the merger;

- receipt of a tax opinion from Kilpatrick Stockton LLP, counsel to Certegy; and
- the termination of certain enumerated contracts of FIS, and the delivery by FIS of certain amendments to existing intercompany agreements among FIS, FNF, and other affiliates of FIS.

FIS's obligations to complete the merger are also subject to certain additional conditions, which include:

- accuracy of Certegy's representations and warranties and the performance of or compliance by Certegy with its covenants and agreements in the merger agreement;
- receipt of a tax opinion from Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel to FIS; and
- delivery by Certegy of certain amendments to certain existing intercompany agreements among FIS, FNF, and the other affiliates of FIS to which Certegy has agreed to become a party.

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Fees Payable (Page 92)

Certegy and FIS may terminate the merger agreement by mutual written consent at any time. Either of Certegy or FIS also may terminate the merger agreement if:

- the merger has not occurred by March 31, 2006;
- a governmental authority has taken some action that would make completion of the merger illegal or otherwise prohibited;
- Certegy shareholders do not vote to approve the merger proposal and the amended and restated articles of incorporation at the special meeting; or
- the other party is in breach of its representations, warranties, or agreements set forth in the merger agreement and the breach is not, or cannot be, cured within 30 days after notice to the breaching party.

The merger agreement provides that Certegy will pay FIS a termination fee of \$65 million if the merger agreement is terminated in certain circumstances that are described more fully beginning on page 92 of this proxy statement, including:

- the merger agreement is terminated by Certegy or FIS due to the failure of Certegy's shareholders to approve the merger proposal and the amendment and restatement of the articles of incorporation at the special meeting, and;
- at or prior to the termination date, an acquisition proposal meeting certain requirements set forth in the merger agreement has been publicly announced and not withdrawn prior to the special meeting; and
- within 12 months after the termination date, Certegy completes a transaction that would be superior to the proposed merger with FIS;
- the merger agreement is terminated by FIS because Certegy's board of directors has withdrawn or modified or changed its recommendation or approval of the merger agreement or the merger or has recommended or approved another acquisition proposal; or

- Certegy terminates the merger agreement because its board of directors has determined that an alternative acquisition proposal is superior to the proposed merger with FIS.

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The effect of this termination fee could be to discourage other companies from seeking to acquire or merge with Certegy prior to completion of the merger, and could cause Certegy to reject any acquisition proposal from a third party that does not take into account the termination fee.

If Certegy terminates the merger agreement because its shareholders do not approve the merger agreement at the special meeting, and at or prior to the termination date, a third-party proposal to acquire Certegy had been publicly announced and not withdrawn prior to the special meeting, Certegy will be obligated to reimburse FIS's transaction expenses up to \$10 million.

Certegy and FIS May Amend the Terms of the Merger and Waive Rights Under the Merger Agreement (Page 94)

Certegy, Merger Sub and FIS may jointly amend the terms of the merger agreement, and any party may

generally extend the time for performance of any obligation, waive any inaccuracy in the representations or warranties, or waive compliance with any agreement of any other party or any condition, to its own obligations contained in the merger agreement.

Dissenters' Rights (Page 73)

Certegy's board of directors has elected to provide Certegy's shareholders with dissenters' rights in connection with the merger. If you elect to exercise dissenters' rights, you must deliver to Certegy before the shareholder vote is taken to approve the merger proposal, written notice of your intent to demand payment of the fair value of your shares if the merger is completed, and you must not vote to approve the merger proposal. A copy of Article 13 of the Georgia Business Corporation Code, which you must comply with in order to assert your dissenters' rights, is included in this proxy statement as Annex H.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences (Page 72)

The merger will not require the shareholders of Certegy to exchange their shares for securities of another entity. Accordingly, the merger is expected to have no effect on existing Certegy shareholders for United States federal income tax purposes.

The special dividend of \$3.75 per share will qualify as a distribution within the meaning of Section 301 of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, U.S. holders who are individuals and who have held their shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the ex-dividend date will be taxed on the special dividend at a maximum federal income tax rate of 15%. U.S. holders that are corporations will be taxable on the special dividend at regular corporate federal income tax rates.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Certegy

The summary historical consolidated financial data of Certegy set forth below are derived from Certegy's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes incorporated by reference into this proxy statement (other than the September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2002, balance sheet data, which are derived from financial statements and notes not incorporated by reference herein). You should read this summary historical consolidated financial data in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Certegy appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement, Certegy's financial statements appearing in its current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 12, 2005, and in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, both of which are incorporated by reference herein, and the sections in those reports entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Certegy's results of interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2005(4)	2004	2004	2003(1)	2002(1)
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Results of Operations:					
Revenues	\$ 821,255	\$ 757,664	\$ 1,039,506	\$ 921,734	\$ 906,791
Operating expenses(2)	697,808	645,612	871,010	783,550	773,845
Operating income	123,447	112,052	168,496	138,184	132,946
Other income, net	1,412	599	1,207	2,339	1,119
Interest expense	(9,677)	(9,388)	(12,914)	(7,950)	(7,120)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	115,182	103,263	156,789	132,573	126,945
Provision for income taxes	(45,969)	(39,188)	(59,111)	(50,429)	(50,231)
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	69,213	64,075	97,678	82,144	76,714
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	24,796	4,133	5,934	3,897	2,926
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax	94,009	68,208	103,612	86,041	79,640
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax(3)				(1,335)	
Net income	\$ 94,009	\$ 68,208	\$ 103,612	\$ 84,706	\$ 79,640
Basic earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.12
Income from discontinued operations	0.40	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(0.02)	
Net income	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.17
Diluted earnings per share:					
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.11
Income from discontinued operations	0.39	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.04
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(0.02)	
Net income	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.15
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.10	\$
Other Operating Data:					
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 38,352	\$ 34,643	\$ 47,449	\$ 42,030	\$ 39,050
Capital expenditures	\$ 42,883	\$ 28,482	\$ 40,908	\$ 43,747	\$ 48,961
Balance Sheet Data: (at end of period)					
Total assets	\$ 934,094	\$ 863,620	\$ 922,209	\$ 785,356	\$ 702,141
Long-term debt	\$ 225,864	\$ 287,165	\$ 273,968	\$ 222,399	\$ 214,200
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 421,947	\$ 257,320	\$ 307,287	\$ 266,751	\$ 202,392

(1) Certegy's financial results for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 include other charges of \$12.2 million (\$7.7 million after-tax) in each year. The other charges in 2003 include \$9.6 million of early termination costs associated with a U.S. data processing contract, \$2.7 million of charges related to the downsizing of Certegy's Brazilian card operation, and \$(0.1) million of market value recoveries on Certegy's collateral assignment in life insurance policies, net of severance charges. The other charges in 2002 include an impairment write-off of \$4.2 million for the remaining intangible asset value assigned to an acquired

customer contract in Certegy's Brazilian card operation, due to the loss of the customer; a \$4.0 million charge for the settlement of a class action lawsuit, net of insurance proceeds; and \$4.0 million of severance charges and market value losses on Certegy's collateral assignment in life insurance policies.

(2) Effective January 1, 2005, Certegy adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, using the modified retrospective method, restating all prior periods, and as a result recorded stock compensation expense of \$11.2 million, \$10.0 million, and \$14.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively, and \$4.4 million and \$8.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(3) The cumulative effect of accounting change expense of \$1.3 million in 2003 reflects the adoption of certain provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, on December 31, 2003, related to the synthetic lease on Certegy's St. Petersburg, Florida operations facility.

(4) Certegy's financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 include merger and acquisition costs of \$6.6 million related to the pending merger with FIS and \$1.7 million related to the possible formation and acquisition of a majority ownership in a card and merchant processing joint venture in Brazil. These merger and acquisition costs include investment banking, legal, accounting, and other direct costs.

Summary Historical Financial Data of FIS

The summary historical financial data of FIS set forth below are derived from FIS's combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement (other than the September 30, 2004, and December 31, 2002, balance sheet data, which are derived from financial statements and notes not included herein). You should read this summary historical financial data in conjunction with FIS's audited and unaudited combined and consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement and the information under Selected Historical Financial Data of FIS and FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. FIS's historical combined financial information has been prepared from the historical results of operations and bases of the assets and liabilities of the operations transferred to FIS and gives effect to allocations of certain corporate expenses from FNF. FIS's historical combined financial information may not be indicative of its future performance and does not necessarily reflect what its financial position and results of operations would have been had it operated as a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. FIS's results of interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2005(1)	2004(1)	2004(1)	2003(1)	2002
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Earnings Data:					
Processing and services revenues	\$2,058,402	\$1,656,531	\$ 2,331,527	\$ 1,830,924	\$ 619,723
Cost of revenues	1,331,373	1,057,319	1,525,174	1,101,569	379,508
Gross profit	727,029	599,212	806,353	729,355	240,215
Selling, general and administrative costs	312,921	309,120	432,310	331,751	144,761
Research and development costs	85,784	46,439	74,214	38,345	
Operating income	328,324	243,653	299,829	359,259	95,454
Other income (expense)	(84,922)	8,541	14,911	(3,654)	10,149
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	243,402	252,194	314,740	355,605	105,603
Income tax expense	90,546	95,326	118,343	137,975	39,390
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	4,379	139	(3,308)	(55)	
Minority interest	6,171	2,001	(3,673)	(14,518)	(8,359)
Net earnings	\$ 151,064	\$ 155,006	\$ 189,416	\$ 203,057	\$ 57,854
Pro forma net earnings per share (basic and diluted)(2)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.29
Pro forma weighted average shares outstanding (basic and diluted)(2)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

	At September 30,		At December 31,		
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data: (at end of period)					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,428	\$ 92,548	\$ 190,888	\$ 92,049	\$ 55,674
Total assets	4,062,971	3,484,949	4,002,856	2,327,085	530,647
Total long-term debt	2,572,032	27,013	431,205	13,789	17,129
Minority interest	12,416	15,247	13,615	12,130	63,272
Total equity	658,412	2,803,180	2,754,844	1,890,797	286,487

(1) Effective January 1, 2003, FIS adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, using the prospective method of adoption in accordance with SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, and as a result recorded stock compensation expense of \$15.4 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$16.0 million and \$12.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(2) Pro forma net earnings per share are calculated, for all periods presented, using the shares outstanding following FIS's formation in its current structure as a holding company, and the minority interest sale completed on March 9, 2005.

**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Combined
Financial Data of Certegy and FIS**

The following summary unaudited pro forma combined financial data have been derived from and should be read together with Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Data of Certegy and FIS. These pro forma financial statements incorporate purchase accounting adjustments which are preliminary and have been prepared solely for purposes of developing the pro forma information. This information is based on Certegy's historical consolidated balance sheets and related historical consolidated statements of income and those of FIS, and gives effect to the merger using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations, with FIS as the acquiring entity.

The following summary unaudited pro forma combined financial data assumes the merger was completed as of January 1, 2004, for the statement of earnings data and as of September 30, 2005, for the balance sheet data. The data are for illustrative purposes only. Certegy and FIS may have performed differently had they always been combined. You should not rely on the summary unaudited pro forma combined financial data as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or of the financial position and operating results that the combined company will experience after the merger.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005			Year Ended December 31, 2004		
(In thousands, except per share amounts)						
Statement of Earnings Data:						
Revenues		\$	2,879,657		\$	3,371,033
Net earnings			196,728			239,791
Net earnings per share - diluted			1.03			1.25
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):						
Working capital		\$	58,501			
Total assets			7,301,322			
Long-term debt (including current portion)			2,797,896			
Total shareholders' equity			2,815,139			

COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

Set forth below are net earnings and book value per common share amounts for Certegy and FIS on a historical basis, for the combined company on a pro forma combined basis per Certegy common share and for the combined company on a pro forma combined basis per equivalent FIS common share.

The pro forma combined data were derived by combining the adjusted historical consolidated financial information of Certegy and FIS using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations as described under Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Data of Certegy and FIS and should be read together with those statements.

The unaudited pro forma combined data below are for illustrative purposes only. The financial results may have been different had the companies always been combined. You should not rely on this information to be indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or the future results that the combined company will experience after the merger.

	Certegy Historical	FIS Historical(3)	Pro Forma Combined(1)	Equivalent Pro Forma Amount per share of FIS(2)
As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 (Unaudited):				
Basic net income per share of common stock from continuing operations	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.66
Diluted net income per share of common stock from continuing operations	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.66
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 6.72	\$ 3.29	\$ 14.76	\$ 9.44
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.15	\$	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2004:				
Basic net income per share of common stock from continuing operations	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.80
Diluted net income per share of common stock from continuing operations	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.80
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 4.97	\$ 13.77	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.20	\$	\$ N/A	\$ N/A

(1) The pro forma combined per share data assumes the issuance of approximately 127.9 million shares of Certegy common stock to effect the merger based on the number of FIS shares outstanding at September 30, 2005.

(2) The equivalent pro forma amount per share of FIS represents the equivalent amounts per share that would be attributable to a share of FIS common stock, determined by multiplying the pro forma amounts by 0.6396.

(3) Pro forma net earnings per share are calculated using the shares outstanding following FIS's formation in its current structure as a holding company, and the minority interest sale completed on March 9, 2005.

MARKET PRICE DATA AND DIVIDEND POLICY**Certegy***Market Price of and Dividends on Certegy's Common Stock*

Certegy's common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol CEY. The table set forth below provides the high and low sales prices of Certegy common stock and the cash dividends declared per share of common stock for the periods indicated. As of October 31, 2005, 62,126,207 shares of Certegy common stock were issued and outstanding.

Period	Price Range of Common Stock		Dividend
	High	Low	
2003			
First Quarter	\$ 26.82	\$ 21.10	\$
Second Quarter	30.88	24.22	
Third Quarter	32.98	25.55	0.05
Fourth Quarter	35.24	31.15	0.05
2004			
First Quarter	\$ 35.04	\$ 31.32	\$ 0.05
Second Quarter	39.61	34.10	0.05
Third Quarter	39.73	36.20	0.05
Fourth Quarter	38.35	32.70	0.05
2005			
First Quarter	\$ 37.00	\$ 33.73	\$ 0.05
Second Quarter	39.02	32.35	0.05
Third Quarter	41.01	33.05	0.05
Fourth Quarter (through November 15, 2005)	\$40.30	\$36.42	N/A

The closing price of Certegy common stock as reported by the NYSE on September 14, 2005, the date immediately prior to the public announcement of the merger agreement, was \$33.60, and the closing price of Certegy common stock on November 15, 2005 was \$39.85.

Dividend Policy

Certegy began declaring cash dividends to its common shareholders in the third quarter of 2003. Certegy and FIS currently expect that following the merger the combined company will continue paying quarterly dividends of \$0.05 per share. However, the declaration and payment of dividends following the merger will be at the discretion of the combined company's board of directors, and depends on, among other things, the combined company's investment policy and opportunities, results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects, and other factors that may be considered relevant by the board of directors, including legal and contractual restrictions. Additionally, the payment of cash dividends may be limited by covenants in certain debt agreements. Upon completion of the merger, Certegy will become a co-borrower under FIS's senior credit facilities. These facilities contain covenants limiting the amount of dividends the combined company can pay on its common stock to \$60 million per year, plus certain other amounts, except that dividends on the common stock may not be paid if any event of default under the facilities shall have occurred or be continuing or would result from such payment.

FIS

There is currently no public market for FIS common stock. There are 15 holders of 200 million outstanding shares of FIS common stock. The FIS shares of common stock issued are restricted securities, which means they were originally sold in offerings that were not subject to a registration

statement filed with the SEC. These restricted shares may be resold only through registration under the Securities Act of 1933 or under an available exemption from registration, such as that provided in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Upon completion of the merger, all outstanding shares of FIS common stock will be converted automatically into the right to receive shares of Certegy common stock in accordance with the exchange ratio.

There are outstanding options to purchase a total of 14,048,500 shares of FIS common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share. The merger agreement provides that upon completion of the merger, each FIS option will be converted into a number of Certegy stock options and have an exercise price based on the exchange ratio in the merger agreement. To the extent any of these options are exercised, there will be dilution to the current holders of Certegy common stock.

FIS does not pay regular dividends. On March 8, 2005, it paid a special dividend to FNF in the form of a note in the principal amount of \$2.7 billion, which it repaid with proceeds from its recapitalization on March 9, 2005.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to the Merger

The combined company will be controlled by FNF as long as FNF owns a majority of the combined company's common stock, and the combined company's other shareholders generally will be unable to affect the outcome of shareholder voting during this time.

Immediately following the merger and the related issuance of shares, shares held by the current shareholders of Certegy (excluding the 1 million shares held by FNF) will constitute approximately 32.4% of the outstanding common stock of the combined company. Taking into account FNF's existing ownership of Certegy shares, the existing stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will own approximately 67.6%. FNF's ownership percentage of the combined company will be approximately 50.8%.

Therefore the merger will result in substantial dilution of the ownership interest of current Certegy shareholders. As long as FNF continues to hold a majority of the combined company's outstanding stock, FNF will be able to elect all of its directors and determine the outcome of all corporate actions requiring shareholder approval.

Pursuant to a shareholders agreement entered into in connection with the merger agreement, Certegy and the existing stockholders of FIS have agreed that the combined company's board of directors initially will have ten members, with four of them to be nominated by FNF and one each to be nominated by Thomas H. Lee Parallel Fund V, L.P., or THL, and TPG Partners IV, L.P., or TPG, each of which is currently a stockholder of FIS. FNF and the other stockholders of FIS have agreed to vote their respective shares in order to elect the foregoing nominees with the Chairman of FNF, William P. Foley, II, to serve as Chairman of the combined company.

Further, Certegy has agreed that, until FNF no longer owns at least 30% of the total voting power of the combined company's outstanding stock, FNF will have the right to approve the hiring and firing of the combined company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer and its annual operating and capital expenditure budgets.

In addition to the foregoing, FNF's voting control of the combined company will enable it to control decisions with respect to:

- the combined company's business direction and policies;
- mergers or other business combinations involving the combined company, except as described below;
- the acquisition or disposition of assets by the combined company;
- the combined company's financing; and
- amendments to the combined company's articles of incorporation and bylaws.

Although it will control whether the combined company can merge or combine with a third party, FNF has agreed to certain limitations on transactions which are commonly referred to as going-private transactions, as further described under the caption "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents" Restrictions on FIS Stockholders with Respect to Shares Received in the Merger, on page 94 of this proxy statement.

In addition to the effects described above, FNF's control of the combined company could make it more difficult for the combined company to raise capital by selling stock or for the combined company to use its stock as currency in acquisitions. This concentrated ownership also might delay or prevent a change in control and may impede or prevent transactions in which shareholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares.

The combined company could have conflicts with FNF, and the chairman of the combined company's board of directors and other officers and directors will be subject to conflicts of interest due to their relationships with FNF and its other subsidiaries.

Conflicts may arise between FNF and its other subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the combined company on the other as a result of the parties ongoing agreements and the nature of their respective businesses. Among other things, FIS is a party to a variety of intercompany agreements with FNF and its other subsidiaries that are expected to continue after the merger. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions with FNF beginning on page 124 of this proxy statement. Certain of the combined company's executive officers and directors will be subject to conflicts of interest with respect to such intercompany agreements and other matters due to their relationships with FNF or its other subsidiaries.

Some of the FIS and FNF executive officers and directors who are expected to become executive officers and directors of the combined company after the merger own substantial amounts of FNF and Fidelity National Title Group, Inc., or FNT, stock and stock options because of their relationships with FNF prior to the merger. Such ownership could create or appear to create potential conflicts of interest when directors and officers of the combined company are faced with decisions that involve FNF or any of its other subsidiaries, including FNT. Upon completion of the merger, Messrs. Foley, Lane, Christensen, and Thompson, each of whom has been designated by the existing FIS stockholders, will become directors of the combined company. Each of these individuals beneficially owns shares of FNF common stock. Senior officers currently at FIS that will remain with the combined company following completion of the merger will hold interests in FNF that were obtained through various employee benefit and compensation plans while at FNF and FIS. In addition, upon completion of the merger, most of the remaining officers of FNF will provide services from time to time to the combined company, FNT, and FNF. These persons also hold equity interests in FNF.

Mr. Foley, who is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of FNF and Chairman of the board of directors of FNT, will become the combined company's Chairman following the merger. As an officer and director of these companies, he will have obligations to the combined company as well as to FNF and FNT and will have conflicts of interest with respect to matters potentially or actually involving or affecting the combined company and FNF or any of its subsidiaries, including FNT. In addition, Alan A. Stinson, the Chief Financial Officer of FNF, will also become the Chief Financial Officer of the combined company and will have similar conflicts of interest as a result.

Matters that could give rise to conflicts between the combined company and FNF or its other subsidiaries include, among other things:

- the combined company's past and ongoing contractual relationships with FNF and its subsidiaries, including intercompany agreements and other arrangements with respect to the administration of tax matters, employee benefits, indemnification, and other matters;
- the quality and pricing of services that the combined company has agreed to provide to FNF or its other subsidiaries or that those entities have agreed to provide to the combined company;
- sales or distributions by FNF of all or part of its ownership interest in the combined company; and
- business opportunities arising for either the combined company or FNF or its subsidiaries that could be pursued by either the combined company or by FNF or one or more of its subsidiaries.

The combined company will seek to manage these potential conflicts through dispute resolution and other provisions of its agreements with FNF and other FNF subsidiaries and through oversight by independent members of its board of directors. However, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective or that the combined company will be able to resolve all potential conflicts with FNF, or

that the resolution of any such conflicts will be no less favorable to the combined company than if it were dealing with an unaffiliated third party.

The combined company may lack adequate oversight since its chairman of the board is also both the chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors of FNF and the chairman of the board of directors of FNT.

If the merger between FIS and Certegy is consummated, Mr. Foley will become chairman of the board of Certegy. Mr. Foley will also be the chairman of FNT's board of directors and will continue to be the chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors of FNF. As an officer and director of multiple companies, he will have obligations to the combined company as well as FNF and FNT and may have conflicts of time with respect to matters potentially or actually involving or affecting the combined company. As non-executive chairman, it is expected that Mr. Foley will devote a minority of his time to the combined company. If his duties as the combined company's chairman of the board require more time than Mr. Foley is able to allot, then his oversight of the combined company's activities could be diminished.

The combined company may not be able to successfully integrate the businesses of Certegy and FIS following the merger.

The success of the merger will depend in large part upon the combined company's ability to integrate the organizations, operations, systems, and personnel of FIS and Certegy. The integration of two previously independent companies is a challenging, time-consuming, and costly process. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of each company's ongoing businesses, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures, and policies that adversely affect the combined company's ability to maintain relationships with suppliers, customers, and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger. In addition, successful integration of the companies will require the dedication of significant management resources, which will temporarily detract attention from the day-to-day businesses of the combined company. If management of the combined company is not able to integrate the organizations, operations, systems, and personnel of FIS and Certegy in a timely and efficient manner, the anticipated benefits of the merger may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected.

Certegy's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger in addition to those of the Certegy's shareholders.

In considering the recommendations of the Certegy board of directors with respect to the merger agreement, you should be aware that Certegy's directors and executive officers have financial and other interests in the merger in addition to their interests as Certegy shareholders. The receipt of compensation or other benefits in connection with the merger may have influenced these directors and executive officers in making their recommendations to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. These interests include: change in control payments of up to approximately \$15.2 million to Certegy's executive officers; the accelerated vesting of equity incentive awards for approximately 1.2 million shares of Certegy common stock; accelerated payouts of deferred compensation accounts totaling approximately \$1.4 million; and new employment agreements for two Certegy executive officers, including the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, which together provide for payments to these executives totaling \$6.75 million and new option grants for a total of 1.1 million shares upon the closing of the merger. You should consider these interests in connection with your vote on the merger proposal. For a detailed description of the interests of the directors and executive officers of Certegy, see "The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests," beginning on page 64 of this proxy statement.

FIS's substantial leverage and debt service requirements may adversely affect the combined company's financial and operational flexibility.

As of September 30, 2005, FIS had total debt of approximately \$2.6 billion, and the combined company is expected to have total debt of approximately \$2.9 billion immediately after the closing of the merger. In addition, upon completion of the merger Certegy will become a co-borrower and certain of its material subsidiaries will become guarantors under FIS's senior credit facilities, under which substantially all of the foregoing \$2.6 billion of debt was borrowed. As a result, the combined company will become subject to the covenants under those facilities. This high level of debt could have important consequences to the combined company, including the following:

- the debt level makes the combined company more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse developments in its business, may cause it to have difficulty borrowing money in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes, and will limit its ability to pursue other business opportunities and implement certain business strategies;
- the combined company will need to use a large portion of the money it earns to pay principal and interest on the senior credit facilities, which will reduce the amount of money available to finance operations, acquisitions, and other business activities, repay other indebtedness, and pay shareholder dividends;
- some of the debt has a variable rate of interest, which exposes the combined company to the risk of increased interest rates; and
- the combined company will have a higher level of debt than certain of its competitors, which may cause a competitive disadvantage and may reduce flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions, including increased competition.

In addition, the terms of FIS's senior credit facilities may restrict the combined company from taking actions, such as making acquisitions or dispositions or entering into certain agreements, that the combined company might believe to be advantageous to it.

Failure of the combined company to achieve expected synergies could result in the benefits of the merger not being attained.

Certegy and FIS expect that the combination of Certegy and FIS will result in beneficial synergies for the combined company. Achieving these anticipated synergies, however, will depend on a number of factors, some of which include:

- retention of key management, marketing, and technical personnel after the merger;
- correctly identifying areas where personnel and facilities can be consolidated without adverse effects on results of operations;
- customers of Certegy and FIS not deferring purchasing decisions as a result of the merger;
- the ability of the combined company to increase sales of its products; and
- competitive conditions in the industries in which the combined company operates.

The failure to achieve anticipated synergies could result in a failure to attain expected benefits to the business, financial condition, and operating results of the combined company.

Failure to complete the merger could cause Certegy's stock price to decline and could harm Certegy's business and operating results.

The merger agreement contains conditions which Certegy and/or FIS must meet in order to consummate the merger. In addition, the merger agreement may be terminated by either Certegy or FIS under certain circumstances. If the merger is not completed for any reason, Certegy may be subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- depending on the reasons the merger is not completed, Certegy may be required to pay a termination fee of \$65 million to FIS or to reimburse FIS for up to \$10 million of transaction expenses incurred by FIS, which has incurred approximately \$3.25 million of such expenses through November 15, 2005;
- the market price of Certegy common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed;
- many costs related to the merger, such as legal, accounting, financial advisory, and financial printing fees, have to be paid regardless of whether the merger is completed; and
- there may be substantial disruption to the businesses of Certegy and distraction of its workforce and management team.

Uncertainty with respect to the completion of the merger could cause customers or suppliers to delay or defer purchases or other decisions and could make it more difficult for Certegy and FIS to attract and retain key personnel.

In response to the announcement of the merger, customers or suppliers of Certegy and/or FIS may delay or defer purchases or other decisions. Any delay or deferral in purchases or other decisions by customers or suppliers could harm the business of the relevant company, regardless of whether the merger is completed. Similarly, current and prospective employees of Certegy and/or FIS may experience uncertainty about their future roles with Certegy until the merger is completed. As a result, the ability of Certegy and/or FIS to attract and retain key management, sales, marketing, and technical personnel could suffer.

If FNF engages in the same types of businesses the combined company conducts, the combined company's ability to successfully operate and expand its business may be limited.

In connection with the merger, FNF will agree not to compete with the combined company in certain significant lines of business. See *The Merger Agreement and Related Documents - Additional Post-Closing Agreements*, beginning on page 96 of this proxy statement. However, this noncompetition agreement will not cover certain other lines of business in which the combined company will operate, such as title agency services. Through its Lender Services segment, FIS provides centralized title agency services to large national lenders; its revenues for 2004 from this business were \$92.2 million. Through its FNT operations, FNF provides similar national title agency services. Further, although the Lender Services business has agreed to place all title insurance business it generates with FNT's title insurers, the latter are free to deal with other third party title agents.

As previously noted, certain officers and directors of the combined company will be subject to conflicts of interest with respect to business activities of the combined company which compete with FNF or any of its subsidiaries. In addition, due to the significant resources of FNF, including financial resources, FNF could have a significant competitive advantage over the combined company if and when the two compete, which could have an adverse effect on the combined company's financial condition and results of operations.

Sales of combined company shares by former stockholders of FIS after the merger could adversely affect the trading price of the combined company's shares

At the closing of the merger Certegy will enter into a registration rights agreement with FNF and the other stockholders of FIS requiring the combined company, under certain circumstances, to register all of the 127,920,000 shares of the combined company's common stock that will be beneficially owned by them immediately following the merger. See The Merger Agreement and Related Documents Registration Rights, beginning on page 95 of this proxy statement. The exercise of these registration rights, or sales by FNF or the other stockholders of FIS in the public market pursuant to any such registration, could adversely affect the market price of the combined company's common stock.

In the merger agreement Certegy and FIS have agreed to use their respective reasonable best efforts to cause a registration statement to be filed as soon as reasonably practicable after the closing of the merger pursuant to the registration rights agreement. This registration statement will register for resale from time to time all of the shares of the combined company's common stock held by stockholders of FIS other than FNF, which shares will collectively account for approximately 16.8% of the combined company's shares after the merger. Sales of such shares, or the possibility that sales of such shares may occur in unlimited amounts and without prior notice under the registration statement, could adversely affect the trading price of the combined company's shares.

The issuance of shares under Certegy's amended and restated stock incentive plan or FIS's stock option plan, which will be assumed by Certegy in the merger, will dilute your ownership interest in the combined company.

If the amended and restated stock incentive plan is approved by Certegy's shareholders the combined company will be permitted to issue under the plan up to approximately 12.4 million shares (not including shares previously issued under the plan), which is 6 million more shares than could be issued under the current plan. Certegy has agreed to issue to Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener an aggregate of 1.1 million shares under the plan upon the consummation of the merger, and Certegy anticipates that it will make stock option grants to other officers as consideration for such officers remaining employed by Certegy and canceling their change in control agreements. The issuance of shares pursuant to these or other awards under the amended and restated stock incentive plan will dilute your ownership interest in the combined company.

Under the terms of the merger agreement Certegy also will assume FIS's stock option plan, pursuant to which an aggregate of 10,371,892 shares of combined company common stock may be issued under existing or future awards. The issuance of shares pursuant to the FIS stock option plan also will dilute your ownership interest in the combined company.

If the merger is challenged by governmental authorities, the combination may not occur or may occur on terms imposed by the governmental authorities, which terms may not be favorable to Certegy or the combined company.

Before the merger may be completed, various approvals must be obtained from or notifications submitted to governmental authorities in the United States. These governmental entities may attempt to prevent the combination from occurring or condition their approval of the combination on the imposition of regulatory conditions that may have the effect of imposing additional costs on the combined company or of limiting the combined company's revenues. The imposition of regulatory conditions may make it more difficult for the combined company to achieve some of the anticipated beneficial synergies of the combination.

Risks Related to FIS or its Business

Certegy's business on a stand-alone basis is subject to a variety of risks, including those described in its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, under the heading Business Certain

Factors Affecting Forward-Looking Statements. If the merger is completed and the businesses of Certegy and FIS are combined, the combined company's business will continue to be subject to those risks and will become subject to all of the following risks with respect to the business of FIS, a number of which the business of Certegy is already subject to on a stand-alone basis.

The historical financial information of FIS may not be representative of its results as a consolidated, stand-alone company and may not be a reliable indicator of its future results as part of the combined company.

The historical financial statements of FIS may not be indicative of its future performance as a consolidated part of the combined company. FIS has made numerous and large acquisitions in recent years, the largest of which was its acquisition of Fidelity Information Services, Inc., or FI, in 2003. These acquired businesses are not included in FIS's historical financial statements prior to their acquisition and, once included, make comparisons of different periods in FIS's historical financial statements difficult. For example, the FI acquisition makes FIS's 2003 historical results of operations in many respects not comparable to prior periods.

Further, FIS's historical financial statements do not reflect operations as a separate stand-alone entity for the historical periods presented prior to March 9, 2005, the date the stockholders of FIS other than FNF purchased their shares in FIS. Because FIS's businesses were either wholly owned subsidiaries of FNF, or were operated as divisions of wholly owned subsidiaries of FNF, FIS's historical financial statements prior to that date include assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses directly attributable to its operations and allocations to FIS of certain corporate expenses of FNF. These expenses for corporate services, which include expenses for general management, accounting, finance, legal, payroll, human resources, internal audit, and mergers and acquisitions, were allocated to FIS on the basis that management considered to reflect most fairly or reasonably the utilization of the services provided to or the benefit obtained by businesses constituting FIS. The corporate expenses allocated to FIS may be different from the amounts of expenses FIS would have incurred if it had been a stand-alone company and had performed those services itself or procured them from third parties or from FNF under the services agreements FIS entered into with FNF in connection with the March 9, 2005, closing of the minority interest sale.

Further, FIS's historical financial statements presented in this proxy statement do not reflect the debt or interest expense FIS might have incurred if it had been a stand-alone entity. Some of the costs of FNF allocated to FIS may incorporate more advantageous pricing available to an entity with the scale and purchasing power of FNF than would have been available to FIS as a stand-alone entity. In addition, FIS's historical financial statements do not reflect reporting and compliance costs it would have incurred if it had been a separate publicly traded company. As a result of these and other factors, FIS's historical financial statements do not necessarily reflect what its financial position and results of operations would have been if it had been operated as a stand-alone public entity during the periods covered, and may not be indicative of future results of operations or financial position.

FIS's historical financial statements should be read in conjunction with the information in the sections entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data of Certegy and FIS" and "FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

If FIS, as part of the combined company, fails to adapt its services to changes in technology or in the marketplace, or if FIS's ongoing efforts to upgrade its technology are not successful, the combined company could lose customers and have difficulty attracting new customers for two of its most important applications.

The markets for FIS's services are characterized by constant technological changes, frequent introductions of new services, and evolving industry standards. The future success of FIS, as part of the combined company, will be significantly affected by its ability to enhance its current services and develop

and introduce new services that address the increasingly sophisticated needs of its customers and their clients. There can be no assurance that FIS will be successful in developing, marketing, and selling new services that meet these changing demands, that the combined company will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, and marketing of these services, or that FIS's new services and their enhancements will adequately meet the demands of the marketplace and achieve market acceptance.

FIS is currently engaged in significant efforts to upgrade two of its most important applications: its core bank processing software and its mortgage processing software. These applications were acquired upon FIS's acquisition of FI from Alltel Information Services, Inc. in 2003. FIS spent the period immediately following the acquisition discussing with its key customers the changes that they would like to see made in those products. In 2004, FIS began the development work to implement changes required to keep pace with the marketplace and the requirements of its customers. Including amounts already spent, FIS expects to spend approximately \$60.0 million on this development of its mortgage servicing platform. With respect to the core banking software, during 2005 FIS expects to spend approximately \$56.0 million on enhancement and integration projects. If FIS is unsuccessful in completing or gaining market acceptance of these and other upgrade efforts, it would likely have a material adverse effect on the combined company's ability to retain existing customers or attract new ones.

Decreased lending and real estate activity may reduce demand for certain of FIS's services and adversely affect its results of operations.

Revenues from FIS's Information Services and FIS's Lender Services segments are closely related to the level of real estate transactions, such as real estate sales and mortgage refinancings. Real estate sales are affected by a number of factors, including mortgage interest rates, the availability of funds to finance purchases, and general economic conditions. Prevailing mortgage interest rates have declined to record lows in recent years, and the volume of real estate transactions has experienced record highs. FIS does not expect these trends to continue, and the volume of refinancing transactions in particular and mortgage originations in general declined in 2004 from 2003 levels, resulting in reduction of revenues in some of FIS's businesses. Through the second quarter of 2005, refinance activity continued to decrease. Some of FIS's services and related applications, including its automated title agent process that accounted for substantial revenues in its Lender Services segment in 2003, are currently used exclusively for refinancing transactions. FIS's revenues in future periods will continue to be subject to these and other factors which are beyond its control and, as a result, are likely to fluctuate.

In connection with the audit of FIS's 2004 financial statements, two material weaknesses in internal controls at FIS were identified. If management of the combined company or its auditors identify any material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting in the future, such finding could result in a loss of investor confidence in the combined company's financial reports and lead to a substantial stock price decline.

Each year, management and the auditors of the combined company are required to evaluate its internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, as of a future date after the merger, the combined company will be required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to furnish a report by its management on its internal control over financial reporting, including FIS's internal control over financial reporting. FIS has not previously been subject to this requirement on a stand-alone basis. The report will contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of FIS's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not FIS's internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in FIS's internal control over financial reporting identified by management. The report must also contain a statement that the combined company's independent auditors have issued an attestation report on management's assessment of such internal controls.

In connection with FNF's Section 404 assessment and the audit of FIS's 2004 financial statements, two matters that constituted material weaknesses in the design and operation of FIS's internal control over financial reporting were identified. In general, a material weakness is defined as a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

The two material weaknesses identified were as follows. First, with respect to revenue recognition, it was determined that FIS did not have a sufficiently robust process in place for identifying which contracts of its Financial Institutions Software and Services segment should be formally reviewed for appropriate revenue recognition. FIS also did not have a formal process in place to document support for the fair value or vendor specific objective evidence of its various products on an ongoing basis. Secondly, it was determined that FIS did not have adequate controls in place to ensure that purchase accounting for business acquisitions was appropriately recorded in a timely manner. These matters did not constitute material weaknesses with respect to FNF on a consolidated basis.

In response, in late 2004 and early 2005, FIS made changes in its controls that were designed to substantially remediate these issues. FIS intends to take further steps, although the principal changes have been made. Although management of FIS believes that these matters no longer constitute material weaknesses, if FIS or its auditors in the future determine that one or both of these matters still constitutes a material weakness, or that one or more other matters constitutes a material weakness, such event could cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of the combined company's financial reports, which could lead to a substantial stock price decline.

If FIS were to lose any of its largest customers, FIS's results of operations could be significantly affected.

A small number of customers has accounted for a significant portion of FIS's revenues, and FIS expects that a limited number of customers would continue to represent a significant portion of the combined company's revenues for the foreseeable future. In 2004, one customer accounted for approximately 6.0% of FIS's total revenues and 31.0% of the revenues of FIS's Lender Services segment, due primarily to its use of FIS's automated process for performing title agency services in a period of relatively high refinancing activity. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, this customer accounted for 4.3% of FIS's total revenues and 18.6% of the revenues in FIS's Lender Services segment. In addition, in 2004 there were two other customers that accounted for approximately 14.2% and 7.8%, respectively, of the revenues in FIS's Lender Services segment and one customer that accounted for approximately 20% of the revenues of FIS's Default Services segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, two customers accounted for approximately 17.8% and 11.4%, respectively, of the revenues of FIS's Lender Services segment and one customer accounted for approximately 23% of the revenues of FIS's Default Services segment. FIS's relationships with these and other large customers are important to FIS's future operating results, and deterioration in any of those relationships could significantly reduce the combined company's revenues.

If FIS, as part of the combined company, is unable to successfully consummate and integrate acquisitions, its results of operations may be adversely affected.

As part of its growth strategy, FIS has made numerous acquisitions in recent years. Certegy anticipates that the combined company will continue to seek to acquire complementary businesses, products, and services. This strategy will depend on the ability to find suitable acquisitions and finance them on acceptable terms. Financing acquisitions is made more difficult by the debt incurred in connection with the recapitalization of FIS in March 2005. If the combined company is unable to acquire suitable acquisition candidates, it may experience slower growth.

Further, even if the combined company successfully completes acquisitions, it will face challenges in integrating any acquired business. These challenges include eliminating redundant operations, facilities,

and systems, coordinating management and personnel, retaining key employees, managing different corporate cultures, and achieving cost reductions and cross-selling opportunities. There can be no assurance that the combined company will be able to fully integrate all aspects of acquired businesses successfully or fully realize the potential benefits of bringing them together, and the process of integrating these acquisitions may disrupt its business and divert its resources.

Consolidation in the banking and financial services industry could adversely affect the revenues of the combined company, including FIS, by eliminating some of FIS' s existing and potential customers and could make the combined company more dependent on a more limited number of customers.

There has been and continues to be substantial merger, acquisition, and consolidation activity in the banking and financial services industry. Mergers or consolidations of banks and financial institutions in the future could reduce the number of FIS' s customers and potential customers, which could adversely affect the combined company' s revenues even if these events do not reduce the aggregate number of customers or the banking and other activities of the consolidated entities. If FIS' s customers merge with or are acquired by other entities that are not customers of FIS, or that use fewer of FIS' s services, they may discontinue or reduce their use of the combined company' s services. In addition, it is possible that the larger banks or financial institutions resulting from mergers or consolidations could decide to perform in-house some or all of the services which FIS currently provides or could provide. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on the combined company' s business and results of operations.

FIS operates in a competitive business environment, and if the combined company, including FIS, is unable to compete effectively its results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The market for FIS' s services is intensely competitive. FIS' s competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the services they offer. Some of its competitors have substantial resources. Since many of FIS' s larger potential customers have historically developed their key applications in-house and therefore view their system requirements from a make-versus-buy perspective, FIS often competes against its potential customers in-house capacities. In addition, FIS expects that the markets in which FIS competes will continue to attract new competitors and new technologies. There can be no assurance that the combined company, including FIS, will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors or that competitive pressures faced by the combined company in the markets in which FIS operates will not materially adversely affect its business, financial condition, and results of operations.

FIS has a long sales cycle for its applications and if the combined company, including FIS, fails to close sales after expending significant time and resources to do so, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The implementation of FIS' s applications often involves significant capital commitments by its customers, particularly those with smaller operational scale. Potential customers generally commit significant resources to an evaluation of available software and require FIS to expend substantial time, effort, and money educating them as to the value of FIS' s software and services. FIS incurs substantial costs in order to obtain each new customer. FIS may expend significant funds and management resources during the sales cycle and ultimately fail to close the sale. FIS' s sales cycle may be extended due to its customers' budgetary constraints or for other reasons. If the combined company, including FIS, is unsuccessful in closing sales after expending significant funds and management resources or if the combined company experiences delays, it could have a material adverse effect on the combined company' s business, financial condition, and results of operations.

FIS's outsourcing of key development functions overseas may lead to quality control issues that affect FIS's business operations.

By outsourcing development functions overseas, FIS may experience quality control issues in its applications offered to its markets. Overseas outsourcing operations are subject to risk of quality control deficiencies due to the physical distance from FIS's headquarters, the increased potential for instructions and guidance to be misunderstood, a lack of direct institutional control, and the time and expense it will take to provide on site training. Any one of these factors make it more difficult for FIS to maintain quality control, and the potential for quality control issues may impact FIS's ability to maintain and or increase its customer base.

Failure of the combined company to successfully cross-sell its products and services to FIS's and Certegy's existing customer bases could result in the full potential benefits of the merger not being achieved.

While FIS and Certegy intend to take advantage of the merger to seek cross-selling opportunities, such cross-selling efforts may face potential challenges for various reasons, such as difficulties in coordinating and incentivizing employees within one combined company and maintaining optimal quality control, managing existing customers' potential resistance to outsourcing functions to a new vendor, and other matters. If the cross-selling synergies for increased revenue do not occur, the benefits of the merger may not be achieved.

FIS may experience software defects, development delays and installation difficulties, which would harm the combined company's business and reputation and expose the combined company to potential liability.

FIS's services are based on sophisticated software and computing systems, and FIS may encounter delays when developing new applications and services. Further, the software underlying FIS's services has occasionally contained and may in the future contain undetected errors or defects when first introduced or when new versions are released. In addition, the combined company may experience difficulties in installing or integrating FIS's technologies on platforms used by its customers. Defects in FIS's software, errors or delays in the processing of electronic transactions, or other difficulties could result in:

- interruption of business operations;
- delay in market acceptance;
- additional development and remediation costs;
- diversion of technical and other resources;
- loss of customers;
- negative publicity; or
- exposure to liability claims.

Although FIS attempts to limit its potential liability through disclaimers and limitation-of-liability provisions in its license and customer agreements, FIS cannot be certain that these measures will be successful in limiting its liability or the liability of the combined company.

Security breaches or computer viruses could harm FIS's business by disrupting its delivery of services and damaging its reputation.

As part of FIS's transaction processing business, FIS electronically receives, processes, stores, and transmits sensitive business information of its customers. Unauthorized access to FIS's computer systems could result in the theft or publication of confidential information or the deletion or modification of records or could otherwise cause interruptions in FIS's operations. These concerns about security are

increased when FIS transmits information over the Internet. Computer viruses have also been distributed and have rapidly spread over the Internet. Computer viruses could infiltrate FIS's systems, disrupting its delivery of services and making its applications unavailable. Any inability to prevent security breaches or computer viruses could also cause existing customers to lose confidence in FIS's systems and terminate their agreements with the combined company, and could inhibit the ability of the combined company, including FIS, to attract new customers.

Misappropriation of FIS's intellectual property and proprietary rights could impair the combined company's competitive position.

FIS's ability to compete depends upon proprietary systems and technology. Despite FIS's efforts to protect its proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of its services or to obtain and use information that FIS regards as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of its proprietary rights is difficult. FIS cannot make any assurances that the steps it has taken will prevent misappropriation of technology or that the agreements entered into for that purpose will be enforceable. Effective trademark, service mark, copyright, and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which FIS's applications and services are made available online. Misappropriation of FIS's intellectual property or potential litigation concerning such matters could have a material adverse effect on the combined company's results of operations or financial condition.

If FIS's applications or services are found to infringe the proprietary rights of others, the combined company may be required to change its business practices and may also become subject to significant costs and monetary penalties.

As FIS's information technology applications and services develop, the combined company may become increasingly subject to infringement claims. Any claims, whether with or without merit, could:

- be expensive and time-consuming to defend;
- cause the combined company to cease making, licensing, or using applications that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- require the combined company to redesign its applications, if feasible;
- divert management's attention and resources; and
- require the combined company to enter into royalty or licensing agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies.

There can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against the combined company in the future with respect to FIS's current or future applications and services.

If FIS fails to comply with privacy regulations imposed on providers of services to financial institutions, the business of the combined company, including FIS, could be harmed.

As a provider of services to financial institutions, FIS is bound by the same limitations on disclosure of the information FIS receives from its customers as apply to the financial institutions themselves. If FIS fails to comply with these regulations, the combined company, including FIS, could be exposed to suits for breach of contract or to governmental proceedings, its customer relationships and reputation could be harmed, and it could be inhibited in its ability to obtain new customers. In addition, if more restrictive privacy laws or rules are adopted in the future on the federal or state level, or, with respect to FIS's international operations, by authorities in foreign jurisdictions on the national, provincial, state, or other level, that could have an adverse impact on the combined company.

FIS may not succeed with its current and future expansion of its international operations and such failure may adversely affect the combined company's growth and results of operations.

In 2004, FIS's sales outside of the U.S. represented approximately 5.7% of its revenues. In 2004, FIS acquired Sanchez Computer Associates, Inc., or Sanchez, and a controlling interest in Kordoba GmbH & Co. KG, or Kordoba, in part in order to expand its international operations, particularly in FIS's Financial Institution Software and Services segment. Although FIS's international operations at present are relatively small, FIS believes there may be opportunities to expand FIS's international operations. However, FIS is less well-known internationally than in the United States and has less experience with local business conditions. In addition, FIS, as part of the combined company, will face challenges in successfully managing small operations located far from its headquarters, because of the greater difficulty in overseeing and guiding operations from a distance. There can be no assurance that FIS, as part of the combined company, will be able to compete successfully against current or future international competitors or that FIS's relative inexperience with international operations will not limit or hinder the combined company's success.

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WARNING ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this proxy statement, including in the sections entitled "Risk Factors," "The Merger" and "FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to, among other things, consummation of the merger, future financial and operating results of the combined company and benefits of the pending merger. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," or "continue," or the terms and other comparable terminology. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these statements as a result of a number of factors, including those set forth in the sections of this proxy statement listed above or elsewhere in this proxy statement or in Certegy's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Certegy's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference into this proxy statement.

Certegy is not under any obligation (and expressly disclaims any such obligation) to update or alter its forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should carefully consider the possibility that actual results may differ materially from forward-looking statements in this proxy statement before making a decision about voting on the proposals submitted for your consideration.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

General

This proxy statement is being furnished to Certegy shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by Certegy's board of directors to be used at the special meeting of shareholders to be held at [], on [], 2005 at [] a.m., local time, and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting. This proxy statement and the enclosed form of proxy are being sent to Certegy shareholders on or about [], 2005.

Purpose of Special Meeting

The purpose of the special meeting is:

- to consider and vote upon the merger proposal, including the merger and the issuance of shares of Certegy common stock to the stockholders of FIS contemplated by the merger agreement;
- to consider and vote upon the proposal to amend and restate Certegy's articles of incorporation;
- to consider and vote upon the proposal to approve the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan; and
- to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

As of the date of this proxy statement, Certegy's board of directors does not know of any other matters to be presented for consideration at the special meeting. However, if any other matters properly come before the special meeting, the persons named in the enclosed proxy card will vote the shares represented by all properly executed proxies on such matters in accordance with their discretion.

Copies of the merger agreement and certain ancillary documents related to the merger agreement, the proposed amended and restated articles of incorporation, and the proposed amended and restated stock incentive plan are attached to this proxy statement as Annexes A through G, respectively. You should review the merger agreement, the ancillary agreements, the proposed amended and restated articles of incorporation, the proposed amended and restated stock incentive plan, and this proxy statement carefully and in their entirety before deciding how to vote.

NYSE Shareholder Approval Requirements

NYSE rules require that a listed issuer obtain the consent of its shareholders prior to completing any transaction that would result in the issuance of more than 20% of the issuer's outstanding common stock. If the merger is completed, Certegy will issue shares of common stock representing, in the aggregate, in excess of 20% of its currently outstanding shares of common stock. NYSE rules also require that a listed issuer obtain shareholder approval of equity compensation plans like the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan.

Record Date; Shares Entitled to Vote

Certegy's board of directors has fixed the close of business on December 2, 2005 as the record date for determining the holders of shares of Certegy common stock entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof. Only holders of record of shares of Certegy common stock at the close of business on that date (including shareholders through Certegy's 401(k) plan) will be entitled to vote at the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of that meeting. At the close of business on the record date, there were [] shares of Certegy common stock outstanding, held by approximately [] holders of record.

Voting

Generally

Each holder of shares of Certegy common stock outstanding on the record date will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record upon each matter properly submitted at the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement thereof.

By Proxy

Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please take the time to vote by completing, signing, and mailing the enclosed proxy card according to the instructions on the proxy card, or vote using any other method described on the proxy card.

If your proxy card is properly executed and received by Certegy in time to be voted at the Certegy special meeting, the shares represented by your proxy card will be voted in accordance with the instructions that you mark on your proxy card. If you execute your proxy but do not provide Certegy with any instructions, your shares will be voted as follows:

- FOR approval of the merger proposal, including the merger and the issuance of shares of Certegy common stock to the stockholders of FIS in connection with the merger;
- FOR approval of the amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation; and
- FOR approval of the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan.

Shares Held in Street Name

Under NYSE rules, if your broker holds your shares in its name (i.e., in street name), your broker may not vote your shares on the matters being submitted to the shareholders for vote at the special meeting without instructions from you. Therefore, if you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name by a broker, please give instructions to your broker on how to vote your shares. These instructions may be described on a special kind of proxy card provided to you by or through your broker, called a voting instruction form. You should be aware that your broker may offer you different methods of voting, such as by telephone or Internet.

Shares Held in Certegy 401(k) Plan

If you are a participant in Certegy's 401(k) plan, your vote will serve as voting instructions to the trustee of the plan for all shares you own through the plan. SunTrust Bank is the trustee for the plan. Participants in the plan must vote their proxies no later than [], local time, on []. The trustee cannot vote plan shares that are not voted by this deadline. Participants in the plan may not vote the shares owned through such plan after the deadline, including at the special meeting. As of November 16, 2005, there were 435,032 shares held in the plan.

Attending the Meeting in Person

All shareholders of record of Certegy's common stock at the close of business on the record date, or their designated proxies, and management's guests, are authorized to attend the special meeting.

If you plan to attend the special meeting, please check the appropriate box on the enclosed proxy. If you hold your Certegy shares in street name or through Certegy's 401(k) plan trustee you must request a proxy from your broker or other nominee holding your shares in record name on your behalf in order to attend the meeting and vote at that time (your broker may refer to it as a legal proxy).

Even if you currently plan to attend the meeting, you should complete the enclosed proxy card and return it to Certegy in case your plans change you can always revoke your proxy at the meeting and vote in person instead.

Quorum

A quorum of shareholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. The presence in person or representation by proxy at any meeting of Certegy shareholders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Certegy common stock entitled to vote at the meeting will constitute a quorum. You will be deemed to be present if you attend the meeting or if you submit a proxy card that is received at or prior to the meeting and not timely revoked.

Abstentions and broker non-votes are counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at a special meeting. A broker non-vote occurs on an item when a broker does not have discretionary voting authority to vote on a proposal and has not received instructions from the beneficial owner of the shares as to how to vote on the proposal. Shares held by Certegy in its treasury do not count toward a quorum.

If a quorum is not present, the special meeting may be postponed or adjourned to solicit additional proxies, without notice other than announcement at the special meeting (unless otherwise required by Certegy's bylaws or law), until a quorum is present or represented. At any subsequent reconvening of the special meeting, all proxies will be voted in the same manner as the proxies would have been voted at the original convening of the special meeting, except for any proxies that have been effectively revoked or withdrawn prior to the subsequent meeting.

Vote Required

Under NYSE shareholder approval requirements, the proposal to approve the merger agreement, including the issuance of Certegy shares in the merger, and the proposal to approve the amended and restated stock incentive plan, each must be approved by a majority of votes cast on the proposal, and the total votes cast on the proposal must represent over 50% of the shares of Certegy common stock entitled to vote on the proposal. An abstention is a vote cast for these purposes, but a broker non-vote is not. Assuming that over 50% of the shares entitled to vote on these proposals are voted, the failure of a Certegy shareholder to vote, including by failing to submit a proxy, will have no effect on the outcome of these proposals.

The proposal to amend and restate Certegy's articles of incorporation requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares of Certegy common stock outstanding as of the close of business on the record date for the special meeting. The failure of a Certegy shareholder to vote, a broker non-vote, and a decision by a Certegy shareholder to abstain from voting will all have the same effect as a vote against this proposal. In addition, because approval of the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation is a condition to completing the merger under the merger agreement, a failure to vote on this proposal or an abstention with respect to this proposal will constitute a vote against the merger proposal, unless Certegy and FIS waive this condition.

Because the approval of the merger agreement, including the merger and related share issuance, and the approval of the amended and restated of stock incentive plan each require that the total vote cast on the proposal represent more than 50% of the shares of Certegy common stock entitled to vote on the proposal, your vote in person or by proxy will help to assure that this requirement is met. You are urged to complete, date and sign the accompanying proxy card and return it promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or vote using any other method described on your proxy card. Additionally, if you hold shares of Certegy common stock as a participant in Certegy's 401(k) plan and fail to return your proxy card or otherwise vote, the trustee will not be able to vote your shares.

Shares Beneficially Owned by Certegy Directors and Executive Officers

As of the record date, Certegy's directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned and were entitled to vote approximately [] shares of Certegy common stock, representing approximately []% of the outstanding shares of Certegy common stock. Although none of the members of the board of directors of Certegy or its executive officers has executed voting agreements, based solely on discussions with its board of directors and executive officers, to Certegy's knowledge, its directors and executive officers intend to vote their common stock in favor of all proposals to be presented for approval at the special meeting.

For more information regarding beneficial ownership of shares of Certegy common stock by each current Certegy director, certain executive officers of Certegy, and all directors and executive officers of Certegy as a group, see Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management of Certegy on page 189.

Revocation of Proxies

The presence of a shareholder at the Certegy special meeting will not automatically revoke that shareholder's proxy. However, a shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:

- by sending a written revocation in time to be received before the special meeting to the attention of Certegy's Corporate Secretary at 100 Second Avenue South, Suite 1100 S, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701;
- by completing, signing and dating another proxy card and returning it by mail in time to be received before the special meeting; or
- by attending the special meeting and voting in person.

If your shares are held of record by a broker or other nominee, you must follow the instructions from your broker or other nominee to change or revoke your proxy.

Solicitation of Proxies

In addition to solicitation by mail, directors, officers, and employees of Certegy may solicit proxies for the special meeting from Certegy shareholders personally or by telephone and other electronic means without additional remuneration for soliciting such proxies. Certegy will provide persons, firms, banks, and corporations holding shares in their names or in the names of nominees, which in either case are beneficially owned by others, proxy materials for transmittal to such beneficial owners and will reimburse such record owners for their expenses in taking such actions. Certegy has also made arrangements with Morrow & Co. to assist it in soliciting proxies and has agreed to pay them \$7,000, plus reasonable expenses, for these services. Certegy and FIS will equally share the expenses incurred in connection with the printing and mailing of this document.

Certegy Shareholder Account Maintenance

Certegy's transfer agent is SunTrust Bank. All communications concerning accounts of Certegy shareholders of record, including address changes, name changes, inquiries as to requirements to transfer common stock and similar issues may be handled by calling SunTrust Bank, toll-free, at (800) 568-3476 or by writing to SunTrust Bank at: SunTrust Bank, Stock Transfer Department, Mail Code 258, Post Office Box 4625, Atlanta, Georgia 30302.

THE MERGER

General

Under the merger agreement, Certegy is proposing to combine its business with the business of FIS through a merger of FIS with a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy. As a result FIS will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy and the former stockholders of FIS will own a majority of Certegy's outstanding common stock. See Pro Forma Security Ownership of the Combined Company After the Merger. Under the merger agreement:

- FIS will merge with and into a Delaware limited liability company wholly owned by Certegy;
- All of the outstanding shares of FIS's common stock will be converted into shares of Certegy common stock based on a fixed exchange ratio. Currently FIS is a privately held company with Fidelity National Financial, Inc., or FNF, owning 75% of FIS's outstanding common stock. FNF also owns 1 million shares of Certegy common stock. Taking into account FNF's existing ownership of Certegy's shares, as a result of the merger, the existing stockholders of FIS, including FNF, will own approximately 67.6% of the common stock of the combined company. FNF will own approximately 50.8% of the common stock of the combined company;
- Certegy's board of directors will declare a special cash dividend of \$3.75 per share to shareholders of record of Certegy common stock as of the close of business the day prior to the closing of the merger; and
- Certegy shareholders will retain their shares, which (excluding the 1 million shares currently owned by FNF) will represent approximately 32.4% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company.

The merger agreement further provides that Certegy will amend and restate its articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock and to change Certegy's name to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., and that it will propose an amended and restated stock incentive plan which will, among other things, increase the total number of shares available under the current plan by an additional 6,000,000 shares and increase the limits on the number of options, restricted shares, and other awards that may be granted to any individual in any calendar year. The proposed amended and restated articles of incorporation and the proposed amended and restated stock incentive plan will become effective only if the merger is consummated.

Background of the Merger

Certegy's board of directors and management have periodically reviewed the company's business strategies since Certegy's spin-off from Equifax Inc. in July 2001. By November 2004, the board and management were focused on Certegy's strategies for continued internal growth in its two business segments, card and check services, including strategies for capitalizing on growth opportunities and addressing market challenges posed by the declining use of personal checks. At that time, the board appointed a business strategies analysis committee to consider Certegy's business strategy and strategic alternatives. The committee was composed of Lee A. Kennedy, Certegy's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and directors Phillip B. Lassiter, David K. Hunt, and Keith W. Hughes. Mr. Hughes was designated to chair the committee.

In December 2004, Mr. Kennedy presented to the business strategies committee a review of Certegy's business, competitive positioning, and growth strategies. The committee also received a presentation from Citigroup reviewing conditions and trends in the payment services and check services industries, the relative strengths of Certegy vis-a-vis its competitors, and strategic alternatives potentially available to Certegy, including the possibility of a merger or sale of the company. The committee determined to

recommend to Certegy's board of directors that the board confirm the company's strategy of remaining independent, but also authorize the committee to continue its analysis of strategic alternatives. Toward that end, the committee requested and received board authorization for Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hughes, with the assistance of Citigroup, to explore with a limited number of potential merger partners the possibility of a strategic business combination. During the remainder of the process that resulted in the merger agreement with FIS, Mr. Kennedy regularly communicated developments and discussions to Mr. Hughes and other members of the business strategies committee.

On February 4, 2005, based on the business strategies committee's recommendation, Certegy's board formally engaged Citigroup to assist Messrs. Kennedy and Hughes in exploring Certegy's strategic options, including the possibility of a sale, strategic merger, or other business combination. Following Citigroup's engagement, with the approval of the Certegy board, Citigroup made introductory presentations to four potential buyers. At a regular meeting of Certegy's board of directors in March 2005, Citigroup updated the board on its discussions and requested and was granted permission by the board to contact two additional potential strategic buyers. During March and April, at the direction of the business strategies committee, Citigroup continued to have preliminary discussions with FNF and other potential strategic counterparties and apprised management, members of the business strategies committee, and the Certegy board of the substance of the discussions.

On April 13, 2005, at the invitation of William P. Foley, II, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FNF, Mr. Kennedy and Michael T. Vollkommer, Certegy's Chief Financial Officer, met with Mr. Foley and Brent Bickett, FNF's Executive Vice President, Corporate Finance, at FNF's headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Foley presented an overview of FIS and its businesses and financial condition and results, and Mr. Kennedy made a similar presentation concerning Certegy. Mr. Foley outlined a possible transaction and management structure for the combined company, and the executives discussed their respective corporate objectives and the potential strategic, commercial, and financial benefits of a business combination. Mr. Foley indicated that he would discuss the possibility of a transaction with the FNF board and then, assuming the board agreed, present to Certegy an indication of interest containing proposed deal terms.

The following day, April 14, 2005, Mr. Foley telephoned Mr. Kennedy and the two continued discussions concerning the enhanced product capabilities that the two companies, if combined, could bring to their respective markets.

On April 18, 2005, Certegy received a preliminary indication of interest from FNF outlining a potential merger of Certegy and FIS, with Certegy shareholders receiving a 30% to 40% ownership interest in the combined company. Mr. Kennedy responded with a telephone call to Mr. Foley notifying him that the proposal would be forwarded to the Certegy board and considered after receipt of all other proposals from potential counterparties.

Certegy's business strategies committee met on April 27, 2005, with representatives of Citigroup and discussed the FNF letter along with the status of preliminary discussions regarding various strategic alternatives. To augment the committee's exploration of a potential combination with a strategic partner, the committee authorized Citigroup to approach a number of specified private equity firms to determine their interest in acquiring Certegy. Citigroup then initiated contact with these firms. Discussions with these firms involved the purchase of Certegy in an all cash transaction by one or more parties.

At a Certegy board of directors meeting on May 4, 2005, Citigroup briefed the board on its contacts with potential buyers. The board agreed to require all interested parties to submit an indication of interest by May 19, 2005. The board also directed Certegy's management to respond to FNF with a letter indicating that after the Certegy board had considered FNF's proposal it would respond.

On May 23 and May 24, Certegy's business strategies committee and the board reviewed and discussed with Citigroup the indications of interest Certegy had received from potential financial buyers and FNF, which was the sole potential strategic buyer. Following these discussions, the board decided to provide due diligence materials to two prospective financial buyers and to FNF and directed Certegy's management and advisors to commence due diligence on FIS.

Accordingly, during the month of June 2005, FNF and the two private equity firms each received a presentation from Certegy management concerning Certegy's business and financial condition and results and were afforded access to a due diligence data room containing materials on Certegy and its business.

From June 20 through June 22, 2005, a Certegy due diligence team received a briefing from FNF and FIS concerning FIS's business and financial performance and was granted access to an FIS data room and received information and documents from FIS.

Based on its preliminary due diligence, on July 13, 2005, FNF submitted a revised indication of interest providing for a merger of Certegy and FIS in which Certegy's shareholders would receive a 33% to 36% ownership position in the combined company. Neither of the prospective private equity buyers presented a revised indication of interest with definitive terms, and each of them elected not to proceed.

Certegy's board of directors met on July 25, 2005, to discuss the FNF proposal. At the meeting, Certegy's outside counsel reviewed with the board its duties with respect to consideration of the proposed transaction. Citigroup then presented a review of the strategic review process to date and discussed the FNF proposal. The board authorized management and Citigroup to conduct further discussions with FNF concerning an exchange ratio and the possibility of combining a stock-for-stock merger with a cash dividend to Certegy shareholders. The cash dividend was viewed as a possible way to meet the Certegy board's expectations for value to Certegy shareholders while allowing FNF to achieve its stated goal of holding a majority of the stock in the combined company in order to consolidate the combined company with FNF for FNF's financial reporting purposes.

Accordingly, representatives of Certegy proposed to FNF a structure involving a cash dividend to Certegy shareholders, and on August 1, 2005, Mr. Kennedy spoke by telephone with Mr. Foley and discussed the range of ownership percentages in a combined company and an amount of the proposed cash dividend for Certegy shareholders that might be acceptable to the Certegy board. Mr. Foley and Mr. Kennedy and other representatives of the parties continued to negotiate the Certegy shareholder ownership percentage, the possibility and amount of a cash dividend, and other terms in a number of telephone conversations continuing through August 4, 2005. These discussions resulted in a proposal by FNF for a transaction that would provide Certegy shareholders with approximately 32.5% of the equity in the combined company and a dividend payment at the time of closing of \$4.00 per share.

On August 3, 2005, Certegy's business strategies committee met and received reports from Mr. Kennedy and Citigroup on the negotiations with FNF and the FNF proposal. At the meeting of Certegy's board on the following day, Mr. Hughes reviewed the process and results of the committee's strategic review. Citigroup then presented the board with an update on the process of exploring strategic alternatives and reviewed and analyzed the then current FNF proposal. On the basis of this proposal, the board authorized management and the chairman of the business strategies committee to proceed with further due diligence on FIS and to continue discussions with FNF.

On August 8, 2005, Certegy's outside counsel provided an initial draft of the merger agreement to representatives of FNF. The merger agreement and related ancillary documents were the subject of negotiations by the parties and their respective advisors over the course of the next several weeks.

On August 10 through August 12, Certegy's due diligence team conducted additional due diligence at FIS's data room and received additional information and documents. On August 12, 2005, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Foley spoke by telephone concerning the results of due diligence to date, financing of the

combined company, and the need to determine the organizational structure of the combined company and its relationship with FNF concerning intercompany services and relationships.

Representatives of FNF and other stockholders of FIS conducted additional due diligence at Certegy's data room on August 17 and 18. Thereafter, management, staff, and certain advisors of the parties continued their due diligence reviews of the businesses, operations, and financial condition of the other party.

On August 23, 2005, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Foley met in Jacksonville, focusing on an organizational structure for the combined company. Mr. Kennedy reported the results of these discussions to the Certegy business strategies committee at a meeting on August 24, 2005. On August 25, the committee reported to the board of directors at a board meeting at which the board reviewed the status of the negotiations and the proposed organizational structure. The board authorized Mr. Kennedy to begin negotiations with FNF regarding employment terms for himself and other members of Certegy management. The board also decided to retain Covington & Burling as separate outside counsel to advise the independent directors and to engage Deutsche Bank to provide a second opinion to the board with respect to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the proposed transaction to holders of Certegy common stock.

On August 30, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Foley met again in Jacksonville and discussed a proposed management structure of the combined company, executives slotted to fill various positions, and option grants and other compensation terms for those members of Certegy management who were expected to be continuing with the combined company.

Certegy's business strategies committee met on August 31, 2005, and its board of directors met on September 1, 2005, to receive an update on issues relating to negotiation of the transaction documents, proposed employment agreements with Certegy management, and the post-closing organizational and governance structure.

During the week of September 5, 2005, negotiations continued between the representatives of Certegy and FNF and other stockholders of FIS on a variety of issues. During that week representatives of FNF requested that Certegy agree to lower the proposed cash dividend to Certegy shareholders to \$3.50 per share because costs related to the transaction were expected to exceed FNF's initial estimates. Mr. Kennedy discussed this issue with Mr. Foley in a telephone call on September 8 and reported this development to the business strategies committee and the full board at meetings on the same day. After further negotiations between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Foley and other representatives of the parties, with the concurrence of the Certegy board, a tentative agreement was reached on September 9 for a dividend of \$3.75 per share and the resolution of certain other open terms relating to the merger. Mr. Kennedy and Citigroup then reported the material proposed terms of the transaction to the business strategies committee and the board of directors on the same day.

After reviewing the open issues with the independent members of the Certegy board of directors, and pursuant to their instructions, during the period of September 9 through 14, 2005, Mr. Kennedy entered into negotiations with Mr. Foley regarding the terms of an employment agreement for Mr. Kennedy and terms to be offered to Jeffrey R. Carbiener, Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services, and certain other Certegy management employees. Concurrent with those negotiations, representatives of the parties and their respective advisors negotiated the remaining terms of the proposed transaction and final changes to the proposed definitive agreements, and completed their due diligence.

On September 14, 2005, Certegy's board of directors met to review and discuss the proposed transaction with FIS. Represented at the meeting were management of Certegy and representatives of its financial and legal advisors. Prior to the meeting the directors were provided with a substantially final draft of the merger agreement and other documents related to the proposed transaction. At the meeting, management updated the board of directors on the status of negotiations of the transaction, the results of

due diligence, and management's analysis of the Certegy business and the proposed transaction, and outside counsel reviewed with the board its legal duties in connection with the proposed transaction, as well as the terms of the proposed final merger agreement and related documents. Representatives of Citigroup presented a market update and an overview of the two companies and each of Citigroup and Deutsche Bank separately discussed the proposed transaction and their respective financial valuation analyses. The board then adjourned while its compensation committee met. The compensation committee reviewed, discussed, and approved the proposed employment agreements between Certegy and Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Carbiener, to become effective at the closing of the transaction, and certain other matters relating to the transaction. The board reconvened, and after additional discussion and an executive session in which Mr. Kennedy did not participate, the board received management's recommendations regarding the transaction. Citigroup and Deutsche Bank then rendered their respective oral opinions, which were subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that as of September 14, 2005, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limits of the review undertaken by such firms, the exchange ratio and special dividend, taken together, were fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Certegy common stock. See *The Merger Opinions of Certegy's Financial Advisors - Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.* and *The Merger Opinions of Certegy's Financial Advisors - Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.* below. After additional discussion, the board of directors, with Mr. Kennedy recusing himself, voted to approve the merger agreement and related matters. The board also instructed management to execute and deliver the merger agreement, commitment agreement, shareholders agreement, the employment agreements, and related documents and to take all other steps necessary to effect the merger and the other transactions contemplated by these agreements.

The merger agreement, the commitment agreement, the shareholders agreement, and the employment agreements were entered into by the parties on the evening of September 14, 2005. Shortly thereafter, each stockholder of FIS executed and delivered to FIS a written consent adopting the merger agreement.

On September 15, 2005, FNF and Certegy issued a joint press release announcing the transaction before the opening of trading on the NYSE.

Certegy's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Merger by the Certegy Board of Directors

Certegy's board of directors has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are fair to, and in the best interests of, Certegy and its shareholders. In deciding to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and to recommend their approval by Certegy's shareholders, Certegy's board considered the materials and presentations prepared by Certegy's management, consulted with Certegy's financial advisors with respect to the financial aspects of the merger and the fairness of the merger and special dividend, taken together, to holders of Certegy common stock from a financial point of view, and consulted with Certegy's legal counsel and legal counsel to the independent directors as to its legal duties and the terms of the merger agreement, the shareholders agreement, and the related documents. In reaching this decision, Certegy's board considered a variety of factors, including:

- its knowledge of Certegy's business, operations, financial condition, and prospects and of the business, operations, financial condition, and prospects of FIS, taking into account the results of Certegy's due diligence review of FIS, discussions with management of FIS, and the presentations of Certegy's management and financial advisors;
- its knowledge of the current and prospective environment in which Certegy operates, including national and international economic conditions, the competitive environment, the market for potential acquisitions, and the likely effect of these factors on Certegy's potential growth, development, productivity, profitability, and strategic options;

- the financial terms of the transaction, including the exchange ratio of FIS shares for Certegy shares and the resulting pro forma ownership of Certegy's shareholders in the combined entity, the special dividend, and the ability of Certegy's shareholders to continue to participate in the future growth of the combined company by retaining shares of Certegy's common stock;
- the financial analyses presented by Citigroup and Deutsche Bank, as financial advisors to Certegy, and the opinions delivered by each of them to the effect that, as of September 14, 2005, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations set forth in the opinions, the exchange ratio of FIS shares for Certegy shares and the special dividend to be received by the Certegy shareholders, taken together, were fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Certegy common stock;
- its understanding of the other strategic alternatives likely to be available to Certegy and the time and risks that Certegy would incur in pursuing such alternatives;
- the structure of the transaction and its effects, including payment of the special dividend and the fact that FNF will become the majority shareholder of Certegy upon consummation of the merger;
- the fact that, except for the amount of the special dividend, the transaction will not result in taxable income to Certegy shareholders;
- its assessment that the combined company:
 - would constitute one of the largest providers of processing services to U.S. financial institutions,
 - would have market leading positions in core processing, card issuing services, mortgage processing, and lender services,
 - would have a diversified product mix, reducing exposure to the impact of the declining use of checks,
 - could increase the organic growth rate of the businesses of both Certegy and FIS through marketing the combined company's broad range of products and services, consisting of core bank processing, card transaction services, mortgage processing, lender services, point-of-sale check risk management, and card processing services, internet banking, and electronic bill paying across the combined customer base,
 - would have an expanded international presence and scale, and
 - would have the opportunity to achieve cost savings of up to \$50 million over a 12 to 18 month period following the closing of the merger through eliminating redundant corporate overhead functions, combining operating facilities, combining research and development efforts, and leveraging the combined technology infrastructure and procurement purchasing power.
- the terms of the merger agreement, including without limitation, the conditions to each company's obligations to complete the merger, provisions allowing Certegy's board of directors to terminate the agreement if Certegy receives an unsolicited superior acquisition proposal, subject to FNF's right to match the superior proposal, and the agreement that Certegy's chief executive officer will continue to serve as the chief executive officer and a director of the combined company;
- the terms of the shareholders agreement, including, without limitation, provisions affording Certegy's board the right to designate four of its members, including Certegy's chief executive officer, to occupy seats on the board of the

combined company, restrictions on the acquisition and transfer of Certegy common stock by the former stockholders of FIS, restrictions on amendments and waivers regarding intercompany agreements and other transactions between the combined

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company and FNF involving more than \$250,000 without the approval of a majority of the independent directors, and certain requirements that FNF must follow in seeking to effect any going private transaction with respect to Certegy;

- the employment agreements being entered into with Lee A. Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer of Certegy, and Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services of Certegy, and the roles that such members of Certegy's senior management would play in integrating the businesses of Certegy and FIS following the merger;
- the shareholder and regulatory approvals required in connection with the merger and the other terms of the merger agreement, and the likelihood that, once the merger agreement had been entered into, the merger would be completed if approved by Certegy's shareholders; and
- the right, granted by Certegy's board, of Certegy's shareholders to dissent from the merger proposal and obtain the fair value of their shares under Georgia law.

From a financial perspective, the board of directors considered, among other things, that while GAAP earnings per share of the combined company on a pro forma basis would have been lower than Certegy's earnings for both 2004 and the six month period ended June 30, 2005, pro forma cash earnings per share of the combined company (net income plus tax affected purchase intangible amortization divided by total shares outstanding) for such periods would have been accretive when compared to Certegy's cash earnings per share. The board of directors believes that the non-GAAP measure of cash earnings per share is meaningful to a consideration of the advisability of the merger because a comparison of Certegy's GAAP net income per share with net income per share of the combined company on a pro forma basis is affected by significant amounts of after tax amortization expense of FIS's purchased intangible assets resulting from FIS's growth through acquisitions and from the merger. The use of cash earnings per share helps provide a meaningful comparison.

Certegy's board of directors also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including:

- the significant risks and expenses inherent in combining and successfully integrating two companies, including the need for significant management resources, which may temporarily detract attention from the day-to-day business of the combined company;
- the combined company will have approximately \$2.9 billion of indebtedness immediately following the merger;
- the limitations on Certegy's ability to solicit other offers as well as the possibility that it could be required to pay a \$65 million termination fee in certain circumstances;
- for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the special dividend will be taxable to Certegy's shareholders;
- FNF will hold a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company, which means that the management and directors of the combined company may be subject to conflicts of interest and the other shareholders will not be able to affect the outcome of shareholder votes;
- the benefits to which officers and employees of Certegy would be entitled under the pre-existing employee benefit plans of Certegy that contain change-in-control provisions that would be triggered by the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and the fact that Certegy's executive officers have other interests in the transaction that may be different from, or in addition to, their interests as shareholders of Certegy, including the employment and retention agreements described under The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests beginning on page 64;

- a number of Certegy's senior executives are not expected to continue with the combined company, which could temporarily disrupt Certegy's businesses;
- the significance of the existing intercompany agreements between FIS and FNF and other FNF subsidiaries to the ongoing operation of the combined businesses; and
- other matters described under the caption "Risk Factors."

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by Certegy's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather includes material factors that the Certegy board considered in approving and recommending the merger and related proposals. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by Certegy's board in connection with its evaluation of these transactions and the complexity of these factors, Certegy's board did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank, or otherwise assign any specific or relative weights to the specific factors it considered in reaching its determination. The Certegy board considered all these factors as a whole, and determined that the transaction was in the best interests of Certegy and its shareholders. In considering the factors described above, individual directors may have assigned different weights to different factors.

It should be noted that this explanation of the Certegy board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read along with the factors discussed under the heading "Warning About Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 34 of this proxy statement.

For the reasons set forth above, the Certegy board of directors has approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and recommends that Certegy's shareholders vote FOR the approval of the merger proposal, including the merger and the issuance of shares in connection with the merger.

Opinions of Certegy's Financial Advisors Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.

Certegy retained Citigroup Global Markets Inc. to act as its financial advisor in connection with Certegy's analysis and consideration of various strategic alternatives. Citigroup has rendered its written opinion to the Certegy board of directors that, as of September 14, 2005, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, procedures, limitations and qualifications set forth therein, Citigroup's work described below and other factors Citigroup deemed relevant, the exchange ratio of 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock to be issued for each share of FIS common stock in the merger and the special dividend of \$3.75 per share to be paid to the shareholders of record of Certegy common stock as of the close of business on the day prior to the merger were, taken together, fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Certegy common stock.

The full text of the written opinion of Citigroup, dated September 14, 2005, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered, and limitations and qualifications on the review undertaken by Citigroup in connection with its opinion, is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. Citigroup's advisory services and its opinion were provided for the information of the board of directors of Certegy in its evaluation of the merger, and its opinion is not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote or act on any matters relating to the merger.

In arriving at its opinion, Citigroup reviewed a draft of the merger agreement dated September 13, 2005, and held discussions with certain senior officers and other representatives and advisors of Certegy and certain senior officers and other representatives and advisors of FIS and its affiliates, including FNF, concerning the respective businesses, operations, and prospects of Certegy and FIS. Citigroup examined certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Certegy and FIS as well as certain financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Certegy and FIS that were provided to or discussed with Citigroup by the respective managements of Certegy, FIS, and FNF, including information relating to the potential strategic implications and operational benefits (including the amount, timing and achievability thereof) anticipated by the managements of Certegy, FIS, and FNF to result from the merger.

Citigroup reviewed the financial terms of the merger as set forth in the draft merger agreement, and such other terms as Citigroup deemed necessary and appropriate, in relation to, among other things:

- current and historical market prices and trading volumes of Certegy common stock;
- the historical and projected earnings and other operating data of Certegy and FIS; and
- the capitalization and financial condition of Certegy and FIS.

Citigroup considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of certain other transactions which Citigroup considered relevant in evaluating the merger and analyzed certain financial, stock market, and other publicly available information relating to the businesses of other companies whose operations Citigroup considered relevant in evaluating those of Certegy and FIS. Citigroup also reviewed certain potential pro forma financial effects of the merger on Certegy and FIS. In addition to the foregoing, Citigroup conducted such other analyses and examinations and considered such other information and financial, economic, and market criteria as Citigroup deemed appropriate in arriving at its opinion.

In rendering its opinion, Citigroup assumed and relied, without assuming any responsibility for independent verification, upon the accuracy and completeness of all financial and other information and data publicly available or provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it and upon the assurances of the respective managements of Certegy, FIS, and FNF that they were not aware of any relevant information that was omitted or that remained undisclosed to Citigroup. With respect to financial forecasts and other information and data relating to Certegy and FIS provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it, Citigroup was advised by the respective managements of Certegy, FIS, and FNF that such forecasts and other information and data were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the managements of Certegy, FIS, and FNF as to the future financial performance of Certegy and FIS, the potential strategic implications and operational benefits anticipated to result from the merger, and the other matters covered thereby, and Citigroup assumed, with the consent of the Certegy board of directors, that the financial results (including the potential strategic implications and operational benefits anticipated to result from the merger) reflected in such forecasts and other information and data would be realized in the amounts and at the times projected.

Citigroup assumed, with the consent of the Certegy board of directors, that the merger would be consummated in accordance with its terms, without waiver, modification, or amendment of any material term, condition, or agreement, and in the course of obtaining the necessary governmental or third party approvals, consents, and releases for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction, or condition will be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Certegy or FIS or the contemplated benefits of the merger. Representatives of Certegy advised Citigroup, and Citigroup further assumed, that the final terms of the merger agreement would not vary materially from those set forth in the draft reviewed by Citigroup. Citigroup further assumed, with the consent of the Certegy board of directors, that the merger would be treated as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes.

Citigroup did not express any opinion as to what the value of Certegy common stock actually would be following the completion of the merger or the prices at which Certegy common stock would trade at any

time. Citigroup did not make, and was not provided with, an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Certegy or FIS nor did Citigroup make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Certegy or FIS.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Citigroup was not requested to consider, and its opinion did not address, the relative merits of the proposed transaction as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Certegy or the effect of any other transaction in which Certegy might engage. Citigroup's opinion was necessarily based upon information available to it, and financial, stock market, and other conditions and circumstances existing, as of the date of its opinion.

Financial Analyses

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by Citigroup in evaluating the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio of 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock to be issued for each share of FIS common stock in the merger and the special dividend of \$3.75 per share to be paid to the shareholders of record of Certegy common stock as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger, taken together, to the holders of Certegy common stock. The following summary does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Citigroup, nor does the order of analyses described represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Citigroup. Some of the summaries of financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the full text of each summary and are alone not a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Citigroup. Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before September 13, 2005, and is not necessarily indicative of current or future market conditions.

Transaction Overview and Indicated Transaction Multiples

Citigroup reviewed with the Certegy board of directors the basic terms of the merger, including the following:

- a fixed exchange ratio of 0.6396 Certegy common shares per FIS common share;
- the special dividend of \$3.75 per Certegy common share; and
- pro forma percentage ownership by current Certegy stockholders of approximately 32.5% of the outstanding Certegy common stock immediately after the merger, based on fully diluted shares using the treasury stock method.

Citigroup calculated for the Certegy board of directors various multiples and premiums resulting from the merger assuming three different illustrative values per Certegy common share. These calculations were based on historical information and on certain financial analyses and forecasts for Certegy prepared by its management.

Citigroup calculated the percentage premium of three illustrative values per Certegy common share following the merger over:

- the closing price per share of Certegy common stock on September 8, 2005;
- the average closing price per share of Certegy common stock for the thirty-day period ended September 8, 2005; and
- the highest and lowest closing prices per share in the 52-week period ended September 8, 2005.

The illustrative values were determined based on an analysis to illustrate a range of implied equity valuations per share of Certegy common stock in the transaction, assuming a range of total equity

valuations for FIS of \$4.2 - \$4.8 billion. Based on this analysis, Citigroup determined a range for the implied equity value in the transaction per share of Certegy common stock of between \$37.76 and \$40.64, including in each case the \$3.75 per share dividend. The three illustrative values ranging from \$38.00 - \$41.00 represent rounded values based on this implied equity valuation range. The following table presents the results of Citigroup's calculations:

	Illustrative valuation range per Certegy common share		
	\$38.00	\$39.50	\$41.00
Premium to:			
Share Price at September 8, 2005	13.2 %	17.6 %	22.1 %
Thirty-Day Average	0.4	4.4	8.3
52-Week High	(4.4)	(0.6)	3.2
52-Week Low	17.5	22.1	26.7

Selected Companies Analysis

Citigroup reviewed and compared certain financial information for each of Certegy and FIS to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for selected publicly traded companies that Citigroup deemed relevant. The financial information used by Citigroup for all companies in the course of this analysis was based on publicly available information as of September 8, 2005 and median analyst estimates calculated by First Call. The multiples and ratios for each of the selected companies were based on the most recent publicly available information.

For Citigroup's analysis of Certegy, the selected companies forming the comparison group were eFunds Corporation, First Data Corporation, Fiserv, Inc., Global Payments, Inc., and Total Systems Services. Citigroup calculated for the applicable selected companies the ratios of September 8, 2005 closing stock price to calendar year 2005 and 2006 earnings estimates and ratios of enterprise value (calculated as equity value plus debt, less cash and cash equivalents) to calendar year 2005 and 2006 estimated EBITDA, and compared these measures to the corresponding values for Certegy.

The analysis showed the following median ratios for the selected companies:

	Selected Company Median Share Price / EPS
2005E GAAP EPS	19.7x
2006E GAAP EPS	17.7x
2005E Cash EPS	19.2x
2006E Cash EPS	17.3x

	Selected Company Median Enterprise Value / EBITDA
2005E EBITDA	10.8x
2006E EBITDA	9.7x

Citigroup derived a per share equity value range for Certegy of \$34.00 to \$38.00 based on Citigroup's knowledge and understanding of the trading characteristics for the individual companies within the selected company universe. In comparison to management's estimates for the corresponding Certegy statistics, this valuation range implies a ratio of 18.4x to 20.6x for stock price / 2005E GAAP earnings per share, 15.9x to 17.8x for stock price / 2006E GAAP earnings per share, 9.1x to 10.2x enterprise value / 2005E EBITDA and 8.1x to 9.1x enterprise value / 2006E EBITDA.

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For Citigroup's analysis of FIS, the selected companies forming the comparison group were The Bisys Group, Inc., Fiserv, Inc., and Jack Henry & Associates, Inc. Citigroup calculated for the applicable selected companies the ratios of September 8, 2005 closing stock prices to calendar year 2005 and 2006 earnings estimates and calendar year 2005 and 2006 estimated EBITDA, and compared these measures to the corresponding values for FIS.

The analysis showed the following median ratios for the selected companies:

	Selected Company Median Enterprise Value / EBITDA
2005E EBITDA	9.8x
2006E EBITDA	8.9x

	Selected Company Median Share Price / EPS
2005E Cash EPS	19.2x
2006E Cash EPS	17.3x
2005E GAAP EPS	21.6x
2006E GAAP EPS	17.7x

Citigroup examined these EBITDA multiples and arrived at an equity value range for FIS of \$4.4 billion to \$4.7 billion (enterprise value of \$6.8 billion to \$7.1 billion). This valuation range implies a 9.4x to 9.8x enterprise value / 2005E EBITDA and 8.9x to 9.3x enterprise value / 2006E EBITDA.

Citigroup examined these Cash EPS multiples and arrived at an equity value range for FIS of \$5.0 billion to \$5.2 billion. This valuation range implies a 19.2x to 19.9x price / 2005E Cash earnings per share and a 16.7x to 17.4x price / 2006E Cash earnings per share.

Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis

Citigroup analyzed certain information relating to certain selected transactions above \$500 million in deal value in the financial technology industry since January 1, 2003, along with one additional transaction prior to that date. The precedent transactions analyzed were:

- Royal Bank of Scotland plc / Lynk Systems, Inc., August 2004
- Bank of America Corporation / National Processing, Inc., July 2004
- Metavante Corporation / NYCE Corporation, May 2004
- First Data Corporation / Concord EFS Inc., April 2003
- U.S. Bancorp / Nova Information Systems, Inc., May 2001

With respect to the financial information for the targets involved in the precedent transactions, Citigroup relied on information from public filings, company press releases and investor presentations, as well as information published by Thomson Financial.

For each of the selected transactions since January 1, 2003 to the extent applicable, Citigroup calculated and compared:

- the transaction value as a multiple of each of latest 12 months revenue, EBITDA and earnings before interest and taxes (commonly referred to as EBIT), the medians of which multiples in the selected precedent transactions were 3.1x, 9.7x, and 10.8x, respectively;

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- the purchase price per share paid for the target entity as a multiple of latest twelve months earnings per share and projected next twelve months earnings per share, the medians of which multiples in the selected precedent transactions were 22.5x and 21.0x, respectively; and
- the premium of the price per share paid for the target entity over the closing stock price on the trading day immediately preceding the announcement of the transaction and the average closing prices per share for the thirty-day period ended the trading day immediately preceding the announcement of the transaction, the medians of which premiums in the selected precedent transactions were 3.7% and 9.4%, respectively.

Based on such analysis, Citigroup determined an implied per share equity valuation range for Certegy of \$32.00 to \$39.00.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

Citigroup performed a discounted cash flow analysis of each of Certegy and FIS to determine a range for the implied equity value of Certegy and the implied per share value of Certegy common stock, in each case on a stand-alone basis prior to the merger, and the implied equity value and enterprise value of FIS. For each of Certegy and FIS, Citigroup calculated the present value of unlevered free cash flow for calendar years 2005 through 2009 and added to this amount the present value of each company's respective terminal value at the end of calendar year 2009. Present values were calculated using discount rates ranging from 8% to 10% in the case of Certegy, and 8.5% to 10.5% in the case of FIS, which Citigroup viewed as appropriate based on weighted average cost of capital analyses for each company.

For the Certegy analysis, Citigroup calculated terminal values using a range of terminal year net income exit multiples of 14.5x to 18.5x, and the Certegy estimated financial data upon which the analysis was based assumed a compound annual growth rate of revenue of 11%. This analysis showed the following ranges in implied equity valuations and implied per share valuations for Certegy:

Implied Equity Valuation Range

approximately \$2.8 to \$3.2 billion

Implied Per Share Valuation Range

approximately \$41 to \$47

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For comparative purposes, Citigroup also performed a sensitivity analysis based on Certegy estimated financial data by varying the compound annual growth rates of revenue from 7% to 11% and varying the discount rate from 9% to 13%, and assuming a terminal year net income exit multiple of 16.5x. This sensitivity analysis indicated a range for the implied equity value of Certegy of approximately \$2.4 billion to \$2.8 billion, and a range for the implied per share value of Certegy common stock of approximately \$35 to \$41.

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For the FIS analysis, Citigroup calculated terminal values using a range of terminal year cash net income exit multiples of 17.0x to 19.0x. The FIS analysis was based on two sets of estimated financial data for FIS, one assuming a compound annual growth rate of revenue of 5.4% (FIS Case 1), and the other assuming a compound annual growth rate of revenue of 8% (FIS Case 2). This analysis showed the following ranges in implied equity valuations and implied enterprise valuations for FIS:

Implied Equity Valuation Range

FIS Case 1	approximately \$4.6 to \$5.2 billion
FIS Case 2	approximately \$5.7 to \$6.4 billion

Implied Enterprise Valuation Range

FIS Case 1	approximately \$7.2 to \$7.8 billion
FIS Case 2	approximately \$8.3 to \$9 billion

Contribution Analysis

Citigroup analyzed the relative contribution that Certegy and FIS would each be making to the combined company with respect to certain financial and operating data, based on the results of the valuation analyses described above. Citigroup based its analyses on financial data and estimates for the calendar years 2005 and 2006 and market data as of September 8, 2005, and the estimates used for FIS were FIS Case 1. Citigroup did not consider any adjustments or synergies associated with the merger in its contribution analysis. The following tables show the results of this analysis.

Implied Ownership Percentages Based on Estimated Operating Statistics

	Implied Ownership			
	FIS		Certegy	
2005E				
EBITDA	74.4 %		25.6 %	
EBIT	69.5		30.5	
GAAP Net Income	61.7		38.3	
Cash Net Income	68.6		31.4	
2006E				
EBITDA	73.2 %		26.8 %	
EBIT	69.4		30.6	
GAAP Net Income	62.6		37.4	
Cash Net Income	68.3		31.7	

Equity Valuation and Implied Ownership Percentages By Valuation Methodology

	Equity Valuation		Implied Ownership	
	FIS	Certegy	FIS	Certegy
	(dollars in millions)			
EBITDA	\$ 4,550	\$ 2,126	68.2 %	31.8 %
GAAP Net Income	3,900	2,126	64.7	35.3
Cash Net Income	5,100	2,126	70.6	29.4
Discounted Cash Flow (FIS Case 1)	\$4,900	\$ 3,000	62.0 %	38.0 %
Discounted Cash Flow (FIS Case 2)	6,000	3,000	66.7	33.3

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The implied ownership percentages reflected in the tables above compare to an approximate 32.5% ownership percentage for Certegy common shareholders in the combined company following the merger, plus the \$3.75 dividend payable on each Certegy common share outstanding immediately prior to the merger and exclude the effect of synergies.

Pro Forma Merger Analysis

Citigroup analyzed the pro forma impact of the merger on projected EPS for each of Certegy and FIS on a stand-alone basis, based upon earnings estimates for Certegy and synergies provided by Certegy's management and utilizing FIS Case 1 for FIS estimated earnings. The effect on EPS was calculated using various assumptions, including the following:

- 100% stock transaction;
- special cash dividend of \$3.75 per share payable on Certegy common shares outstanding immediately prior to the merger;
- transaction closing date during the fourth quarter of 2005;
- pre-tax cost operational synergies of \$50.0 million; and
- amortization of approximately \$84.4 million after tax per year of purchase price premium attributed to identifiable intangibles over eight years.

For each of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, Citigroup compared the EPS for each of Certegy and FIS on a stand-alone basis to the EPS, on both a cash basis and a GAAP basis, of the combined company using the foregoing assumptions. Cash EPS is defined as GAAP net income plus tax affected purchase intangible amortization divided by total shares outstanding. The following table sets forth the results of this analysis:

	Cash Basis Accretion / (Dilution)		GAAP Basis Accretion / (Dilution)	
Certegy				
2006E EPS	13.0	%	(24.3)	%
2007E EPS	7.2		(20.9)	
2008E EPS	4.0		(18.3)	
FIS				
2006E EPS	3.7	%	(10.8)	%
2007E EPS	5.1		(8.6)	
2008E EPS	5.5		(6.9)	

In addition, Citigroup also analyzed the pro forma impact of the merger on 2007 estimated GAAP and Cash EPS for each of Certegy and FIS on a stand-alone basis. The estimated EPS figures used for Certegy were the result of sensitizing compounded annual revenue growth rates versus management estimates at increments of -2.0%, 0.0% and 2.0%. The results were then combined with projected estimates from FIS Case 1 and FIS Case 2.

FIS Case 1

2007E GAAP EPS Accretion / (Dilution)

	Certege Revenue Growth vs. Management Estimates		
	(2.0)%	0.0%	2.0%
% change from:			
Certege stand-alone	(19.0)%	(20.9)%	(23.3)%
FIS stand-alone	(10.0)	(8.6)	(6.6)

2007E Cash Basis EPS Accretion / (Dilution)

	Certege Revenue Growth vs. Management Estimates		
	(2.0)%	0.0%	2.0%
% change from:			
Certege stand-alone	10.1 %	7.2 %	3.4 %
FIS stand-alone	3.9	5.1	6.8

FIS Case 2

2007E GAAP EPS Accretion / (Dilution)

	Certege Revenue Growth vs. Management Estimates		
	(2.0)%	0.0%	2.0%
% change from:			
Certege stand-alone	(12.5)%	(14.6)%	(17.2)%
FIS stand-alone	(12.2)	(10.9)	(9.1)

2007E Cash Basis EPS Accretion / (Dilution)

	Certege Revenue Growth vs. Management Estimates		
	(2.0)%	0.0%	2.0%
% change from:			
Certege stand-alone	16.7 %	13.5 %	9.5 %
FIS stand-alone	0.8	1.9	3.5

Citigroup also performed an analysis to illustrate a range of implied equity valuations per share of Certegy common stock in the transaction, assuming a range of total equity valuations for FIS of \$4.0 - \$5.0 billion. Based on this analysis, Citigroup determined a range for the implied equity value in the transaction per share of Certegy common stock of between \$36.80 and \$41.59, including in each case the \$3.75 per share dividend. The effective ownership equivalents of the \$36.80 and \$41.59 per share values are 36.7% and 36.1% of the pro forma company, respectively.

General

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving subjective judgments as to the most appropriate methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular facts and circumstances, and therefore is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description.

Citigroup made no attempt to assign specific weights to particular analyses or factors considered, but rather each made its own qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of all the analyses and factors considered and determined to give its fairness opinion as described above. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analyses as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying the opinion of Citigroup.

In arriving at its fairness determination, Citigroup considered the results of all of its analyses and did not form any conclusion as to whether any individual analysis, considered in isolation, supported or failed to support an opinion as to fairness from a financial point of view. Rather, Citigroup made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses assessed as a whole. No company or transaction referenced in the above analyses is directly comparable to Certegy or FIS or the merger. Such comparative analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics, market conditions, and other factors that could affect the public trading of the selected companies or terms of the selected transactions.

Citigroup prepared the analyses described herein for purposes of providing its opinion to the Certegy board of directors as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio of 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock to be issued for each share of FIS common stock in the merger and the special dividend of \$3.75 per share to be paid to the shareholders of record of Certegy common stock as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger, taken together, to the holders of Certegy common stock. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Because these analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties or their respective advisors, none of Certegy, FIS, Citigroup, or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecast.

As described above, the opinion of Citigroup to the Certegy board of directors was only one of many factors taken into consideration by Certegy's board of directors in making its determination to approve the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. For a further discussion of the factors the Certegy board of directors considered, please see the section captioned "The Merger Certegy's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of the Merger by the Certegy Board of Directors" beginning on page 43. Citigroup was not asked to, and did not, recommend the specific consideration payable in the merger, which consideration was determined through negotiations between FIS and Certegy. The summary contained herein does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed by Citigroup in connection with its fairness opinion and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of Citigroup attached as Annex D.

Citigroup is an internationally recognized investment banking firm engaged in, among other things, the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, restructurings, leveraged buyouts, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, and valuations for estate, corporate, and other purposes. The Certegy board of directors selected Citigroup to act as one of its financial advisors in connection with the merger on the basis of Citigroup's reputation, experience, and familiarity with Certegy and the industry.

Citigroup and its affiliates in the past have provided services to FIS or its affiliates unrelated to the proposed merger, for which services Citigroup and its affiliates have received customary compensation, including, without limitation, in 2004, having acted as financial advisor to FNF in its acquisition of a minority interest in Covansys Corporation. In the ordinary course of its business, Citigroup and its affiliates may actively trade or hold the securities of Certegy or affiliates of FIS for its own account or for the account of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in those securities. In addition, Citigroup and its affiliates (including Citigroup Inc. and its affiliates) may maintain relationships with Certegy, FIS, and their respective affiliates.

Citigroup has acted as financial advisor to Certegy in connection with the merger and will receive a cash fee equal to 0.50% of the transaction value at the time the merger is completed. The transaction value for purposes of calculating the fee will be equal to the total equity value of Certegy at the time the merger is completed plus the total value of the outstanding Certegy debt. A significant portion of the fee is contingent upon the consummation of the merger, and is inclusive of \$250,000 Citigroup received upon engagement and \$1.5 million received upon delivery of the Citigroup fairness opinion. In addition, Certegy has agreed to reimburse Citigroup for its reasonable expenses incurred in connection with its engagement, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements, and to indemnify Citigroup against specific liabilities and expenses relating to or arising out of its engagement, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Opinions of Certegy's Financial Advisors Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.

At the September 14, 2005 meeting of Certegy's board of directors, Deutsche Bank rendered its oral opinion to Certegy's board of directors, subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of September 14, 2005, and subject to and based on the assumptions made, matters considered and limits of the review undertaken by Deutsche Bank, the 0.6396 exchange ratio and the \$3.75 per share cash dividend, taken together (referred to as the merger consideration), was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of Certegy common stock.

The full text of Deutsche Bank's opinion, dated September 14, 2005, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, matters considered and limits of the review by Deutsche Bank in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex E to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. You are urged to read Deutsche Bank's opinion carefully and in its entirety. The summary of Deutsche Bank's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Deutsche Bank reviewed certain publicly available financial and other information concerning FIS and Certegy and certain internal analyses and other information furnished to it by FIS, Certegy, and Citigroup. Deutsche Bank also held discussions with members of the senior managements of FIS and Certegy and certain investment banking and other professionals of Citigroup and Bear Stearns & Co. Inc., which is serving as financial advisor to FIS, regarding the businesses and prospects of Certegy and FIS and the joint prospects of a combined company. In addition, Deutsche Bank:

- reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for Certegy common stock;
- compared certain financial and/or stock market information for FIS and Certegy with similar information for certain other companies whose securities are publicly-traded;
- reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations which it deemed comparable in whole or in part;
- reviewed the terms of the merger agreement, the commitment agreement, the shareholders agreement, the registration rights agreement, and certain other ancillary agreements and related documents; and
- performed such other studies and analyses and considered such other factors as it deemed appropriate.

Deutsche Bank did not assume responsibility for independent verification of, and has not independently verified, any information, whether publicly available or furnished to it, concerning FIS or Certegy, including, without limitation, any financial information, forecasts, or projections considered in connection with the rendering of its opinion. Accordingly, for purposes of its opinion, Deutsche Bank assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all such information and Deutsche Bank did not conduct a physical inspection of any of the properties or assets, and did not prepare or obtain any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities, of FIS, or Certegy. With respect to the financial forecasts and projections, including the analyses and forecasts of certain cost savings, operating efficiencies, revenue effects, and financial synergies expected by Certegy and FIS to be achieved as a result of the merger, made available to Deutsche Bank and used in its analyses, Deutsche Bank assumed that they had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of FIS or Certegy, as the case may be, as to the matters covered thereby. In rendering its opinion, Deutsche Bank expressed no view as to the reasonableness of such forecasts and projections, including the cost savings, operating efficiencies, revenue effects, and financial synergies, or the assumptions on which they are based. Deutsche Bank's opinion is necessarily based upon economic, market, and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of the opinion.

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For purposes of rendering its opinion, Deutsche Bank assumed that, in all respects material to its analysis:

- the representations and warranties of Certegy, Merger Sub, and FIS contained in the merger agreement are true and correct;
- Certegy, Merger Sub, and FIS will each perform all of the covenants and agreements to be performed by it under the merger agreement and the ancillary agreements;
- all conditions to the obligations of each of Certegy, Merger Sub, and FIS to consummate the merger will be satisfied without any waiver thereof;
- all material governmental, regulatory or other approvals and consents required in connection with the consummation of the merger will be obtained;
- in connection with obtaining any necessary governmental, regulatory, or other approvals and consents, or any amendments, modifications, or waivers to any agreements, instruments, or orders to which either Certegy or FIS is a party or is subject or by which it is bound, no limitations, restrictions, or conditions will be imposed or amendments, modifications, or waivers made that would have a material adverse effect on Certegy or FIS or materially reduce the contemplated benefits of the merger to Certegy or the combined company; and
- the merger (other than the receipt of the \$3.75 per share special dividend) will be tax-free to Certegy and the holders of its common stock.

Deutsche Bank's Financial Analysis

Deutsche Bank prepared separate valuations of each of Certegy and FIS through various financial analyses as described below. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by Deutsche Bank in connection with rendering its opinion. These summaries of financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to understand fully the financial analyses used by Deutsche Bank, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. All dollar values are in millions other than per share data.

Premium Analysis. Deutsche Bank derived a range of anticipated trading prices of the combined company's common stock based on estimated 2006 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, which is referred to as EBITDA, and estimated 2006 cash net income (calculated as net income plus after-tax purchase amortization expense) of the combined company and a range of multiples, including a public trading multiple, Certegy's current trading multiple (excluding anticipated synergies), and certain multiples relating to private and publicly-traded companies with financial institution payment processing operations. Deutsche Bank selected multiples based on Fiserv, Inc.'s trading statistics because Fiserv, Inc. provides financial institutions with transaction processing services that, for the purposes of this analysis, may be considered similar to those of FIS. Deutsche Bank then calculated the implied value per Certegy share equivalent and related premiums to the current market price for Certegy common stock. As more fully described below, these analyses yielded premiums to the trading price for Certegy common stock to be delivered to Certegy shareholders in the transaction ranging from 5.4% to 38.9%:

	Cash net income	EBITDA
Certegy trading multiple (excluding anticipated synergies)	20.1%	5.4%
Certegy/Fiserv, Inc. blended multiple	35.4%	18.5%
Fiserv, Inc. multiple	38.9%	21.0%
Public trading multiple	38.2%	30.0%

Contribution Analysis. Deutsche Bank compared the pro forma contributions of each of Certegy and FIS to the combined company, based on management estimates from both Certegy and FIS. Deutsche Bank reviewed management estimates from both Certegy and FIS as to revenue, EBITDA, earnings before interest and taxes, which is referred to as EBIT, and cash net income for the years 2005 and 2006.

As more fully described in the table below, Certegy and FIS will contribute to the combined company in a manner consistent with the participation that Certegy shareholders and FIS stockholders will have in the ownership of Certegy following the merger, as such participation is implied by the agreed 0.6396 exchange ratio:

	Revenue		EBITDA		EBIT		Cash net income	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Certegy	29.0 %	29.7 %	25.3 %	25.7 %	29.9 %	28.8 %	30.3 %	29.9 %
FIS	71.0 %	70.3 %	74.7 %	74.3 %	70.1 %	71.2 %	69.7 %	70.1 %

Deutsche Bank noted that the exchange ratio would result in holders of Certegy common stock holding 32.5% of the common stock of the combined company, excluding the effect of the \$3.75 per share special dividend.

Accretion/(Dilution) Analysis. Deutsche Bank analyzed the pro forma effects of the merger and computed the resulting accretion/(dilution) to Certegy's estimated 2006 cash net income, based on the agreed exchange ratio, in two cases: the first assuming the realization of certain synergies and the second assuming the realization of no synergies. The analysis indicated that, based on management estimates from both Certegy and FIS, the merger would be accretive, in both cases, to estimated 2006 cash net income of Certegy as compared to the same estimates for Certegy on a stand-alone basis.

Valuation of Certegy

Public Trading Analysis. Deutsche Bank derived multiples of (1) total enterprise value (calculated as market capitalization plus total debt and minority interest, less cash and equivalents) to EBITDA and (2) share price to cash EPS (calculated as cash net income divided by weighted average fully-diluted shares outstanding) for Certegy for the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, based on First Call consensus estimates where available, otherwise based on Institutional Broker Estimates System, or I/B/E/S, consensus estimates. Thomson Corporation compiles summaries of financial forecasts published by various investment banking firms. The information published by Thomson Corporation is referred to as First Call consensus estimates. I/B/E/S is a data service that monitors and publishes compilations of earnings estimates by selected research analysts regarding companies of interest to institutional investors. All multiples used in the public trading analysis were calculated based upon closing prices as of September 12, 2005.

Deutsche Bank then compared the EBITDA and cash EPS multiples obtained for Certegy with multiples obtained for a group of selected publicly-traded companies with financial institution payment processing operations. The selected companies forming the group to which Certegy was compared were First Data Corporation, Fiserv, Inc., Total System Services, Inc., Global Payments Inc., iPayment, Inc., eFunds Corporation and Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Deutsche Bank refers to those companies as the Certegy selected companies. Deutsche Bank selected these companies because they are publicly-traded companies with financial institution payment processing operations that, for purposes of this analysis, may be considered similar to those of Certegy.

The analysis showed the following multiples:

Total enterprise value / EBITDA

	2005	2006
Certegy (I/B/E/S)	9.2	8.3
Certegy selected companies median	10.2	9.3
Certegy selected companies mean	9.8	8.8

Share price / cash EPS

	2005	2006
Certegy (I/B/E/S)	18.0	15.8
Certegy selected companies median	18.0	16.4
Certegy selected companies mean	19.0	17.1

Deutsche Bank then applied multiples (ranging between 8.5x and 10.0x for total enterprise value / estimated 2005 EBITDA, between 8.0x and 9.5x for total enterprise value / estimated 2006 EBITDA, between 16.0x and 20.0x for share price / estimated 2005 cash EPS and between 15.0x and 18.0x for share price / estimated 2006 cash EPS) to two different sets of estimates for the corresponding Certegy statistics – one based on estimates prepared by Certegy’s management and the second based on an accelerated erosion case prepared at the direction of Certegy’s management – to arrive at a range of per share equity valuations.

The analysis showed the following ranges in per share equity values:

Per share equity value

	Low	High
EBITDA Management case	\$ 31.45	\$ 40.13
EBITDA Accelerated erosion case	\$ 31.45	\$ 39.38
Cash EPS Management case	\$ 30.12	\$ 39.46
Cash EPS Accelerated erosion case	\$ 30.12	\$ 38.58

None of the companies utilized as a comparison are identical to Certegy. Accordingly, Deutsche Bank believes the analysis of publicly-traded companies is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in Deutsche Bank’s opinion, concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the selected companies and other factors that could affect the public trading value of such companies.

Selected Transactions. Deutsche Bank examined 4 selected precedent business combination transactions which, for the purposes of its analysis, it deemed to be comparable to the merger in whole or in part. The transactions included selected significant transactions involving private and publicly-traded companies with financial institution payment processing operations since 2001.

The precedent transactions examined were:

- Royal Bank of Scotland / Lynk Systems, Inc., August 2004
- Bank of America / National Processing Inc., July 2004
- First Data Corporation / Concord EFS Inc., April 2003

- US Bancorp / NOVA Corp., May 2001

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Deutsche Bank analyzed transaction multiples for the four precedent transactions. The multiples calculated included total enterprise value to FY+1 EBITDA. These multiples were calculated based on First Call consensus estimates or I/B/E/S estimates for the fiscal year of the transaction if the announcement date was prior to June 30 or the year following the transaction if the announcement was after June 30 (FY+1).

	Total enterprise value / EBITDA (FY+1)	
Precedent Transaction Median Multiple		10.3
Precedent Transaction Mean Multiple		10.3

Deutsche Bank then applied multiples (ranging between 9.0x and 11.0x for total enterprise value / estimated 2006 EBITDA) to two different sets of estimates of the corresponding Certegy statistics – one based on estimates prepared by Certegy’s management and the second based on an accelerated erosion case prepared at the direction of Certegy’s management – to arrive at a range of per share equity valuations.

The analysis showed the following ranges in per share equity values:

Per share equity value

	Low		High	
EBITDA Management case	\$	37.91	\$	46.77
EBITDA Accelerated erosion case	\$	37.20	\$	45.91

Because the reasons for, and circumstances surrounding, each of the precedent transactions analyzed were so diverse, and due to the inherent differences between the operations and financial conditions of the companies involved in the selected transactions, Deutsche Bank believes that a comparable transaction analysis is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in Deutsche Bank’s opinion, concerning differences between the characteristics of these transactions and the merger that could affect the value of the subject companies and Certegy.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Deutsche Bank performed a discounted cash flow analysis for Certegy. Deutsche Bank calculated the discounted cash flow values for Certegy as the sum of the net present value of:

- the estimated future cash flow that Certegy will generate starting in the first quarter of 2006 through the fourth quarter of 2010, plus
- the value of Certegy at the end of that period.

Deutsche Bank estimated the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated by Certegy. Cash flows and cost estimates for the management case for 2006 through 2008 were based on the Certegy strategic plan and sustainable growth rate and margin expectations by business unit were used for 2009 and 2010 at the direction of Certegy management. Cash flows and cost estimates for the accelerated erosion case assumed a \$6 million decrease in revenue in each of 2006, 2008 and 2010, with an implied EBITDA margin of 83.3%, translating into a \$5 million decrease in EBITDA in each of those years. Cash flow projections were generated starting in the first quarter of 2006 and ending in the fourth quarter of 2010. The terminal value of Certegy was based on estimated 2010 unlevered free cash flow adjusted to set capital expenditures equivalent to depreciation and amortization and grown by the perpetuity growth rate for an additional year. Deutsche Bank used discount rates ranging from 10% to 12% and perpetuity growth rates ranging from 3 to 5% in the management case and 2 to 4% in the accelerated erosion case.

The analysis showed the following ranges in per share equity values:

Per share equity value

	Low	High
Management case	\$ 29.65	\$ 49.88
Accelerated erosion case	\$ 25.98	\$ 40.79

Valuation of FIS

Public Trading Analysis. Deutsche Bank compared (i) total enterprise value to EBITDA and (ii) share price to cash EPS for the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, based on First Call consensus estimates where available, otherwise they were based on I/B/E/S consensus estimates. All multiples used in the public trading analysis were calculated based upon closing prices as of September 12, 2005.

Deutsche Bank then examined multiples obtained for a group of selected publicly-traded companies with financial processing operations. The selected companies forming the group to which FIS was compared were Fiserv, Inc., The Bisys Group, Inc., Jack Henry & Associates, Inc., Open Solutions Inc., and S1 Corporation. Deutsche Bank refers to those companies as the FIS selected companies. Deutsche Bank selected these companies because they are publicly-traded companies with financial processing operations that for purposes of this analysis may be considered similar to those of FIS.

The analysis showed the following multiples:

Total enterprise value / EBITDA

	2005	2006
FIS selected companies median	11.1	9.4
FIS selected companies mean	11.2	9.4

Share price / cash EPS

	2005	2006
FIS selected companies median	20.4	17.8
FIS selected companies mean	21.3	18.8

Deutsche Bank then applied multiples (ranging between 9.7x and 11.0x for total enterprise value / estimated 2005 EBITDA, between 8.9x and 10.0x for total enterprise value / estimated 2006 EBITDA, between 18.0x and 21.0x for share price / estimated 2005 cash EPS and between 17.5x and 20.0x for share price / estimated 2006 cash EPS) to two different sets of estimates of the corresponding FIS statistics one based on estimates prepared by FIS's management and the second based on estimates prepared by Certegy's management to arrive at a range of enterprise and equity valuations.

The analysis showed the following ranges in values (in millions):

	Enterprise value		Equity value	
EBITDA FIS management case	\$ 7,116	\$ 8,126	\$ 4,715	\$ 5,725
EBITDA Certegy management case	\$ 6,801	\$ 7,957	\$ 4,400	\$ 5,556
Cash EPS FIS management case	\$ 7,358	\$ 8,933	\$ 4,956	\$ 6,532
Cash EPS Certegy management case	\$ 7,210	\$ 8,360	\$ 4,809	\$ 5,959

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None of the companies utilized as a comparison are identical to FIS. Accordingly, Deutsche Bank believes the analysis of publicly-traded companies is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in Deutsche Bank's opinion, concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the selected companies and other factors that could affect the public trading value of such companies.

Selected Transactions. Deutsche Bank examined 9 selected precedent business combination transactions which, for the purposes of its analysis, it deemed to be comparable to the merger in whole or in part. The transactions included all significant transactions involving private and publicly-traded companies with financial processing operations since 2003.

The precedent transactions examined were:

- Oracle Corporation / I-flex Solutions Ltd., August 2005
- The Carlyle Group / SS&C Technologies, Inc., July 2005
- Solar Capital Corp. (a consortium comprised of Silver Lake Partners, Bain Capital, The Blackstone Group, Goldman Sachs Capital Partners, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P., Providence Equity Partners and Texas Pacific Group) / SunGard Data Systems Inc., March 2005
- iPayment, Inc. / First Data Corporation's portfolio of merchant contracts, December 2004
- Thomas H. Lee Partners and Texas Pacific Group / FIS, December 2004
- FNF / InterCept, Inc., September 2004
- FNF / Aurum Technology Inc., February 2004
- FNF / Sanchez Computer Associates, January 2004
- FNF / ALLTEL Information Service's financial services division, January 2003

Deutsche Bank analyzed transaction multiples for the nine precedent transactions. The multiples calculated included total enterprise value to FY+1 EBITDA. These multiples were calculated based on First Call consensus estimates or I/B/E/S estimates for the fiscal year of the transaction if the announcement date was prior to June 30 or the year following the transaction if the announcement was after June 30 (FY+1).

	Total enterprise value / EBITDA (FY+1)
Precedent Transaction Median Multiple	11.9
Precedent Transaction Mean Multiple	12.3

Deutsche Bank then applied multiples (ranging between 11.0x and 14.0x for total enterprise value / estimated 2006 EBITDA) to two different sets of estimates for the corresponding FIS statistics – one based on estimates prepared by FIS's management and the second based on estimates prepared by Certegy's management – to arrive at a range of enterprise and equity valuations.

The analysis showed the following ranges in values (in millions):

	Enterprise value		Equity value	
EBITDA FIS management case	\$ 8,939	\$11,376	\$ 6,537	\$8,975
EBITDA Certegy management case	\$ 8,436	\$10,737	\$ 6,035	\$8,335

Because the reasons for, and circumstances surrounding, each of the precedent transactions analyzed were so diverse, and due to the inherent differences between the operations and financial conditions of the companies involved in the selected transactions, Deutsche Bank believes that a comparable transaction analysis is not simply mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and qualitative judgments, reflected in Deutsche Bank's opinion, concerning differences between the characteristics of these transactions and the merger that could affect the value of the subject companies and FIS.

Implied Market Value. Given that FIS is not a publicly-traded company, Deutsche Bank estimated an implied valuation of FIS attributed by the stock market in order to carry out the analyses below. FNF's businesses consist primarily of FIS and a title insurance business. Based on the market capitalization of FNF as of September 12, 2005, Deutsche Bank multiplied the last twelve month, or LTM, EBITDA for FNF's title, specialty insurance and corporate segments by the mean trading multiple of comparable publicly-traded title insurance companies in order to derive an enterprise value for the title, specialty insurance and corporate segments and subtracted this amount from the enterprise value of FNF to yield the enterprise value of FIS. In the alternative, Deutsche Bank multiplied the LTM net income for FNF's title, specialty insurance and corporate segments by the mean price to earnings trading multiple of comparable publicly-traded title insurance companies in order to derive an equity value for the title insurance division and subtracted this amount from the equity value of FNF to yield the equity value of FIS and added FIS's net debt to arrive at an enterprise value.

Through these two alternative methodologies, Deutsche Bank estimated an implied valuation of FIS attributed by the stock market, understanding that such value may reflect implicit discounts for a number of factors, including without limitation, a conglomerate discount, a private company discount and a lack of thorough understanding of FIS by FNF's investors and analysts.

The analysis showed the following ranges in enterprise values (in millions):

	Total enterprise value	
EBITDA method	\$	6,788
Price to earnings method	\$	6,062

General

The foregoing summary describes all analyses and factors that Deutsche Bank deemed material in its presentation to Certegy's board of directors, but is not a comprehensive description of all analyses performed and factors considered by Deutsche Bank in connection with preparing its opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving the application of subjective business judgment in determining the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, is not readily susceptible to summary description. Deutsche Bank believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that considering any portion of such analyses and of the factors considered without considering all analyses and factors could create a misleading view of the process underlying the opinion. In arriving at its fairness determination, Deutsche Bank did not assign specific weights to any particular analyses.

In connection with the review of the merger by Certegy's board of directors, Deutsche Bank performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses for purposes of rendering its opinion. The preparation of an opinion regarding fairness is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Deutsche Bank considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it. Furthermore, Deutsche Bank believes that the summary provided and the analyses described above must be considered as a whole and that selecting any portion of its analyses, without considering all of them, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. In addition, Deutsche Bank may have given various analyses and factors more or less weight than other analyses and

factors and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so that the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should not be taken to be Deutsche Bank's view of the actual value of Certegy or FIS. In performing its analyses, Deutsche Bank made numerous assumptions with respect to industry risks, industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Certegy or FIS. Any estimates contained in Deutsche Bank's analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by such estimates. The analyses performed were prepared solely as part of Deutsche Bank's analysis of the fairness from a financial point of view to holders of Certegy common stock of the 0.6396 exchange ratio, and the \$3.75 per share special dividend, taken together, and were prepared in connection with the delivery by Deutsche Bank of its opinion, dated September 14, 2005, to Certegy's board of directors. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which Certegy common stock might trade following announcement or consummation of the merger.

The terms of the merger, including the exchange ratio and form of consideration, were determined through arm's length negotiations between Certegy and FIS and were approved by Certegy's and FIS's boards of directors. Deutsche Bank did not recommend any specific exchange ratio or form of consideration to Certegy or that any specific exchange ratio or form of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the merger. Deutsche Bank's opinion was provided to Certegy's board of directors to assist it in its consideration of the merger consideration. Deutsche Bank's opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how to vote or to take any other action with respect to the merger. Deutsche Bank's opinion was one of the many factors taken into consideration by Certegy's board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger agreement. Deutsche Bank's analyses summarized above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of Certegy's board of directors with respect to the value of Certegy or FIS or of whether Certegy's board of directors would have been willing to agree to a different exchange ratio or form of consideration.

Certegy selected Deutsche Bank as financial advisor in connection with the merger based on Deutsche Bank's qualifications, expertise, reputation, and previous experience in transactions such as the merger, including in the financial services industry, as well as Deutsche Bank's relative independence from Certegy, FIS, and the proposed transaction. One or more affiliates of Deutsche Bank AG, collectively referred to as the DB Group, have, from time to time, provided investment banking, commercial banking (including extension of credit) and other financial services to Certegy, FIS, and FNF or their affiliates for which they have received compensation. Members of the DB Group have extended funded and unfunded credit commitments to such companies in an aggregate amount of approximately \$56 million under FIS's existing corporate credit facilities. In the ordinary course of business, members of the DB Group may actively trade in the securities and other instruments and obligations of Certegy and FNF for their own accounts and for the accounts of their customers. Accordingly, the DB Group may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities, instruments and obligations. Pursuant to the engagement letter between Certegy and Deutsche Bank, Certegy agreed to pay Deutsche Bank a fixed fee upon the delivery of its opinion. Certegy has also agreed to reimburse Deutsche Bank for its expenses incurred in performing its services. In addition, Certegy has agreed to indemnify Deutsche Bank and its affiliates, their respective directors, officers, agents, and employees and each person, if any, controlling Deutsche Bank or any of its affiliates against certain liabilities and expenses, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws, related to or arising out of Deutsche Bank's engagement and any related transactions.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests

In considering the recommendation of the Certegy board of directors with respect to the merger agreement and the other proposals, Certegy shareholders should be aware that Certegy's directors and

executive officers have interests in the merger and have arrangements that are different from, or in addition to, those of Certegy's shareholders generally.

The Certegy board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to declare the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement fair to and in the best interests of Certegy's shareholders, to adopt the merger agreement and to recommend that Certegy's shareholders vote in favor of approving the merger proposal.

These interests relate to or arise from:

- existing change in control agreements with Certegy's executive officers which provide for severance benefits if the executive's employment is terminated under certain circumstances following a change in control of Certegy, such as the merger;
- new employment agreements for Certegy's current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Lee A. Kennedy, and for its current Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services, Jeffrey S. Carbiener, pursuant to which, among other things, Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener will receive cash payments and new option grants upon the closing of the merger;
- acceleration of vesting of all outstanding Certegy equity incentive awards upon closing of the merger;
- Certegy's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, pursuant to which three of the company's executive officers, including Mr. Kennedy, are entitled to payments if the executive's employment is terminated under certain circumstances following a change in control of Certegy, such as the merger;
- automatic entitlement to bonuses for Certegy's executive officers under the company's Annual Incentive Plan as a result of the merger;
- payouts under Certegy's Deferred Compensation Plan for executive officers who previously elected to receive such payouts in a lump sum upon a change in control;
- the deposit in trust of monies to satisfy all obligations under the company's Deferred Compensation Plan, to make premium payments on policies under the Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, and to pay any benefits accrued under the Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, all as a result of the merger;
- the purchase of a six-year tail prepaid non-cancelable run-off directors and officers liability insurance policy; and
- indemnification provisions in the merger agreement in favor of Certegy directors and officers.

Change in Control Agreements

Certegy maintains change in control agreements with each of its executive officers pursuant to which they are eligible to receive severance benefits if, during the three-year period following a change in control, such as the merger, the executive's employment with the combined company is terminated by the combined company (other than for cause or by reason of the executive's disability), or by the executive for good reason. The closing of the merger and the related transactions under the merger agreement will be considered a change in control under these agreements. Changes resulting from the merger are likely to constitute grounds for termination for good reason by most of the executives who are parties to the change in control agreements. Consequently, those executives may elect after the merger to terminate their employment and receive the severance benefits payable pursuant to the change in control agreements, as described in further detail below.

Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener have entered into new employment agreements with Certegy which will become effective upon completion of the merger and which will cancel and replace their existing change in control agreements, as described below under **New Employment Agreements**. In addition, the merger agreement requires Certegy to use its commercially reasonable efforts to obtain agreements from certain other executive officers to terminate their existing change in control agreements in consideration of new option grants; however, no such agreements have been executed as of the date of this proxy statement.

As a result of the merger, upon a termination by the combined company without cause or the executive's termination for good reason, the change in control agreements will require the combined company to provide the executive with the following:

- a cash severance payment equal to, in the case of Certegy's agreements with (1) its President and Chief Operating Officer, Larry J. Towe, and its Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Michael T. Vollkommer, three times, and (2) with respect to the other executive officers set forth in the section of this proxy statement entitled **Current Board of Directors and Management of Certegy**, two times, the sum of (a) the executive's highest annual base salary for the twelve months prior to the termination, and (b) the executive's highest annual bonus or target bonus in the three years prior to termination or the partial year ending on the termination date;
- a pro rata target bonus through the date of termination for the year in which the executive's termination of employment occurs;
- a lump sum retirement benefit equal to the difference between the actuarial equivalent of the retirement benefit accrued under the Certegy Inc. Pension Plan (described in **Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers Retirement Benefits**) and the retirement benefit that would be payable under the pension plan if: (1) the benefit were 100% vested; (2) the executive were credited with an additional number of years of benefit service and age under the plan equal to the lesser of five or the number of years until the executive would attain age 62; and (3) the final average annual earnings for purposes of applying the benefit formula under the plan were determined based on a monthly amount using the highest monthly rate of base salary in effect during the twelve months prior to the termination plus one-twelfth of the executive's highest annual bonus or target bonus in the three years prior to termination or the partial year ending on the termination date;
- maintenance for three years of each executive's group medical, dental, vision, life insurance, disability, and similar coverages, with the executive paying the same costs he was paying at the time of termination, except the combined company will pay the full cost of the group medical, dental, and vision premiums;
- for executives that qualify (or would qualify with certain additional years of age and service) for Certegy's retiree medical plan, lifetime medical coverage under such plan or other substantially similar coverage for the remainder of each executive's life and the life of the executive's surviving spouse; and
- a lump sum payment equal to the matching contribution the executive would have received under Certegy's 401(k) plan if the executive continued to participate in the plan for three years following termination of employment.

If any amounts payable or benefits provided to an executive become subject to the excise taxes imposed under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, the participant will be entitled to an additional payment such that he or she will be placed in the same after-tax position as if no excise tax had been imposed.

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In addition to the continued coverage under various benefits plans provided by the change in control agreements as described above, a separate agreement provides that the executive officers will be entitled to continuation of their personal financial counseling benefit at the expense of the combined company for three years following the merger.

Assuming that the merger is completed on January 15, 2006, and that each of the executive officers' employment is terminated by the combined company without cause, or by the officer for good reason, immediately after completion of the merger, the amount of severance and other cash amounts (based upon current base salaries and target bonus amounts and excluding the value of continued welfare plan coverages and the amount of any tax gross up payments) that would be payable to each of Certegy's executive officers (other than Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener, who are addressed in New Employment Agreements below) are estimated as follows:

Potential Change in Control Payments

Name and Position	Payments
Larry J. Towe, President and Chief Operating Officer	\$ 3,701,358
Michael T. Vollkommer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	\$ 2,190,246
Walter M. Korchun, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	\$ 1,241,411
Robert W. Bream, Executive Vice President and Group Executive North America Card Services	\$ 1,272,473
Gerald A. Hines, Executive Vice President Global Business Development	\$ 1,480,532
Vincent G. Pavese, Executive Vice President and Group Executive International Card Services	\$ 1,511,619
J. Gerard Ballard, Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	\$ 983,843
Sherri P. Nadeau, Senior Vice President Human Resources	\$ 744,252
Michael E. Sax, Senior Vice President Financial Planning and Treasurer	\$ 659,993
Pamela A. Tefft, Senior Vice President and Controller	\$ 668,593
Mary K. Waggoner, Senior Vice President Investor and Public Relations	\$ 730,180
Total	\$ 15,184,500

New Employment Agreements

Certegy has entered into employment agreements, dated as of September 14, 2005, with Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener, which will become effective immediately upon the consummation of the merger. These employment agreements will replace the change in control agreements with Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener. Under these change in control agreements, Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener would have been entitled, upon a termination of employment without cause or a resignation by the executive for good reason, to compensation and benefits similar to those described above under the section Change in Control Agreements in the estimated amounts of \$9,185,000 and \$1,485,000, respectively. As consideration for the cancellation of the prior change in control agreements and Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener agreeing to remain employed with the combined company, to relocate to the post-merger combined company's headquarters in Jacksonville, Florida, and to abide by certain restrictive covenants contained in the employment agreements, Mr. Kennedy will be paid \$6,250,000 and Mr. Carbiener will be paid \$500,000 immediately upon the completion of the merger.

Mr. Kennedy's agreement provides for an employment term of four years beginning upon completion of the merger. During the term, Mr. Kennedy will receive an annual base salary of no less than \$750,000. In addition, for each fiscal year ending during the term, Mr. Kennedy will be eligible for an annual target bonus of 200% of his base salary. Mr. Kennedy will also be granted immediately upon the consummation of the merger stock options to purchase 750,000 shares of common stock of the combined company, which will vest in three annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the effective date. During the

term, Mr. Kennedy will be eligible for, and receive benefits under, employee benefit and fringe benefit arrangements made available to other senior executives of the combined company and other executive benefits.

If, during the term, Mr. Kennedy's employment is terminated by the combined company without cause or Mr. Kennedy resigns for good reason, Mr. Kennedy will be entitled to receive the following compensation and benefits:

- a pro rata target bonus for the year in which the termination occurs;
- a lump-sum payment equal to 300% of the sum of Mr. Kennedy's annual base salary and the highest annual bonus paid to Mr. Kennedy within the three years preceding his termination of employment or, if higher, the highest target annual bonus opportunity in the year in which the termination occurs;
- all stock options, restricted stock, and other equity-based incentive awards granted by Certegy that were outstanding but not vested as of the date of termination shall become immediately vested and/or payable, as the case may be; and
- for a three-year period after the date of termination, the combined company will provide Mr. Kennedy (and any covered dependents) with life and health insurance benefits substantially similar to those benefits they were receiving immediately prior to the termination.

Mr. Carbiener's agreement provides an employment term of three years beginning upon completion of the merger. During the term, Mr. Carbiener will receive an annual base salary of no less than \$400,000. Mr. Carbiener will also be granted immediately upon the consummation of the merger, stock options to purchase 350,000 shares of the combined company, which will vest in four annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the effective date. In addition, for each fiscal year ending during the term, Mr. Carbiener will be eligible for an annual target bonus of 150% of his base salary. During the term, Mr. Carbiener will be eligible for, and receive benefits under, employee benefit and fringe benefit arrangements made available to other senior executives of the combined company.

If, during the term, Mr. Carbiener's employment is terminated by the combined company without cause or Mr. Carbiener terminates his employment following a change in control, Mr. Carbiener will be entitled to receive his base salary for the remainder of the term of the agreement and his stock options will become fully vested.

Under the employment agreements, Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener are restricted during employment and for a one-year period following the executive's voluntary resignation without good reason or termination of employment by the combined company for cause, from revealing confidential information of the combined company, from soliciting customers, suppliers, or employees of the combined company, and from competing with the combined company.

In the event that any payments to Messrs. Kennedy or Carbiener are subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, the executive will be entitled to an additional payment so that he remains in the same after-tax position he would have been in had the excise tax not been imposed, unless the value of the parachute payments to Messrs. Kennedy or Carbiener do not exceed by more than three percent the maximum amount that such executive could receive without being subject to the excise tax, in which case the executive's parachute payments will be reduced to the maximum amount that the executive could receive without being subject to the excise tax.

Accelerated Vesting of Equity Compensation Awards

Upon completion of the merger, each outstanding stock option, share of restricted stock, and restricted stock unit will vest in full in accordance with the terms of the original grants under the Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan and the Certegy Inc. Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan. The following

table shows, for the indicated persons and groups, the number of shares underlying unvested options and other unvested awards awarded under these plans as of October 31, 2005, and their approximate value.

Unvested Equity Awards

Name and Position	Number of Shares	Value(1)
Lee A. Kennedy, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	387,227	\$ 6,899,043
Larry J. Towe, President and Chief Operating Officer	169,442	3,137,409
Michael T. Vollkommer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	135,537	2,889,152
Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services	92,637	2,359,495
Walter M. Korchun, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	66,348	1,200,822
Robert W. Bream, Executive Vice President and Group Executive North America Card Services	103,358	2,055,633
Gerald A. Hines, Executive Vice President Global Business Development	62,637	1,235,695
Vincent G. Pavese, Executive Vice President and Group Executive International Card Services	65,272	1,385,440
J. Gerard Ballard, Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	39,980	831,279
Sherri P. Nadeau, Senior Vice President Human Resources	25,000	187,300
Michael E. Sax, Senior Vice President Financial Planning and Treasurer	26,692	602,370
Pamela A. Tefft, Senior Vice President and Controller	23,164	435,135
Mary K. Waggoner, Senior Vice President Investor and Public Relations	30,832	437,920
Nonemployee directors as a group (7 persons)	13,014	487,489
Non-executive officer employees as a group	924,031	7,811,295
Total	2,165,171	\$ 31,955,477

(1) Represents the sum of (i) the aggregate excess of market value of shares under unvested options as of October 31, 2005, over the exercise price of the options and (ii) the aggregate market value of all unvested shares of restricted stock and unvested restricted stock units as of October 31, 2005.

Upon payment of the special dividend, Certegy stock options and restricted stock units will be equitably adjusted to take into account the payment of the \$3.75 special dividend in respect of each share of Certegy common stock. The purpose of the adjustment is to keep the intrinsic value of the options after the dividend the same as the intrinsic value of the options before the dividend, which will be accomplished by dividing the exercise price of each option, and multiplying the number of shares subject to each option, by a ratio obtained by dividing the market price of a share of Certegy common stock before giving effect to the dividend by the market price after giving effect to the dividend. Outstanding restricted stock units will be adjusted by issuing whole or fractional restricted stock units to the holders thereof equal to the value of the special dividend that would have been received by a holder if such holder's units had been actual whole or fractional shares of Certegy common stock.

Certegy Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Messrs. Kennedy, Towe, and Vollkommer participate in Certegy's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. Under this plan, if following a change in control such as the merger, a participant's employment is terminated by the combined company (other than for cause or by reason of the participant's disability) or by the participant for good reason, the participant will become fully vested in his or her benefit under the plan, and the participant will be paid his supplemental pension benefit in a lump sum on the fifth business day following the participant's termination date. This plan and the benefits payable under are as described in Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers Retirement Benefits. Assuming the merger closed and their employment was subsequently terminated on January 15,

2006, the estimated lump sum benefit payable to the three participants in this plan (without taking into account any offset under Certegy's pension plan or Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as described in the section referenced in the preceding sentence) would be as follows: Mr. Kennedy \$5,404,500; Mr. Towe \$1,608,600; and Mr. Vollkommer \$228,000.

Certegy Annual Incentive Plan

Upon a change in control such as the merger, each participant in Certegy's Annual Incentive Plan, which is an annual performance-based cash bonus plan, will be entitled to receive an award for the year in which the merger occurs, equal to the greater of that year's target award or the projected results compared to plan targets at the time of the merger, prorated through the date of the change in control. Assuming the merger closes on January 15, 2006, the total prorated bonuses payable to Certegy's executive officers is estimated to be approximately \$99,000.

Certegy Deferred Compensation Plan

Certegy maintains a Deferred Compensation Plan for certain employees, including the executive officers. Upon a change in control such as the merger, officers who previously elected to have their accounts under the Deferred Compensation Plan distributed in a lump sum upon a change in control will be entitled to a distribution of their Deferred Compensation Plan account balance. The executive officers who have previously elected to have their accounts distributed to them in a lump sum upon a change in control, and the balance of their accounts as of September 30, 2005, are as follows:

Distribution of Deferred Compensation Accounts Upon Change In Control

Name and Position	Account Balance
Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Executive Vice President and Group Executive - Check Solutions	\$ 77,069
Walter M. Korchun; Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	630,260
Robert W. Bream, Executive Vice President and Group Executive - North America Card Services	107,544
J. Gerard Ballard, Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	102,412
Pamela A. Tefft, Senior Vice President and Controller	6,298
Mary K. Waggonner, Senior Vice President - Investor and Public Relations	432,013
Total	\$ 1,355,596

In addition, Certegy maintains a rabbi trust related to the Deferred Compensation Plan. Upon a change in control such as the merger, the trust will become irrevocable and the combined company will be required to contribute within 30 days following the effective date of the merger an amount that is sufficient to fund the trust in an amount equal to no less than 100% of the amount necessary to pay each participant whose account is not to be distributed within 30 days of the change in control the benefits to which the participant is entitled as of the effective date of the merger. Generally, for the executives who did not elect to receive a lump sum payment upon a change in control, such executives will receive a distribution, depending on their respective elections: in installments over 10 years following a change in control; in installments over 5 years following retirement; or in a lump sum upon termination. The executive officers who have not elected to receive a distribution of their accounts in a lump sum upon a change in control, and the balance of their accounts as of September 30, 2005 (the approximate amounts of which will be deposited into the rabbi trust), are as follows: Mr. Towe \$1,317,974; Mr. Hines \$407,624; and Mr. Pavese \$124,991. For executives who have elected to receive a distribution of their accounts in a lump sum upon a change in control, if for any reason those accounts are not distributed within 30 days of the change in control, the amounts shown in the table above will also have to be deposited into the trust.

Certegy Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan and Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Certegy's executive officers participate in the Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, under which the participants receive life insurance coverage, and a Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, which provides certain retirement benefits. These plans are described in Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers Retirement Benefits.

Certegy has also established a rabbi trust in connection with these plans. Under the terms of this rabbi trust, upon the occurrence of a potential change in control such as the execution of the merger agreement, Certegy is required to fully fund the trust in an amount necessary to pay all future required insurance premiums under the split-dollar life insurance program and to pay all of the participant interests as defined in the special SERP. The amounts required to fund the premiums and interests of the named executive officers and all other executive officers as a group are as follows:

Amounts Funded Into Rabbi Trust

Name and Position	Target
Michael T. Vollkommer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	\$ 197,000
Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Solutions	213,000
Walter M. Korchun, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	586,860
Robert W. Bream, Executive Vice President and Group Executive North America Card Services	504,000
Gerald A. Hines, Executive Vice President Global Business Development	270,000
Vincent G. Pavese, Executive Vice President and Group Executive International Card Services	64,300
Sherri P. Nadeau, Senior Vice President Human Resources	582,176
Michael E. Sax, Senior Vice President Financial Planning and Treasurer	72,000
Pamela A. Tefft, Senior Vice President and Controller	71,750
Mary K. Waggonner, Senior Vice President Investor and Public Relations	142,000
Total	\$ 2,703,086

The amounts necessary to pay the premiums and interests of Messrs. Kennedy, Towe, and Ballard have been previously funded.

Directors and Officers Insurance

The merger agreement provides that prior to the effective time of the merger Certegy will purchase a six-year tail prepaid non-cancelable run-off insurance policy on terms and conditions no less advantageous to Certegy's directors and officers than the company's existing directors and officers liability insurance. The policy will cover anyone who was a director or officer of Certegy or its subsidiaries prior to the closing for events, acts, or omissions occurring on or prior to the closing, including those occurring in connection with the merger and related transactions. After the closing, the combined company is obligated to maintain the policy in full force and effect for its full term.

Indemnification

From and after the effective time of the merger, the merger agreement obligates the combined company to indemnify and hold harmless anyone who was a director or officer of Certegy or its subsidiaries prior to the closing of the merger against any costs or expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, or other loss or liability incurred in connection with any claim or proceeding arising out of matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, including any matters arising in connection with the merger and related transactions, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law. The combined

company shall also advance expenses as incurred to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, provided that the person to whom expenses are advanced provides an undertaking to repay such advances if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

Although in form Certegy will be acquiring FIS, after the transaction FIS's former stockholders will hold a majority of the outstanding common stock of the combined company. Accordingly, for accounting and financial statement purposes, the merger will be treated as an acquisition of Certegy by FIS under the purchase method of accounting pursuant to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Certegy will be, as of completion of the merger, recorded at their fair values and added to those of FIS, including an amount for goodwill representing the difference between the deemed purchase price of Certegy and the fair value of identifiable net assets. Financial statements of the combined company issued after the merger will be the historical statements of FIS, with inclusion of the operations of Certegy only in the periods subsequent to the merger. FIS historical financial statements will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of Certegy for the periods prior to the merger.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the special dividend and the merger that affect Certegy shareholders who are U.S. Holders. For this purpose, a U.S. Holder is:

- a U.S. citizen or individual resident;
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the U.S. or any of its political subdivisions;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if (1) supervision over the administration of the trust is primarily exercised by United States courts, and one or more U.S. Holders have the authority to control all substantial decisions thereof or (2) it makes a valid election to be treated as a United States person.

This discussion does not address all of the aspects of federal income taxation that might be relevant to Certegy's shareholders. This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. The material federal income tax consequences set forth herein might not be applicable to shareholders whose shares of Certegy common stock are not vested and were obtained through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation, who are not U.S. Holders, or who are otherwise subject to special treatment under the Code. This discussion also does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to Certegy shareholders who exercise their dissenters' rights with respect to the merger and does not reflect the effect of the special dividend or the merger under the tax laws of any state, local, or foreign jurisdiction.

The Special Dividend

The special dividend will qualify as a distribution within the meaning of Section 301 of the Code. As a result, U.S. Holders who are individuals and who meet the holding period requirements for the special dividend to be a qualified dividend will be taxed on the special dividend at a maximum federal income tax rate of 15%. To be a qualified dividend, the holder must generally have held the shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the ex-dividend date. U.S. Holders who are corporations will be taxable on the special dividend at regular corporate federal income tax rates.

Payments to a shareholder in connection with the special dividend might be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28%, unless the shareholder (1) is a corporation, (2) qualifies within certain exempt categories, or (3) provides a correct taxpayer identification number to the payor and certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding on Form W-9, and (4) otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A shareholder who does not supply a correct taxpayer identification number might be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS. Any amount withheld as backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax and will be creditable against the shareholder's federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is supplied to the IRS.

The Merger

The merger will not require the shareholders of Certegy to exchange their shares for securities of another entity. As such, the merger is expected to have no effect on existing Certegy shareholders for United States federal income tax purposes.

The merger has been structured to qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code for federal income tax purposes. It is a condition to closing the merger that Certegy and FIS receive opinions from Kilpatrick Stockton LLP and Weil, Gotshal and Manges, LLP, respectively, dated as of the closing date of the merger, that the merger will qualify for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. Each of those opinions will be based on representations made by Certegy, FIS, and the stockholders of FIS and on customary factual assumptions. As a result of the characterization of the merger as a reorganization, neither Certegy nor FIS will recognize gain or loss upon the merger.

The foregoing summary of U.S. federal income tax aspects is not intended to be a complete summary of the tax consequences of the special dividend or the merger. Each shareholder is advised to consult with its own tax advisors concerning the tax aspects of the transactions, including the applicability and the effect of federal, state, local, foreign, and other tax laws.

Required Regulatory Filings and Approvals

The merger is subject to the requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, (the HSR Act), which prevents transactions subject to its requirements from being consummated until the required notification forms and attachments are furnished to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission and certain waiting periods expire or are terminated. A request for early termination of the waiting period with respect to the merger was granted by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission on October 12, 2005. No further action under the HSR Act need be taken if the merger is completed within one year of early termination of the waiting period.

The Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission, however, are not legally precluded from challenging the merger on antitrust grounds either before or after expiration of the HSR Act waiting period. Accordingly, at any time before or after the effective time of the merger, either the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission could bring an action under the antitrust laws, including an injunction action, if deemed necessary to protect competition in any relevant market. Moreover, at any time before or after the effective time of the merger, notwithstanding that the applicable waiting period may have expired or been terminated, any state or private party could challenge the merger under the antitrust laws, although a private plaintiff would need to establish that it had the requisite antitrust standing.

Dissenters' Rights

Certegy's board of directors has elected to provide Certegy's shareholders with dissenters' rights under Georgia law in connection with the merger. Accordingly, you are entitled to dissent from the merger.

proposal, and obtain payment of the fair value of your shares of Certegy common stock, if you comply with the requirements of Article 13 of the Georgia Business Corporation Code, or GBCC. However, if more than 5% of Certegy's shareholders dissent, either Certegy or FIS may elect not to consummate the merger.

Because the shareholders of Certegy have been afforded dissenters' rights with respect to the merger proposal, the GBCC provides that the shareholders may not challenge the merger proposal unless effectuation of the merger proposal fails to comply with the procedural requirements of the GBCC or Certegy's articles of incorporation or bylaws or the vote to approve the merger proposal was obtained by fraudulent and deceptive means.

If you wish to assert your dissenters' rights, you must:

- deliver to Certegy, before the vote is taken, written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the merger is effectuated; and
- not vote your shares in favor of the merger proposal.

Failure to vote against the merger proposal will not constitute a waiver of your dissenters' rights. Voting against the merger proposal, however, will not satisfy your notice requirement if you intend to exercise your dissenters' rights. If you do not satisfy the requirements outlined above, you will not be entitled to payment of fair value for your shares of Certegy common stock under the dissenters' rights provisions of the GBCC.

If the merger proposal is approved, Certegy will be required to deliver a written dissenters' notice to all holders of common stock who satisfied the above requirements. Certegy will be required to send this notice no later than 10 days after the merger proposal is approved, and the notice must:

- state where the payment demand must be sent and where and when stock certificates must be deposited;
- set a date by which Certegy must receive the payment demand, which cannot be fewer than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date Certegy's written dissenters' notice is delivered; and
- send a copy of Article 13 of the GBCC along with the notice.

If you properly assert your dissenters' rights and Certegy sends you a dissenters' notice, you will have to demand payment and deposit your certificates in accordance with the terms of the notice. If you do not demand payment or deposit your share certificates where required, each by the date set in the dissenters' notice, you will not be entitled to payment for your shares.

Within 10 days of the later of the date the merger is effectuated or receipt of a payment demand, Certegy, by notice to each dissenter who complied with the terms of the dissenters' notice, will be required to offer to pay to such dissenter the amount which Certegy estimates to be the fair value of the dissenter's shares, plus accrued interest. The offer of payment must be accompanied by:

- Certegy's balance sheet as of the end of a fiscal year ending not more than 16 months before the date of payment, an income statement for that year, a statement of changes in shareholders' equity for that year, and the latest available interim financial statements, if any;
- a statement of Certegy's estimate of the fair value of the shares;
- an explanation of how the interest was calculated;
- a statement of the dissenter's right to demand payment under Section 14-2-1327 of the GBCC; and
- a copy of Article 13 of the GBCC.

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If you are a dissenting shareholder who accepts Certegy's offer by written notice within 30 days after Certegy's offer or are deemed to have accepted such offer by failure to respond within those 30 days, payment for your shares will be made within 60 days after the making of the offer or effectuating the merger, whichever is later. If Certegy does not effectuate the merger within 60 days after the date set for demanding payment and depositing share certificates, it will have to return the deposited certificates. If,

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after returning deposited certificates, Certegy then effectuates the merger, it would be required to send a new dissenters notice and repeat the payment demand procedure.

A dissenter could notify Certegy in writing of such shareholder's own estimate of the fair value of the shares and amount of interest due, and demand payment thereof, if:

- the dissenter believed that the amount offered by Certegy is less than the fair value of the shares or that the interest due is incorrectly calculated; or
- Certegy, having failed to effectuate the merger, did not return the deposited certificates within 60 days after the date set for demanding payment.

A dissenter would waive the right to demand payment and would be deemed to have accepted Certegy's offer unless the dissenter were to notify Certegy of his, her or its demand in writing in the manner described above within 30 days after Certegy offered payment for such shareholder's shares.

If Certegy were not to offer payment within the specified time:

- the dissenting shareholder could demand Certegy's balance sheet as of the end of a fiscal year ending not more than 16 months before the date of payment, an income statement for that year, a statement of changes in shareholders equity for that year, and the latest available interim financial statements, if any, and Certegy would be required to provide the information to the shareholder within ten days after receipt of a written demand for the information; and
- the shareholder, at any time, within a three-year period following the merger, could notify Certegy of such shareholder's own estimate of the fair value of the shares and the amount of interest due and demand payment of his estimate of the fair value of such shareholder's shares and interest due.

If a demand for payment remains unsettled, Certegy will be required to commence a proceeding in a Georgia state court within 60 days after receiving the payment demand, in which it will ask the court to determine the fair value of the shares and accrued interest. The court will determine all costs and expenses of the proceeding other than fees and expenses of attorneys and experts, and will assess them against Certegy unless it finds that the dissenters acted arbitrarily, vexatiously, or not in good faith in demanding payment under Section 14-2-1327 of the GBCC. If Certegy fails to commence the proceeding within the 60-day period, it will be required to pay each dissenter whose demand remained unsettled the amount demanded.

A copy of Article 13 of the GBCC is attached to this proxy statement as Annex H.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

The following sections describe the material provisions of the merger agreement among Certegy, Merger Sub, and FIS, as well as the material provisions of certain related documents that were, or will be, entered into in connection with the merger agreement, including a shareholders agreement and a commitment agreement with certain of the stockholders of FIS, including FNF. The summary of the material terms of the merger agreement, shareholders agreement, and commitment agreement below and elsewhere in this proxy statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to these agreements, copies of which are attached to this proxy statement as Annexes A C, and which are incorporated by reference into this document. This summary may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement and its related documents that is important to you. You are encouraged to read carefully each of these agreements in their entirety.

The merger agreement and related documents have been included in this proxy statement to provide you with information regarding their terms. They are not intended to provide any factual, business, or operational information about Certegy or FIS. Such information can be found elsewhere in this proxy statement and in the other public filings Certegy and FNF make with the SEC, which are available without charge at www.sec.gov.

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties Certegy and FIS made to each other. The assertions embodied in those representations and warranties are made as of specific dates and may be subject to important qualifications, limitations, and supplemental information agreed to by Certegy and FIS in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement, including qualifications set forth on the disclosure schedules to the merger agreement. These disclosure schedules contain information that has been included in Certegy's and FNF's prior public disclosures, as well as potential additional non-public information. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties may have changed since the date of the merger agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in Certegy's or FNF's public disclosures. In addition, the representations and warranties may have been included in the merger agreement for the purpose of allocating risk between Certegy and FIS rather than to establish matters as facts. Accordingly, you should not rely on the representations and warranties as characterizations of the actual state of facts.

The Merger Structure

In General

Under the merger agreement, FIS will be merged with and into Merger Sub. Merger Sub will survive as a wholly owned subsidiary of Certegy, and the surviving entity's name will be changed to Fidelity National Information Services, LLC. All of FIS's and Merger Sub's respective rights, and all of their respective liabilities, will become those of the surviving entity.

As described below under the captions "Conversion of Stock" and "Treatment of Equity-Based Awards," shares of FIS common stock outstanding prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into shares of Certegy common stock, and Certegy will assume all outstanding options to purchase FIS common stock. As a result, following the merger shares held by FIS stockholders (including the 1 million shares currently owned by FNF) will constitute approximately 67.6% of Certegy's common stock.

Effective Time; Closing

The merger will become effective at the time when the parties files a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware (or at such later time as is specified in the certificate of merger) on the date of closing of the merger. The closing of the merger and the transactions contemplated by the

merger agreement will occur on such date as the parties may agree, but not later than the second business day following the satisfaction or waiver of all of the conditions to closing set forth in the merger agreement.

Conversion of Stock

Certegy Common Stock and Merger Sub Membership Interests

Each share of Certegy common stock and each membership interest in Merger Sub issued and outstanding at the time of the merger will remain outstanding, and those shares and membership interests will be unaffected by the merger.

FIS Common Stock

Each share of FIS common stock (other than treasury shares) will be converted automatically into the right to receive 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock. This exchange ratio is subject to customary and proportionate adjustments in the event of stock splits, reverse stock splits, or similar events before the merger is completed. After the effective time of the merger, each outstanding FIS stock certificate will represent only the right to receive shares of Certegy common stock. The shares of Certegy common stock received upon surrender of each certificate for FIS common stock will be in full satisfaction of all rights pertaining to the shares of FIS common stock represented by that certificate.

No Fractional Shares

Certegy will not issue fractional shares of its common stock to FIS stockholders in the merger. For each fractional share of Certegy common stock that would otherwise be issued, Certegy will pay cash in an amount equal to the fraction of a whole share that would otherwise have been issued, multiplied by the closing sale price of Certegy common stock on the NYSE on the date the merger is completed. No interest will be paid or accrued on the cash in lieu of fractional shares of common stock.

Procedures for Exchange of FIS Stock Certificates

Certificates for FIS common stock will be exchanged for certificates for shares of Certegy common stock (and payment in cash in lieu of fractional shares) at the closing. FIS stockholders will not be entitled to receive shares of Certegy common stock until they surrender their stock certificates to Certegy.

No Exchange by Certegy Shareholders Required

You will not be required to exchange certificates representing your shares of Certegy common stock or otherwise take any action after completion of the merger. Despite the proposed change of Certegy's name to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., you do not need to submit share certificates for Certegy common stock to Certegy, its transfer agent, or to any other person in connection with the merger.

Treatment of Equity-Based Awards

Equity-Based Awards of Certegy and Merger Sub

Under the merger agreement, each option to acquire shares of Certegy common stock that is outstanding and unexercised immediately prior to completion of the merger, and each restricted share of Certegy common stock and each of Certegy's restricted stock units outstanding immediately prior to completion of the merger, will become fully vested upon completion of the merger, and will remain outstanding or be paid in accordance with the terms of the equity incentive plan under which it was issued, subject, in the case of the options and the restricted stock units, to adjustment for the special dividend. See [Special Dividend to Certegy Shareholders](#) below.

There are no outstanding options to acquire membership interests in, or other outstanding equity-based awards of, Merger Sub.

FIS Stock Options

In connection with FIS's minority interest sale on March 9, 2005, FIS granted nonqualified stock options to acquire common stock of FIS under the FIS 2005 Stock Incentive Plan to certain of its officers and directors. The options were granted at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share. The options vest through either time-based or performance-based events. The time-based options vest with respect to $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ of the total number of shares subject to the time-based option on the last day of each fiscal quarter, commencing on the last day of the first fiscal quarter following the date of grant, until fully vested. The performance-based options vest in the event of a change in control or an initial public offering, solely if one of the following targets (each, a Target) shall be met: (a) under a limited number of such options, 50% of the total number of shares subject to the option shall vest if the Equity Value of a share of FIS's common stock equals at least \$17.50 (subject to adjustment for stock splits and other events), and (b) under all of such options, 100% of the total number of shares subject to the option will vest if the Equity Value of a share of FIS's common stock equals at least \$20.00 (also subject to adjustment), provided the optionee's service with FIS has not terminated prior to the applicable vesting date.

FIS's board of directors determined that the merger constitutes an initial public offering under the FIS 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and 100% of the performance-based options will vest if the Equity Value of the combined company's stock price after the merger is over the target price of \$31.27 (equal to \$20.00 adjusted by the 0.6396 exchange ratio). For this purpose, the Equity Value will be measured using the average price of common stock of the combined company for any consecutive 45-day trading period after the consummation of the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, Certegy will assume FIS's 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and each outstanding stock option agreement under that plan, and each option to acquire FIS common stock outstanding and unexercised immediately prior to completion of the merger will be converted into an option to purchase shares of common stock of the combined company with the following adjustments:

- the number of shares of common stock of the combined company subject to the new option will equal the product of the number of shares of FIS common stock subject to the original option multiplied by the exchange ratio (rounded down to the nearest whole share); and
- the exercise price per share of common stock of the combined company subject to the new option will equal the exercise price under the original option divided by the exchange ratio (rounded up to the nearest whole cent).

The duration and other terms of each new option will be the same as the original FIS option. Options that are incentive stock options under the federal tax code will be adjusted in the manner prescribed by the federal tax code.

The exercise price and the amount of options outstanding will be adjusted by the merger exchange ratio of .6396. As a result of the adjustment, following the merger the new exercise price will be \$15.63 per share. The total number of stock options outstanding after adjustment by the merger exchange ratio will be 8,985,421.

Special Dividend to Certegy Shareholders

Under the merger agreement, Certegy has agreed to pay or provide for the payment of a special one-time cash dividend of \$3.75 per share, or a total of approximately \$235.1 million. The special dividend will be payable only if the merger is consummated. Shareholders of record as of the close of business on the day prior to the consummation of the merger will be entitled to receive the special dividend unless they

have sold their shares on the NYSE on the special dividend record date or on one of the two previous trading days, in which case the purchaser will be entitled to the dividend.

In connection with the special dividend, Certegy has agreed, along with FIS, to use its commercially reasonable efforts to arrange for adequate and appropriate financing facilities and other debt funding sources to provide the cash necessary to pay the portion of the special dividend not funded by Certegy's available excess cash. Certegy has received a written commitment from SunTrust Bank and SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc. to provide a new interim term loan to replace its existing revolving credit facility with SunTrust and certain other financial institutions and provide a funding source for payment of the special dividend. Alternatively, this financing may be provided by Certegy's existing credit facility with SunTrust Bank, provided that SunTrust and the other lenders thereunder consent to the use of such credit facility to pay the special dividend.

The new SunTrust commitment provides for a \$250 million unsecured interim term loan, which would bear interest at a rate equal to the higher of SunTrust's announced prime lending rate or the federal funds rate plus one-half of one percent, and would have a stated maturity date of 30 days from closing. The interim term loan would contain customary representations and warranties, and affirmative and negative covenants, which would be substantially similar to those contained in Certegy's existing credit facility. The terms of this financing, or any new financing that is arranged for the purpose of paying the special dividend, must be on terms reasonably acceptable to FIS. It is expected that the interim term loan would be refinanced, or would be repaid using proceeds from FIS's senior credit facility, following closing and the payment of the special dividend.

Certegy is required under the merger agreement to use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause the NYSE to reflect as ex-dividend the closing price of Certegy common stock for the last day of trading before the merger is effective. In addition, to account for the payment of the special dividend, Certegy agreed to take such actions as it deems necessary to adjust all of its outstanding stock options and restricted stock units as of the record date for the special dividend to ensure that all such options and units maintain their intrinsic value and provide the same economic benefit to the holders thereof.

Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger

Composition of Board of Directors; Chief Executive Officer

The shareholders agreement provides that, as of the effective time of the merger, the authorized number of directors constituting Certegy's board of directors will be increased from 8 to 10. The members will continue to be divided into three classes, as provided in Certegy's articles of incorporation. One member of the new board will be the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, Lee A. Kennedy, who currently serves as Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer of Certegy. Three additional members of the new board will be designated by Certegy's current board of directors from among their current members, four members of the new board have been designated by FNF, and the remaining two directors have been designated by stockholders of FIS other than FNF as indicated below.

The new board will be constituted as follows:

Class I Directors Term Expiring 2006

- Phillip B. Lassiter, designated by the current board of directors of Certegy, who will remain on the board;
- William P. Foley, II (the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FNF), and Daniel D. (Ron) Lane, each designated by FNF; and

- Thomas M. Hagerty, designated by Thomas H. Lee Parallel Fund V, L.P., or THL, a stockholder of FIS.

Class II Directors Term Expiring 2007

- Keith W. Hughes, designated by the current board of directors of Certegy, who will remain on the board;
- Terry N. Christensen, designated by FNF; and
- the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company, which initially will be Lee A. Kennedy (Certegy's current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer).

Class III Directors Term Expiring 2008

- David K. Hunt, designated by the current board of directors of Certegy, who will remain on the board;
- Cary H. Thompson, designated by FNF; and
- Marshall Haines, designated by TPG Partners IV, L.P., or TPG, a stockholder of FIS.

The merger agreement further provides that immediately following the merger Mr. Foley will be the Chairman of the board of directors of the combined company. Although after completion of the merger Mr. Foley will be an officer and director of multiple companies, as non-executive chairman, it is expected that Mr. Foley will only be required to devote a minority of his time to the combined company. As such, it is expected that Mr. Foley will be able to provide the necessary level of oversight of a non-executive chairman.

Alan L. Stinson will become Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the combined company in addition to retaining his position as Chief Financial Officer of FNF.

Certain biographical information concerning the current members of Certegy's board of directors is set forth under the caption "Current Board of Directors and Management of Certegy" on page 181. Certain biographical information concerning the persons listed above who will join the board of directors of the combined company upon completion of the merger is set forth below.

William P. Foley, II is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of FNF, and has served in those capacities since FNF's formation in 1984. He is also Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of FIS, and has served in those capacities since 2004. However, upon the consummation of the merger, Mr. Foley will relinquish his roles at FIS. Mr. Foley is also Chairman of the board of directors of Fidelity National Title Group, Inc. and has served in that capacity since September 2005.

Daniel D. (Ron) Lane is a member of the board of directors of FNF, and has served as a director of FNF since 1989. In addition, since February 1983, Mr. Lane has been a principal, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer of Lane/ Kuhn Pacific, Inc., a corporation that comprises several community development and home building partnerships, all of which are headquartered in Newport Beach, California. He is Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of CKE Restaurants, Inc. Mr. Lane also serves on the Board of Metalclad Corporation and is active on the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California.

Terry N. Christensen is a member of the board of directors of FNF, and has served as a director of FNF since 2002. Mr. Christensen is the managing partner of Christensen, Miller, Fink, Jacobs, Glaser, Weil & Shapiro, LLP and has been since 1988. Prior to forming the law firm, Mr. Christensen was a consultant to

and subsequently the President of Tracinda Corporation. Mr. Christensen currently serves as a director of MGM Grand, Inc., Checkers Drive-In Restaurants, Inc., and Giant Group, Ltd.

Cary H. Thompson is a member of the board of directors of FNF, and has served as a director of FNF since 1992. Mr. Thompson currently is a Senior Managing Director with Bear Stearns & Co. Inc. and has been since 1999. From 1996 to 1999, Mr. Thompson was a director and Chief Executive Officer of Aames Financial Corporation. Prior to joining Aames Financial Corporation, Mr. Thompson served as a managing director of Nat West Capital Markets from May 1994 to June 1996. Mr. Thompson also serves on the Board of Directors of SonicWall Corporation.

Thomas M. Hagerty. Mr. Hagerty is a Managing Director of Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P. He has been employed by Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P. and its predecessor, Thomas H. Lee Company, since 1988. From July 2000 through April 2001, Mr. Hagerty also served as the Interim Chief Financial Officer of Conseco, Inc. On December 17, 2002, Conseco, Inc. voluntarily commenced a case under Chapter 11 of the United States Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Prior to joining Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P., Mr. Hagerty was in the mergers and acquisitions department of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated. Mr. Hagerty currently serves as a director of MGIC Investment Corporation, Metris Companies, and Syratech Corp.

Marshall Haines. Since March 2004, Mr. Haines has been a principal of Tarrant Partners, L.P., an affiliate of the Texas Pacific Group. Prior to joining Tarrant Partners, Mr. Haines was with Bain Capital for ten years, during which time he specialized in leveraged buyout transactions in a variety of industries.

Requirements as to Future Size and Composition of Board of Directors

Under the shareholders agreement, following the effective time of the merger and the appointment of the new board of directors as described above, the size and composition of the board of directors of the combined company may be changed as permitted by applicable law and the provisions of the combined company's amended and restated articles of incorporation and bylaws, provided that:

- none of FNF or any of its affiliates will vote its shares of common stock or otherwise act to remove any director designated by the current board of directors of Certegy before the end of his respective term other than for cause;
- the board of directors will include:
 - the individual serving as the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company and the directors designated by FNF, for so long as FNF remains a party to the shareholders agreement;
 - the director designated by THL, for so long as it and certain affiliates collectively own at least one-third of the voting securities that they collectively held immediately after the effective time of the merger;
 - the director designated by TPG, for so long as it and certain affiliates collectively own at least one-third of the voting securities that they collectively held immediately after the effective time of the merger; and
- at least three directors who are independent under NYSE rules and federal securities laws;
- the Compensation Committee of the board will include one of the directors designated by THL and TPG, until such time as such committee under NYSE rules must be composed entirely of independent directors; and

- no party will designate a director who has been removed for cause by the board, has ever been convicted of a felony, or is or was, within 10 years prior to the date of his designation, subject to any permanent injunction for violation of any federal or state securities law.

Approval of Certain Matters

The shareholders agreement further provides that for so long as FNF and its affiliates own at least 30% of the total number of votes entitled to be cast by the holders of outstanding common stock of the combined company, the following actions will require the prior consent of FNF:

- hiring and firing the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the combined company; and
- approving the annual operating and capital expenditure budget of the combined company.

Governance of the Surviving Entity Following the Merger

Certificate of Formation and LLC Agreement of Surviving Entity

The certificate of formation of Merger Sub, as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, will be the certificate of formation of the surviving entity, except that Article I will be amended to read the name of the limited liability company is Fidelity National Information Services, LLC. In addition, the limited liability company agreement of Merger Sub, as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, will be the limited liability company agreement of the surviving entity.

Manager and Officers of Surviving Entity

Certegy is the sole manager of Merger Sub, and, following the merger, will remain as the sole manager of the surviving entity of the merger of FIS and Merger Sub. At the effective time of the merger, the officers of FIS will be appointed as officers of the surviving entity, to serve until their respective successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified or until the earlier of their death, resignation, or removal.

Amendment and Restatement of Articles of Incorporation of Certegy

Certegy has agreed, subject to the approval of its shareholders, to amend and restate its articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of capital stock from 400,000,000 shares to 800,000,000 shares, with 600,000,000 shares being designated as common stock and 200,000,000 shares being designated as preferred stock, and to change the name of Certegy to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. The proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation is discussed in detail under the caption Amendment and Restatement of Certegy's Articles of Incorporation beginning on page 173.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties made by Certegy and FIS to each other regarding their businesses and those of their respective subsidiaries, including representations and warranties regarding:

- their proper organization, good standing, and the corporate power to operate their respective businesses;
- their respective articles of incorporation and bylaws, or comparable organizational documents;
- capitalization, including outstanding common stock and stock options, and the validity of prior issuances of common stock;

- their corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;
- the absence of any violation of, or conflict with, their organizational documents, applicable law, or certain agreements as a result of entering into the merger agreement and consummating the merger;
- required consents and approvals of governmental entities as a result of the merger;
- possession of all licenses and permits necessary to operate their properties and carry on their businesses;
- their knowledge of any reason why any necessary regulatory approvals would not be obtained or of any condition to the merger and related transactions that would not be satisfied, on a timely basis;
- compliance with applicable laws, including data security laws;
- the establishment and maintenance of a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to ensure the accurate recording, processing, summarizing, and reporting of financial information;
- in the case of Certegy, its SEC filings since January 1, 2002, and the financial statements contained therein, and in the case of FIS, its absence of SEC filings;
- the absence of liabilities, other than as set forth in financial statements, ordinary course liabilities, liabilities incurred in connection with the merger, or liabilities that would not have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate;
- the accuracy and completeness of information supplied in and for this proxy statement and other documents filed with the SEC;
- the absence of certain changes and events since December 31, 2004, including the absence of a material adverse effect;
- the absence of litigation or outstanding court orders;
- employment and labor matters, including matters relating to employee benefit plans and change in control agreements;
- real property, whether owned or leased, and title to assets;
- intellectual property;
- taxes;
- environmental matters;
- certain specified types of contracts;
- insurance policies;
- relations with its material customers;

- transactions with affiliates and related persons;
- the approval and recommendation by their respective boards of directors of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;
- the required vote of their respective shareholders and stockholders in connection with the approval of the merger agreement;
- in the case of Certegy, the amendment to its Rights Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2001, rendering the rights thereunder inapplicable to the merger;

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- receipt of required opinions regarding fairness; and
- the absence of undisclosed broker's fees.

For purposes of the merger agreement, "material adverse effect" as it relates to Certegy, on the one hand, or FIS, on the other hand, means any change, circumstance, effect, event, or occurrence that:

- would be materially adverse to the assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, or results of operations of such party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole; or
- would have a material adverse effect on such party's ability to perform its respective obligations under the merger agreement or any related agreement to which it is a party, or to consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement on a timely basis.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, none of the following, alone or in combination, will be deemed to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there has been or will be, a "material adverse effect" as to Certegy, on the one hand, or FIS, on the other hand:

- a change in general economic conditions affecting the United States or general changes or developments in the industries in which such party and its subsidiaries operate, except to the extent such changes have a materially disproportionate effect on such party and its subsidiaries taken as a whole relative to other participants in such party's industries; or
- the announcement of the execution of the merger agreement or the pendency or consummation of the merger, or compliance with the terms of, or the taking of any action required by, the merger agreement.

Expiration of Representations and Warranties

The representations and warranties of each of the parties to the merger agreement will expire upon completion of the merger.

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

Each of Certegy and FIS has agreed that, subject to certain exceptions, between the date of the merger agreement and the completion of the merger, it and its subsidiaries will conduct their respective businesses only in the ordinary course of business and in a manner consistent with past practice, and will use reasonable best efforts to preserve substantially intact their respective business organizations, and to preserve their present relationships with customers, suppliers, and other persons with whom they have significant business relations.

Each of Certegy and FIS has also agreed that during the same time period, and again subject to certain exceptions or unless the other party gives its prior written consent, neither it nor any of its subsidiaries will:

- amend or otherwise change its articles of incorporation or bylaws or comparable organizational documents;
- issue, sell, pledge, dispose of, grant, or encumber any of its securities or any of its assets, except for the issuance of shares pursuant to stock options and equity awards outstanding on the date of the merger agreement, and grants of stock options, restricted stock units, or other equity awards to employees in such amounts and on such terms as are consistent with past practice;
- declare, set aside, make, or pay any dividends, except for the special dividend and any regular cash dividends on common stock or dividends by any subsidiary to it or any of its other subsidiaries consistent with past practice;

- reclassify, combine, split, subdivide, redeem, purchase, or otherwise acquire, directly or indirectly, any securities, other than in connection with the exercise of stock options, the forfeiture of restricted stock awards, or other contractual rights existing on the date of the merger agreement;
- acquire any business with, in the case of Certegy, a value in excess of \$15,000,000 individually or \$50,000,000 in the aggregate, and in the case of FIS, a value in excess of \$50,000,000 individually;
- repurchase, repay, cancel, or incur any indebtedness for borrowed money, other than capital leases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, under existing credit facilities in the ordinary course of business, or scheduled payments in connection with currently outstanding indebtedness for borrowed money;
- grant any lien on any material assets to secure any indebtedness for borrowed money;
- issue any debt securities or assume, endorse, or otherwise become responsible for, the obligations of any person, or make any loans or advances, except in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice;
- except to the extent the amount is reflected in its 2005 budget, authorize or make any commitment with respect to any capital expenditure which, in the case of Certegy is in excess of \$2,500,000 individually or \$10,000,000 in the aggregate, or in the case of FIS is in excess of \$7,500,000 individually or \$25,000,000 in the aggregate;
- enter into any new line of business outside its existing business segments;
- make investments in persons other than wholly owned subsidiaries, other than ordinary course investments in accordance with its existing investment policy;
- adopt or enter into a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restructuring, recapitalization, or other reorganization, other than the merger;
- increase the compensation payable or to become payable or the benefits provided to, grant any retention, severance, or termination pay to, or enter into any employment, bonus, change of control, or severance agreement with, any current or former director or executive officer or any other current or former employee, except in the ordinary course of business and in a manner consistent with past practice;
- establish, adopt, enter into, terminate, or amend any collective bargaining agreement or employment plan, other than individual contracts, agreements, or commitments with employees who are not directors or executive officers;
- except as required by law, make or file any change in any method of tax accounting for a material amount of taxes;
- make, change, or rescind any material tax election, settle or compromise any material tax liability, file any amended tax return involving a material amount of additional taxes, enter into any closing agreement relating to a material amount of additional taxes, or waive or extend the statute of limitations in respect of taxes, other than pursuant to extensions of time to file tax returns obtained in the ordinary course of business;
- make any material change to its methods of accounting in effect at December 31, 2004, subject to certain exceptions;
- write up, write down, or write off the book value of any of its assets or its subsidiaries' assets, other than in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice or as may be required by

generally accepted accounting principles, the Financial Accounting Standards Board or Regulation S-X under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

- pay, discharge, waive, settle, or satisfy any pending or threatened material litigation, other than in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice;
- enter into any agreement that restricts its ability to engage or compete in any line of business in any respect material to its business, taken as a whole, other than in the ordinary course of business;
- enter into, amend, modify, cancel, or consent to the termination of any of the types of contracts specified in the merger agreement or amend, modify, cancel, or consent to the termination of its rights thereunder, other than in the ordinary course of business in a manner consistent with past practice and on terms not materially adverse to it and its subsidiaries taken as a whole;
- enter into, amend, modify, or waive any rights under any contract or transaction with an executive officer or director (or, other than on arm's length terms in the ordinary course of business, any person in which such executive officer or director, or any immediate family member of such executive officer or director, has over a 10% interest) involving amounts in excess of \$60,000;
- fail to maintain in full force and effect or fail to use commercially reasonable efforts to replace or renew material insurance policies existing on the date of the merger agreement and covering it and its properties, assets, and businesses, taken as a whole;
- take any action that, to its knowledge, would reasonably be likely to prevent or materially delay satisfaction of the conditions to the obligations of both parties to complete the merger; or
- agree to take any of the foregoing actions.

No Solicitation of Transactions by Certegy

In General

Certegy and its subsidiaries will not, and will not permit or authorize their respective officers, directors, employees, or representatives to:

- solicit, initiate, propose, or knowingly encourage the submission of any acquisition proposal;
- discuss or negotiate, or furnish any non-public information in connection with, any acquisition proposal; or
- take any action to render Certegy's Rights Agreement inapplicable to any acquisition proposal or exempt or exclude any person from the applicability of the Rights Agreement in connection with any acquisition proposal.

Unsolicited Acquisition Proposals

For purposes of the merger agreement, acquisition proposal means any proposal or offer from any person or group other than FIS or its stockholders relating to:

- any acquisition or purchase of more than 25% of the assets of Certegy and its consolidated subsidiaries or over 25% of any class of Certegy's equity securities; or

- any merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution, or other similar transaction involving Certegy as a result of which any person or group acting in concert would acquire the assets, securities, or businesses described above.

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Before Certegy shareholders approve the merger agreement, the merger, and its related transactions, Certegy or its board of directors can negotiate in response to an unsolicited acquisition proposal, but only if the board of directors determines (after consultation with its financial and legal advisors) that the proposal constitutes, or could reasonably be expected to constitute, a superior proposal, and Certegy receives a confidentiality agreement from the person or entity making the proposal.

For purposes of the merger agreement, superior proposal means any bona fide written acquisition proposal (with all percentages in the definition of acquisition proposal increased to 50%) that Certegy's board of directors determines in its good faith judgment (after consultation with its financial advisors and taking into account all of the terms and conditions of the acquisition proposal and the merger agreement) is more favorable to Certegy and its shareholders, from a financial point of view, than the merger agreement (taking into account any alterations to the merger agreement agreed to by FIS in response to such proposal).

Certegy has agreed to notify FIS as promptly as practicable if it receives any bona fide inquiries, proposals, offers, requests for information, or requests for discussions or negotiations regarding any acquisition proposal. Additionally, Certegy has agreed to notify FIS if its board of directors determines that an acquisition proposal constitutes a superior proposal.

Change in Board Recommendation

Certegy has agreed that neither its board of directors nor any committee of its board of directors, will:

- withdraw, modify, or change in a manner adverse to FIS its adoption of the merger agreement or its recommendation to Certegy shareholders that they approve the merger proposal and the amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation;
- approve or recommend any acquisition proposal; or
- approve or recommend, or allow Certegy or any of its subsidiaries to enter into, any letter of intent, acquisition agreement, or other similar agreement with respect to, or that is reasonably expected to result in, any acquisition proposal.

Notwithstanding Certegy's obligations under the merger agreement, Certegy's board of directors may withdraw, modify, or change its adoption of the merger agreement or its recommendation to its shareholders that they approve the merger proposal and the amendment and restatement of Certegy's articles of incorporation if:

- Certegy's board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its financial advisors) that an unsolicited acquisition proposal is a superior proposal, and determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside legal counsel) that it is required to withdraw, modify, or change its approval or recommendation in order to comply with its fiduciary duties to Certegy shareholders under applicable law; or
- other than in connection with an acquisition proposal, Certegy's board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside legal counsel) that it is required to withdraw or modify or change its approval or recommendation in order to comply with its fiduciary duties to Certegy shareholders under applicable law.

Employee Benefits

Certegy Employees Generally

For a period of six months after the closing, Certegy employees will receive benefits under welfare employee benefit plans and the Certegy 401(k) plan which are not materially less favorable in the

aggregate than those provided to them before the merger, and retirees will receive medical and life insurance benefits substantially similar to the coverage maintained before the merger.

Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan

Certegy has agreed that, before the effective time of the merger, it will propose an amended and restated stock incentive plan to, among other things, increase the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the current plan by an additional 6,000,000 shares, increase the limits on the number of options, restricted shares, and other awards that may be granted to an individual under the plan, and make other desirable changes. The amended and restated stock incentive plan is described in greater detail under the heading *Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan* beginning on page 175.

Other Agreements

In addition, Certegy has agreed that it will:

- provide to its and each of its subsidiaries employees, and to each employee of FIS or any subsidiary of FIS, in each case as of the effective time of the merger, recognition for past service with Certegy or its subsidiaries, or FIS or its subsidiaries, as applicable, under benefit plans in which they may be eligible to participate following the merger, provided that such recognition of service shall not operate to duplicate any benefit or the funding of any such benefit;
- with respect to the welfare benefit plans maintained or sponsored by Certegy or its subsidiaries and in which Certegy or its subsidiaries employees, or any employees of FIS or its subsidiaries, may be eligible to participate on or after the effective time of the merger, waive, or use commercially reasonable efforts to cause its insurance carrier to waive, all limitations as to preexisting and at-work conditions, if any, with respect to participation and coverage requirements applicable to each such employee under any of those welfare benefit plans to the same extent waived under Certegy's or FIS's comparable plans, as applicable, and provide credit to each such employee for any co-payments, deductibles, and out-of-pocket expenses paid by such employee under Certegy plans or FIS plans, as applicable, during the relevant plan year, up to and including the effective time of the merger.

Certegy Change in Control Agreements

Certegy will use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause existing change in control agreements with certain of its and its subsidiaries employees to be terminated as of the effective time of the merger. In addition, Lee A. Kennedy, Certegy's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services, have entered into new employment agreements which, in part, replaced their prior change in control agreements with Certegy. These employment agreements are discussed in further detail under the heading *Interests of Certain persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests* beginning on page 64. Certegy has agreed that it will, and will cause its subsidiaries to, honor their remaining change in control agreements following the merger.

Other Agreements

In addition to the agreements about the conduct of their respective businesses described above, Certegy and FIS have agreed in the merger agreement to take several other actions, including the following:

- Certegy agreed to cooperate with FIS to prepare a registration statement on Form S-3 to be filed as soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the merger to cover certain shares of Certegy common stock to be received by stockholders of FIS in the merger.
- Certegy and FIS agreed to use their respective commercially reasonable efforts to arrange for adequate and appropriate financing facilities (which may include existing facilities) and other debt funding services to provide the cash necessary to provide sufficient working capital and funds for other corporate purposes to the combined company following closing, in each case on terms reasonably acceptable to Certegy and FIS.
- Certegy agreed to change the NYSE trading symbol of Certegy common stock from CEY to FIS, effective as of the effective time of the merger.
- FIS received a written commitment from certain banks regarding proposed financing to replace its existing credit facility if consent to the merger is not received from the lenders under such facility. Such consent has been received. If it had been necessary to replace such facility and FIS was not able to consummate the refinancing transactions outlined in the commitment, FIS agreed to use its best efforts to obtain alternative financing sufficient to provide funds necessary to repay and terminate its existing credit facility and Certegy's existing credit facility or new term loan with SunTrust, as applicable (provided that this commitment does not require FIS to accept alternative financing on terms substantially less favorable than those set forth in the written commitment).
- FIS agreed that it would not permit any materially adverse amendment or modification to, or waiver of any provision under, its financing commitment without Certegy's prior approval.
- Certegy and FIS agreed to provide each other information concerning their respective businesses and to give each other access to their books, records, properties, and personnel and to cause their subsidiaries to do the same.
- Certegy agreed to continue to comply with the confidentiality agreements it previously signed with each of FIS, TPG Partners IV, L.P. and Thomas H. Lee Partners, L.P.
- Certegy and FIS each agreed to give notice to the other party of the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event which could reasonably be expected to cause any condition to the obligations of any party to the merger agreement not to be satisfied, and of any failure to comply with or satisfy any covenant or agreement required to be complied with or satisfied under the merger agreement.
- Certegy and FIS agreed to cooperate on press releases, except to the extent they are required by applicable law or the requirements of the NYSE.
- Certegy and FIS agreed that, following completion of the merger, the combined company will indemnify and hold harmless all of its past and present officers, directors, and employees, and those of its subsidiaries, to the fullest extent permitted by law.
- Certegy and FIS agreed that before the effective time of the merger, Certegy will acquire a six-year tail prepaid, non-cancelable insurance policy to provide insurance coverage for its current and prior directors and officers, and the current and prior directors and officers of its subsidiaries, and Certegy has agreed to maintain the policy for its full

term.

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- FIS agreed to terminate or make specified amendments to certain of the contracts among it, FNF, or its affiliates, in connection with the merger. The parties have agreed to review these agreements to identify relationships that should be considered for modification by mutual agreement of the parties for the purpose of effecting the integration of FIS and Certegy following the merger.

Agreements to Take Further Action

Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, each party has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all appropriate action and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper, or advisable to consummate the merger, effect the issuance of shares of Certegy common stock in connection with the merger, and to amend and restate Certegy's articles of incorporation. Among other things, each party has committed to use such efforts to cooperate with each other to obtain all necessary consents, approvals, and authorizations from governmental authorities. Additionally, each party has also agreed to make appropriate filings for the purpose of obtaining antitrust approval for the transaction from the appropriate governmental authorities.

Furthermore, the parties have agreed to, and have agreed to cause their subsidiaries to, use their respective reasonable best efforts to obtain any third party consents necessary to consummate the merger, the share issuance, and the other transactions contemplated under the merger agreement, or required to prevent a material adverse effect from occurring.

Conditions to the Merger

Mutual Conditions

The obligations of Certegy, FIS and Merger Sub to complete the merger are subject to the following mutual conditions:

- receipt of approval of the merger proposal and the amended and restated articles of incorporation by Certegy shareholders;
- the expiration or termination of the waiting period under applicable United States and non-United States antitrust laws, and the receipt of any approvals required thereunder;
- the absence of any governmental injunctions, orders, decrees, or rulings that have the effect of making the consummation of the merger illegal or that otherwise prevent or prohibit the consummation of the merger;
- receipt from all governmental authorities of all material consents, approvals, and authorizations legally required to be obtained to consummate the merger, the conditions to the receipt of which are not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on Certegy or FIS;
- Certegy shall have sufficient funds available, and otherwise shall be legally permitted, to pay the special dividend, its board of directors shall have duly declared the special dividend, any advance notice of the special dividend under the rules of the NYSE shall have been satisfied, and the full special dividend amount shall have been deposited with a designated bank to act as agent for payment of the special dividend;
- dissenters' rights shall not have been properly exercised with respect to more than 5% of the then-outstanding shares of Certegy common stock.

Conditions to Certegy's Obligations to Complete the Merger

Certegy's obligations to complete the merger are subject to the following additional conditions:

- the representations and warranties of FIS contained in the merger agreement (other than representations and warranties regarding the capitalization of FIS and its authority to enter into and perform the merger agreement which must be true and correct in all material respects) shall be true and correct (without giving effect to any material adverse effect limitation on any representation or warranty other than certain specified representations and warranties), except where the failure of such representations and warranties to be so true and correct (without giving effect to any material adverse effect limitation on any representation or warranty other than certain specified representations or warranties) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on FIS;
- the performance or compliance, in all material respects, by FIS of its covenants and agreements in the merger agreement;
- FIS's delivery to Certegy at closing of a certificate with respect to the satisfaction of the foregoing conditions relating to representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements;
- Certegy's receipt of the opinion of Kilpatrick Stockton LLP, counsel to Certegy, stating that the merger will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- FIS's delivery to Certegy of a properly executed notification letter under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980;
- FIS shall have provided Certegy with reasonably satisfactory evidence that it has terminated certain enumerated contracts between FIS, FNF, and certain affiliates of FNF that the parties have mutually agreed to terminate;
- the representations and warranties of the FIS stockholders in the commitment agreement shall be true and correct at the effective time of the merger (other than those representations and warranties that are expressly made as of an earlier date, in which case as of such earlier date);
- each FIS stockholder shall have performed or complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants contained in the commitment agreement;
- FIS and FNF shall have executed and delivered the required amendments to their designated intercompany agreements; and
- FIS shall have obtained the consent of its existing lenders or the refinancing contemplated by its recent financing commitment, or shall have obtained alternate financing on terms no less favorable than as set forth in such financing commitment. FIS has now received the foregoing consent.

Conditions to FIS's Obligations to Complete the Merger

FIS's obligations to complete the merger are subject to the following additional conditions:

- Certegy's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement (other than representations and warranties regarding the capitalization of Certegy and its authority to enter into and perform the merger agreement, which must be true and correct in all material respects) shall be true and correct (without giving effect to any material adverse effect limitation on any representation or warranty other than certain specified representations and

warranties), except where the failure of such representations and warranties to be so true and correct (without giving effect to any material adverse effect limitation on any representation or warranty other than certain

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specified representations or warranties) would not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Certegy;

- the performance or compliance, in all material respects, by Certegy and Merger Sub of their respective covenants and agreements in the merger agreement;
- the delivery by Certegy and Merger Sub to FIS at closing of a certificate with respect to the satisfaction of the foregoing conditions relating to representations, warranties, covenants, and agreements;
- FIS's receipt of the opinion of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, counsel to FIS, stating that the merger will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- Certegy's delivery to the FIS stockholders of a properly executed notification letter under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980; and
- Certegy shall have executed and delivered the required amendments to those intercompany agreements of FIS to which it has agreed to become a party.

Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated and the merger may be abandoned at any time prior to the effective time of the merger, whether before or after approval of Certegy's shareholders has been obtained, as follows:

- by mutual written consent of Certegy and FIS;
- by either Certegy or FIS if:
 - the effective time of the merger has not occurred on or before March 31, 2006, so long as the failure to complete the merger is not the result of the failure of the terminating party to comply with the terms of the merger agreement;
 - an injunction or order has been entered or an action has been taken by a governmental authority that has the effect of making completion of the merger illegal or otherwise prohibits completion of the merger, so long as the injunction or order was not caused by, or was not resisted, resolved, or lifted because of, the failure of the terminating party to fulfill any obligation under the merger agreement; or
- Certegy shareholders do not vote to approve the merger proposal and the proposed amendments to the articles of incorporation at the special meeting;
- by Certegy if:
 - it is not in material breach of its obligations under the merger agreement and any of the representations and warranties of FIS would fail to be true as of the effective time of the merger such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied, or FIS has breached its covenants or agreements such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach has not been, or cannot reasonably be expected to be, cured within 30 days;
 - each stockholder of FIS shall not have consented to the adoption of the merger agreement; or
 - Certegy receives a superior proposal in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, but only after it has provided notice to FIS regarding the superior proposal and provided FIS a five-business day period, during which time Certegy must negotiate in good faith with FIS, to

make an offer that is, in the good faith judgment of Certegy's board of directors, at least as favorable as the superior proposal;

- by FIS if:
- Certegy has breached its obligation to duly call, convene, or hold the special meeting of Certegy shareholders;
- Certegy's board of directors withdraws, modifies, or changes its recommendation or approval of the merger proposal or the merger or recommends or approves another acquisition proposal;
- FIS is not in material breach of its obligations under the merger agreement and any of the representations and warranties of Certegy or Merger Sub would fail to be true as of the effective time of the merger such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied, or Certegy or Merger Sub has breached its agreements such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach has not been, or cannot reasonably be expected to be, cured within 30 days.

Fees and Expenses

In general, all expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement are the responsibility of the party that incurs such expenses, whether or not the merger is consummated, provided that Certegy and FIS have each agreed to pay one half of the costs and expenses associated with this proxy statement, and the costs and expenses associated with all antitrust approvals.

However, Certegy has agreed to pay to FIS a termination fee of \$65 million if:

- the merger agreement is terminated by Certegy or FIS for failure of Certegy shareholders to vote to approve the merger proposal and the amended and restated articles of incorporation at the special meeting, and:
- at or prior to the termination date, an acquisition proposal (with all percentages in the definition of acquisition proposal increased to 50%) has been publicly announced that appears to have been bona fide and was not withdrawn prior to the special meeting; and
- within 12 months after the date of termination, Certegy completes a transaction that would otherwise be a superior proposal;
- the merger agreement is terminated by FIS for a breach by Certegy of its obligation to duly call, convene, or hold the special meeting of Certegy shareholders;
- the merger agreement is terminated by FIS because Certegy's board of directors has withdrawn, modified, or changed its recommendation or approval of the merger agreement or the merger or has recommended or approved another acquisition proposal; or
- Certegy terminates the merger agreement in connection with its determination that an acquisition proposal is a superior proposal.

Certegy also has agreed to reimburse FIS's transaction expenses, up to a limit of \$10 million, if the merger agreement is terminated by Certegy or FIS for failure of Certegy shareholders to vote to approve the merger proposal and the amended and restated articles of incorporation at the special meeting, and at or prior to the termination date, an acquisition proposal (with all percentages in the definition of acquisition proposal increased to 50%) has been publicly announced that appears to have been bona fide and was not withdrawn prior to the special meeting. Any such reimbursement by Certegy of FIS's transaction expenses will not eliminate the requirement that Certegy pay FIS a termination fee upon a

later closing of a superior proposal within 12 months after the date of termination, although the total amount payable at the later closing will be reduced by the amount of the expense reimbursement.

Amendment and Waiver of Terms of Merger Agreement

The merger agreement may be amended before the effective time of the merger by mutual agreement of the parties. However, after the merger agreement has been approved by Certegy shareholders, it may not be amended except as allowed under applicable law. The merger agreement also provides that, at any time before the effective time of the merger, either party may extend the time for the performance of any obligations or other acts of the other party, waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other party, or waive compliance with any agreement of the other party, or any condition to its own obligations contained in the merger agreement.

Commitment Agreement

In connection with the merger agreement, Certegy entered into a commitment agreement with FIS, FNF, and certain of the other stockholders of FIS, which provides for, among other things, limitations on the ability of the FIS stockholders to transfer their shares or cause FIS to pursue business combinations other than the merger, and covenants of the FIS stockholders to otherwise support the merger and other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Restrictions on FIS Stockholders with Respect to Shares Received in the Merger

The shareholders agreement provides for, among other things, limitations on the ability of the FIS stockholders to transfer the shares of Certegy common stock they receive in the merger, to acquire additional shares of common stock of the combined company following the merger, or to cause the combined company to engage in a going-private transaction.

Limitations on Share Ownership

The FIS stockholders have agreed that collectively they will not own more than an aggregate of 75% of the voting securities of the combined company on a fully diluted basis. If at any time the FIS stockholders exceed the ownership limitation, they have agreed to transfer (in compliance with applicable law) a number of voting securities sufficient to reduce their ownership percentage to comply with the ownership limitation. The FIS stockholders may acquire voting securities of the combined company in excess of the ownership limitation in connection with a going-private transaction that is completed in accordance with the terms of the shareholders agreement, as described below under the heading *Going-Private Transactions*.

Going-Private Transactions

FNF has agreed to restrictions on its ability to cause the combined company to engage in a going-private transaction, which, for purposes of the shareholders agreement, generally means a transaction that would result in the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company being held of record by fewer than 300 persons or no longer being listed or quoted on a national securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system.

FNF has agreed that neither it nor its affiliates will propose or initiate any going-private transaction unless that transaction complies with the following provisions:

- Before the first anniversary of the completion of the merger, FNF may not propose or initiate a going-private transaction unless it is invited to do so by the independent directors of the combined company.

- The transaction must involve the offer to acquire 100% of the outstanding common stock of the combined company, and, if the transaction is to be effected as to a tender offer or exchange offer, it must include a commitment by FNF to promptly complete a short-form merger following that offer.
- If the transaction is a tender or exchange offer, a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company not owned by the FIS stockholders or their affiliates must have tendered their shares.
- If the transaction is a merger, a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of the combined company not owned by the FIS stockholders or their affiliates must have voted in favor of the transaction.

Restrictions on Transfer

Until the first anniversary of the closing, FNF will not transfer voting securities of the combined company except transfers:

- to one of its affiliates or to the combined company;
- with the prior written consent of the combined company, the approval of a majority of the combined company's independent directors, and, in the case of FNF or any of its affiliates, approval of the unaffiliated shareholders of the combined company; or
- in connection with the sale of the combined company to a party other than an FIS stockholder or one of its affiliates (provided that the sale provides for the acquisition of at least 66.667% of the combined company's shares not beneficially owned by FNF or its affiliates).

FIS stockholders other than FNF are subject to the same transfer restrictions for 180 days after closing, except that from the 90th day after closing until the 180th day after closing, they will be permitted to sell up to 50% of their holdings.

Each FIS stockholder (other than FNF and Evercore METC Capital Partners II, L.P.) has agreed to a 3-day right of first negotiation in favor of FNF if such FIS stockholder wishes to sell a substantial block of its holdings of the combined company, provided that this right of first negotiation does not apply if FNF would be required to publicly disclose the potential sale before it is closed.

FIS Senior Credit Facilities

Upon completion of the merger, Certegy will become a co-borrower under FIS's senior credit facilities, under which debt in an aggregate principal amount of \$2.64 billion is currently outstanding. Certain material subsidiaries of Certegy will become guarantors of this indebtedness as well. As a result, following the merger the combined company will become subject to the covenants under those facilities, which are further described in FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources. Among other things, these covenants may limit the ability of the combined company to pay dividends on its common stock or to engage in certain transactions that could be beneficial to stockholders.

Registration Rights

At the closing of the merger, Certegy will enter into a registration rights agreement with the existing stockholders of FIS which will provide the FIS stockholders with the right to require the combined company to register the shares of common stock of the combined company issued to them in the merger for resale and the right to participate in registrations that the combined company might undertake.

The FIS stockholders will collectively have the right to require the combined company to register shares for resale by them up to eight times on Form S-1 and an unlimited number of times on Form S-3. Such registrations may be underwritten registrations or shelf registrations, at the election of the selling shareholders, and may include an unlimited number of shares. The FIS stockholders also will be able to include their shares in any registration the combined company may undertake, subject to customary limitations on their rights where the inclusion of their shares in an underwritten public offering initiated by the combined company would adversely affect the distribution or marketability of the securities being offered or the price that will be paid in the offering. The combined company will pay all of the FIS stockholders' expenses associated with any such registration except for underwriter discounts or other selling commissions. Certegy has agreed to cooperate with FIS to file a registration statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the effective date of the merger to register the shares of the combined company common stock that will be held by the stockholders of FIS other than FNF.

Additional Post-Closing Agreements

Restrictions on Competition

Under the shareholders agreement, from the date of the merger until the first anniversary of the date that FNF ceases to beneficially own at least 30% of the outstanding voting securities of the combined company, FNF agrees that it will not, and will cause its affiliates not to, compete with the combined company. However, these restrictions do not prevent FNF and its affiliates from:

- engaging in certain specifically-permitted business activities in which the combined company engages or may seek to engage;
- acquiring and operating a business engaged in a competitive business if FNF first presents the acquisition opportunity to the board of directors of the combined company, a majority of the independent directors disclaim the combined company's interest in the opportunity, and FNF consummates the acquisition on the same terms presented to the board;
- acquiring a business that earns less than 10% of its annual revenues from engaging in a competitive business if the competitive business comprises less than 10% of the annual revenues of the acquired business during the entire period of time FNF is subject to the restrictions on competition under the shareholders agreement;
- acquiring a business that earns more than 10%, but less than 50%, of its annual revenues from engaging in a competitive business if that competitive business is offered to the combined company within 30 days after closing the acquisition of such business at a price equal to that paid by FNF or its affiliate or, if the price was not separately determined, at fair market value as determined by mutual consent of the parties or a mutually agreed upon appraisal process; or
- being a passive owner of less than 5% of the outstanding stock of a corporation which is publicly traded and is engaged in a competitive business.

Intercompany Agreements and Related Matters

Under the shareholders agreement, without the approval of a majority of independent directors of the combined company:

- no material provision of any of FIS's intercompany agreements, or any other contract or arrangement that involves payments by any party of more than \$250,000 annually in the aggregate between the combined company and any of its subsidiaries on the one hand, and FNF or its affiliates on the other, may be amended, waived, or otherwise modified in a manner adverse to the combined company;

- no obligation or liability of FNF or any of its affiliates to the combined company or any of its subsidiaries in excess of \$250,000 may be waived, released, compromised, or failed to be enforced by the combined company and its subsidiaries; and
- neither the combined company nor any of its subsidiaries may be permitted to enter into or be a party to any transaction, contract, or arrangement which involves payments by any party of more than \$250,000 annually in the aggregate, with FNF or any subsidiary thereof, or any director, officer or employee of, or any associate of any such person.

For a description of the significant intercompany agreements between FIS and its affiliates as of the date hereof, see Certain Relationships and Related Transactions with FNF beginning on page 124.

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PRO FORMA SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF THE COMBINED COMPANY AFTER THE MERGER

The following table provides information as of the record date, after giving pro forma effect to the merger, with respect to the anticipated beneficial ownership of common stock of the combined company by:

- each person expected to be a director or executive officer of the combined company;
- all such directors and executive officers as a group; and
- each person expected to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the combined company's common stock anticipated to be outstanding after the merger (based on such person's current beneficial ownership of Certegy or FIS equity securities).

Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or dispositive power over the securities. The percentage of beneficial ownership is based on the assumption that there will be [] shares of common stock of the combined company outstanding after the merger, representing the sum of [] shares of Certegy common stock outstanding as of the record date and 127,919,995 shares of Certegy common stock expected to be issued to the holders of FIS's outstanding common stock in the merger. In addition, shares of FIS's common stock (as adjusted as described in the merger agreement) subject to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of December 2, 2005, the record date, and shares of Certegy common stock (as adjusted as described in the merger agreement) subject to options and restricted stock units, all of which will fully vest in connection with the merger, are considered outstanding and beneficially owned by the person holding the options for the purpose of computing the pro forma percentage ownership of that person but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the pro forma percentage ownership of any other person.

Name	Shares	Options	Total Beneficial Ownership	Percentage
Principal shareholders of combined company:				
Fidelity National Financial, Inc.	[]	[]	[]	[] %
Thomas H. Lee Equity Fund V, L.P.(1)	[]	[]	[]	[]
TPG Partners III, L.P.(2)	[]	[]	[]	[]
[OTHER PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS]()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Directors and executive officers of the combined company:				
William P. Foley, II()	[]	[]	[]	[] %
Lee A. Kennedy()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Daniel D. (Ron) Lane()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Terry N. Christensen()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Cary H. Thompson()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Thomas M. Hagerty()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Marshall Haines()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Phillip B. Lassiter()()	[]	[]	[]	[]
David K. Hunt()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Keith W. Hughes()	[]	[]	[]	[]
Alan L. Stinson()	[]	[]	[]	[]
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)()	[]	[]	[]	[] %

* Represents less than 1% of the outstanding shares of common stock.

(1) Includes ownership by Thomas H. Lee Parallel Fund V, L.P., Thomas H. Lee Cayman Fund V, L.P., Thomas H. Lee Investors Limited Partnership, Putnam Investment Holdings, LLC, Putnam Investments Employees Securities Company I LLC, and Putnam Investments Employees Securities Company II LLC.

(2) Includes ownership by TPG Parallel III, L.P., TPG Investors III, L.P., FOF Partners III, L.P., FOF Partners III-B, L.P., TPG Dutch Parallel III, C.V., and TPG Partners IV, L.P.

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BUSINESS OF CERTEGY

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Certegy was incorporated in 2001 under the laws of the State of Georgia as a wholly owned subsidiary of Equifax Inc., which then contributed its payment services division to Certegy and spun off Certegy to Equifax's shareholders. Certegy's principal executive offices are located at 100 Second Avenue South, Suite 11005, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701, and its telephone number at that address is 727-227-8000. Certegy maintains an internet website at www.certegy.com. Information on Certegy's website does not constitute part of this proxy statement.

Certegy provides credit card, debit card, and other transaction processing and check risk management services to financial institutions and merchants in the U.S. and internationally through two business segments, card services and check services.

Certegy Card Services provides a full range of card issuer services that enable banks, credit unions, retailers, and others to issue VISA and MasterCard credit and debit cards, private label cards, and other electronic payment cards for use by both consumer and business accounts. Additionally, Certegy processes American Express cards in Australia and the Caribbean. In the U.S., Certegy's card issuing business is concentrated in the independent community bank and credit union segments of the market, while internationally, it services both large and small financial institutions.

Certegy Check Services provides check risk management and related processing products and services to businesses accepting or cashing checks at the point-of-sale. A significant portion of revenues from check risk management services is generated from several large national and regional merchants, including national retail chains. Other customers of this segment include hotels, automotive dealers, telecommunications companies, supermarkets, casinos, mail order houses, and other businesses. These services include guarantee services where Certegy accepts the risk of authorized checks, verification services where the customer retains the risk, and blended services to meet specific customer needs.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF CERTEGY

The selected historical consolidated financial data of Certegy as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, are derived from Certegy's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes incorporated by reference into this proxy statement, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The selected historical consolidated financial data of Certegy as of December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000, and for each of the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, are derived from Certegy's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes not incorporated by reference herein. The selected historical financial data as of September 30, 2005, and for each of the nine month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, are derived from Certegy's unaudited financial statements incorporated by reference into this proxy statement. The selected historical financial data as of September 30, 2004, are derived from unaudited financial statements not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement. The unaudited financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, and reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of Certegy's management, necessary for a fair presentation of Certegy's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods presented, all of which are of a normal recurring nature.

This selected historical financial information should be read in conjunction with Certegy's financial statements appearing in its current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 12, 2005, and in its quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, both of which are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement, and from the sections in those reports entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

[Table appears on following page.]

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2005(9)	2004	2004	2003(1)	2002(1)	2001	2000
(In thousands, except per share amounts)							
Results of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 821,255	\$ 757,664	\$ 1,039,506	\$ 921,734	\$ 906,791	\$ 838,330	\$ 827,374
Operating expenses(2)(3)(4)	697,808	645,612	871,010	783,550	773,845	698,186	681,750
Operating income	123,447	112,052	168,496	138,184	132,946	140,144	145,624
Other income, net	1,412	599	1,207	2,339	1,119	78	1,309
Interest expense(5)	(9,677)	(9,388)	(12,914)	(7,950)	(7,120)	(7,200)	(1,301)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes, minority interests and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	115,182	103,263	156,789	132,573	126,945	133,022	145,632
Provision for income taxes	(45,969)	(39,188)	(59,111)	(50,429)	(50,231)	(52,791)	(57,000)
Minority interests in earnings, net of tax						(945)	(1,096)
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	69,213	64,075	97,678	82,144	76,714	79,286	87,536
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	24,796	4,133	5,934	3,897	2,926	3,879	926
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax	94,009	68,208	103,612	86,041	79,640	83,165	88,462
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax(6)				(1,335)			
Net income	\$ 94,009	\$ 68,208	\$ 103,612	\$ 84,706	\$ 79,640	\$ 83,165	\$ 88,462
Basic earnings per share:(7)							
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.31
Income from discontinued operations	0.40	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.01
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(0.02)			
Net income	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.32
Diluted earnings per share:(8)							
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.29
Income from discontinued operations	0.39	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.01
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle				(0.02)			
Net income	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.10	\$	\$	\$
Other Operating Data:							
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 38,352	\$ 34,643	\$ 47,449	\$ 42,030	\$ 39,050	\$ 45,677	\$ 42,698
Capital expenditures	\$ 42,883	\$ 28,482	\$ 40,908	\$ 43,747	\$ 48,961	\$ 49,349	\$ 38,789
Balance Sheet Data: (at end of period)							
Total assets	\$ 934,094	\$ 863,620	\$ 922,209	\$ 785,356	\$ 702,141	\$ 736,203	\$ 523,049
Long-term debt	\$ 225,864	\$ 287,165	\$ 273,968	\$ 222,399	\$ 214,200	\$ 230,000	\$
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 421,947	\$ 257,320	\$ 307,287	\$ 266,751	\$ 202,392	\$ 212,935	\$ 323,618

(1) Certegy's financial results for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 include other charges of \$12.2 million (\$7.7 million after-tax) in each year. The other charges in 2003 include \$9.6 million of early termination costs associated with a U.S. data processing contract, \$2.7 million of charges related to the downsizing of Certegy's Brazilian card operation, and \$(0.1) million of market value recoveries on Certegy's collateral assignment in life

insurance policies, net of severance charges. The other charges in 2002 include an impairment write-off of \$4.2 million for the remaining intangible asset value assigned to an acquired customer contract in Certegy's Brazilian card operation, due to the loss of the customer; a \$4.0 million charge for the settlement of a class action lawsuit, net of insurance proceeds; and \$4.0 million of severance charges and market value losses on Certegy's collateral assignment in life insurance policies.

(2) Effective January 1, 2005, Certegy adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, using the modified retrospective method, restating all prior periods, and as a result recorded stock compensation expense of \$11.2 million, \$10.0 million, \$14.2 million, and \$5.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively, and \$4.4 million and \$8.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(3) General corporate expense was \$26.6 million, \$22.7 million, \$25.3 million, \$14.0 million, and \$7.8 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, and 2000, and \$28.4 million and \$20.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(4) Certegy adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective January 1, 2002, which ceased the amortization of goodwill. Adoption of the non-amortization provisions of SFAS No. 142 as of January 1, 2000, would have increased net income for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, by \$7.3 million and \$6.8 million, which is net of \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million of income taxes.

(5) In conjunction with Certegy's spin-off from Equifax in July 2001, Certegy made a cash payment to Equifax of \$275 million to reflect Certegy's share of Equifax's pre-distribution debt used to establish Certegy's initial capitalization. This was funded through \$400 million of unsecured revolving credit facilities Certegy obtained in July 2001. Interest expense for periods prior to the spin-off principally consist of interest paid on a line of credit held by Certegy's Brazilian card business and interest charged by Equifax on overnight funds borrowed on Certegy's behalf.

(6) The cumulative effect of accounting change expense of \$1.3 million in 2003 reflects the adoption of certain provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, on December 31, 2003 related to the synthetic lease on Certegy's St. Petersburg, Florida operations facility.

(7) Prior to Certegy's spin-off from Equifax, basic weighted average shares outstanding was computed by applying the distribution ratio of one share of Certegy common stock for every two shares of Equifax common stock held to the historical Equifax weighted average shares outstanding for the same periods presented.

(8) Prior to Certegy's spin-off from Equifax, diluted weighted average shares outstanding was estimated based on the dilutive effect of stock options calculated in the third quarter of 2001.

(9) Certegy's financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 include merger and acquisition costs of \$6.6 million related to the pending merger with FIS and \$1.7 million related to the possible formation and acquisition of a majority ownership in a card and merchant processing joint venture in Brazil. These merger and acquisition costs include investment banking, legal, accounting, and other direct costs.

BUSINESS OF FIDELITY NATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

Overview

FIS is a leading provider of technology solutions, processing services, and information services to the financial services and real estate industries. Over 2,800 financial institutions use its services, including 44 of the 50 largest banks in the U.S. FIS's applications process over 50% of all U.S. residential mortgage loans by dollar volume with balances exceeding \$3.8 trillion, and over 235 million deposit accounts and non-mortgage consumer loans and leases are processed on its core bank processing platform. FIS also provides customized business process outsourcing related to aspects of the origination and management of mortgage loans to national lenders and loan services. FIS's information services, including its property data and real estate-related services, are used by mortgage lenders, mortgage investors and real estate professionals to complete residential real estate transactions throughout the U.S. FIS provides information services that span the entire home purchase and ownership life cycle, from contact through closing, refinancing and resale. FIS operates in four primary business segments: Financial Institution Software and Services, Lender Services, Default Management Services and Information Services.

Company History

The predecessors to FIS's parent company, FNF, were primarily title insurance companies. During the 1990s, FNF acquired and developed complementary real estate-related information services and loan default management businesses as an adjunct to its title insurance business.

The growth of these complementary businesses accelerated in 2001. Since January 2001, FNF has completed over 25 acquisitions in FIS's business lines. Although many of these acquisitions added important applications and services to FIS's offerings, the most significant steps in FIS's recent growth were the acquisitions of the financial services division of ALLTEL Information Services, Inc., which was renamed Fidelity Information Services, Inc., or FI, and which forms the core of the Financial Institution Software and Services segment; VISTA Information Solutions, Inc., which was renamed Fidelity National Information Solutions, Inc., or FNIS, and which provides information applications and services; Aurum Technology, or Aurum, which provides software and outsourcing solutions to community banks and credit unions; Kordoba GmbH & Co. KG, or Kordoba, which provides information technology solutions for the financial services industry with a focus on services and solutions for the German banking market; Sanchez Computer Associates, Inc., or Sanchez, which provides software and outsourcing solutions to banks and other financial institutions; and InterCept, Inc., or InterCept, which provides outsourced and in-house core banking solutions as well as item processing and check imaging services.

Industry Background

History

While the banking industry today is highly dependent on technology, the process of automating bank business processes has been evolutionary in nature, beginning with back-office record-keeping and moving to other areas such as service delivery channels and customer relationship management.

Although banks have experienced benefits from the advancements in automation, the iterative approach to automation has created highly complex operating environments as banks and third party vendors have had to integrate various business applications across disparate hardware and software platforms. Customization of business applications by banks in an attempt to differentiate their products and services from competitors compounded this complexity.

Further, in recent years the financial services industry in the U.S. has experienced significant consolidation. In most cases, bank mergers are followed by a shift of one bank's processing onto the platform used by the other. These migrations have heightened the sensitivity of financial institutions to the

risks of such projects, particularly where a key technology vendor lacks expertise, services or financial stability. In some cases, the merged institution has continued to run multiple systems, leading to further inefficiencies.

Among financial institutions' key business processes, the mortgage origination, sale and servicing process has historically been particularly slow to embrace automation. Despite all the changes that have occurred in the single-family mortgage industry in recent years, the lending process remains complex, encompassing many steps that are still paper intensive. These steps include analyzing credit reports, evaluating tax status, obtaining necessary flood insurance, appraisals and title insurance, and generating disclosures required by the substantial regulation of the mortgage-lending industry. These steps, and similar steps in the mortgage sale, servicing and default areas, are likely to be subject to further systems and process automation in order to reduce costs and improve speed, accuracy and customer experience.

The technology vendor market for the banking industry historically has been highly fragmented. Over time, a significant number of smaller competitors have brought to the market niche software or processing solutions, which in turn have increased integration difficulties. More recently, many smaller technology vendors have experienced challenges in providing the breadth of services, applications and solutions required by their customers and in convincing their customers of their long-term financial stability and survival in the marketplace. This, in part, has led to consolidation in the financial institution technology vendor market.

Trends and Opportunities

Financial institutions today face significant challenges resulting from intensified competition among traditional players and new entrants, technological innovation and evolving customer preferences and behavior. As a result of these challenges, FIS believes that the financial information services industry is experiencing the following significant trends.

- Financial institutions are seeking ways to more effectively use the information they have about their existing customers in order to facilitate sales of innovative products and improve customer retention. As a result, financial institutions are coming to view information technology as a strategic tool rather than merely as a nonstrategic back-office function.
- Financial institutions remain subject to consolidation within the industry. This creates the potential for an increased demand for system migration services and outsourcing.
- Financial institutions are increasingly outsourcing their core processing needs to third parties to enhance their competitive position in the marketplace by achieving lower costs (as compared to in-house solutions) without a loss of functionality.
- Financial institutions are seeking to increase revenue by improving the quality of the experience of their customers. As financial institution customers have become more sophisticated, banks have sought increasingly convenient, customer-friendly ways to interact with their customers. Accordingly, these institutions have begun searching for and implementing information technology solutions that simplify and improve the customer service process.
- Financial institutions are increasingly outsourcing their key business processes, such as default management, to third parties to reduce costs and handle an increased volume of transactions. Business process outsourcing among financial institutions should continue to grow as both the range of outsourced services and the number of financial institutions deploying outsourcing increases.
- Financial institutions are gradually moving toward fully automated processes, commonly referred to as straight-through processing, where the initial contact with the customer through to the institution's back-office processing is fully automated. Straight-through processing is viewed by

financial institutions as a means of eliminating redundant and manual steps that can lead to errors, cause unnecessary delays and increase operating expenses.

- Financial institutions are evaluating moving to real-time processing. Core processing systems that operate on a real-time basis, as opposed to the traditional model of collecting data and later processing it in batches, will become increasingly important as financial institutions compete to improve the quality of the customer's experience.
- Financial institutions in markets outside the U.S., particularly the rapidly evolving markets in Asia, Eastern Europe and South America, are encountering the same challenges and trends as U.S. financial institutions. These international financial institutions will provide opportunities for software, services and solutions providers to expand into the international marketplace.

As financial institutions attempt to improve customer experience and manage costs efficiently, FIS expects them to continue to adopt better technology solutions and outsource their technology needs. Technology providers with significant domestic market penetration, a well-integrated suite of services and financial stability will have the best opportunity to benefit from such outsourcing.

Competitive Strengths

FIS believes that its competitive strengths include the following:

Leading proprietary technology. FIS has a significant number of high quality software applications and services that have been developed over many years with substantial input from its customers. FIS has made, and continues to make, substantial investments in its applications and services to ensure that they remain competitive in the marketplace.

Comprehensive, integrated business solutions. FIS has the ability to utilize a wide range of applications and services to provide comprehensive business solutions for its customers. In addition, FIS is able to utilize the modular nature of its software applications and its ability to integrate many of its services with the services of others to provide customized solutions that respond to the individualized needs of its customers. FIS also offers its customers a wider range of flexible service arrangements than are typically offered by its competitors for the deployment and support of its software, from traditional license and maintenance fee approaches to managed processing arrangements, either at the customer's site or at an FIS location.

Excellent relationships with its customers. Over 2,800 financial institutions use FIS's services, including 44 of the largest 50 U.S. banks. A significant percentage of FIS's business with these customers relates to core processing applications and services, and the nature of this relationship allows it to develop close partnerships with these customers. As the breadth of FIS's service offerings expands, FIS has found that its access to key personnel at financial institutions is increasing, presenting greater opportunities for cross-selling.

Strong value proposition for its customers. FIS provides its customers with services and applications that enhance their competitive position and provide them with additional revenue opportunities. FIS also understands the needs of its customers and has successfully created innovative services that can reduce its customers' operating costs. FIS believes that its high quality services and its innovative approach to meeting the needs of its customers allow it to provide a compelling value proposition to its customers.

Leadership position in information services. FIS is one of the leading providers of information services to the real estate industry. FIS believes that its technological capabilities and market leadership have provided it with a competitive advantage in terms of its service offerings and its ability to meet the needs of FIS's customers. FIS intends to maintain and expand this market position, allowing it to continue to strengthen its relationships with its existing customers and expand its customer base.

Challenges

FIS faces challenges in maintaining its strengths and implementing strategies to pursue industry trends and opportunities, including but not limited to the following:

FIS faces competition in its target markets from traditional players and from new entrants with alternative products. The primary competitors in its principal markets include internal technology departments within banks and internal data processing or software development departments within larger companies, as well as numerous smaller vendors with similar applications at the regional and local levels. FIS also competes with First American and LandAmerica in lender services and default management services. Competition among the larger competitors, expansion by smaller regional companies and any new entrants with alternative products or services could affect FIS's business operations and financial condition.

FIS must continue to adapt its services to changes in technology or in the marketplace to maintain or expand its customer base. FIS's markets are characterized by constant technological changes, introduction of new services and evolving industry standards. FIS is currently upgrading applications for core bank processing software and mortgage processing software and if FIS is unsuccessful in completing or gaining market acceptance of these or any other upgrade efforts, it could impact FIS's ability to retain existing customers or attract new ones.

If the combined company is not able to successfully integrate the businesses of Certegy and FIS following the merger, FIS may not be able to compete effectively in its primary markets. If there are problems or delays in integrating Certegy and FIS, it could lead to disruptions in FIS's ongoing businesses, affect FIS's relationship with its current customer base or lead to the loss of key FIS employees. If any of these events occurred it could affect FIS's business operations.

Certain Customer Information

A majority of FIS's revenues to date have been from sources within the U.S. In the first nine months of 2005, approximately 6.9% of FIS's revenues were from sales outside of the U.S., while in 2004, approximately 5.7% of FIS's revenues were from sales outside of the U.S. Included in FIS's Financial Institution Software and Services segment were \$141.5 million and \$132.8 million in sales to non-U.S. based customers in the first nine months of 2005 and in the full year 2004, respectively.

In 2004, one customer accounted for 6.0% of FIS's total revenues and 31.0% of the revenues in FIS's Lender Services segment, due primarily to its use of FIS's automated process for performing title agency services. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, this customer accounted for 4.3% of FIS's total revenues and 18.6% of the revenues in FIS's Lender Services segment. Agreements between this customer and FIS or its predecessors to perform automated title agency services have existed since January 2002. The present agreement is terminable by either party upon 60 calendar days prior written notice.

In addition, in 2004 there are two other customers that accounted for approximately 14.2% and 7.8%, respectively, of the revenues in FIS's Lender Services segment and one customer that accounted for approximately 20% of the revenues of FIS's Default Services segment. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, two customers accounted for approximately 17.8% and 11.4%, respectively, of the revenues of FIS's Lender Services segment and one customer accounted for approximately 23% of the revenues of FIS's Default Services segment.

The customers that FIS cites by name in the following discussion of its business segments were selected so as to provide a representative cross-section of FIS's customers based on size, geographic location, type of institution and the services that they use.

Financial Institution Software and Services

The applications and services in FIS's Financial Institution Software and Services segment focus on two primary markets, financial institution processing and mortgage loan processing. FIS's revenues for the periods shown below for these operations were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2004	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005
	(in millions)	
Financial Institution Software and Services		
Financial Institution Processing	\$ 952.3	\$ 960.4
Mortgage Loan Processing	316.8	252.1
Processing and services revenues	\$ 1,269.1	\$ 1,212.5
Operating Income	\$ 165.4	\$ 170.9

Revenues for 2004 from FIS's Financial Institution Software and Services segment in the table above do not include a full year of revenues from the operations of Sanchez, Aurum, Kordoba or InterCept, which FIS acquired in 2004, which had financial institution processing revenues of \$25.3 million, \$33.6 million, \$70.1 million and \$189.5 million, respectively, in 2004 prior to their respective dates of acquisitions.

FIS's primary applications are software applications that function as the underlying infrastructure of a financial institution's processing environment. These applications include core bank processing software, which banks use to maintain the primary records of their customer accounts, and core mortgage processing software, which banks use to process and service mortgage loans. FIS also provides a number of complementary applications and services that interact directly with the core processing applications, including applications that facilitate interactions between FIS's financial institution customers and their clients.

While many of FIS's customers obtain all or a majority of their key applications from it, the modular design of many of FIS's applications allows FIS's customers to start with one application, such as a lending application, and gradually add applications or services as needed. FIS provides its customers with additional flexibility by offering FIS's applications through a range of delivery and service models, including on-site outsourcing and remote processing arrangements, as well as on a stand-alone, in-house, licensed software basis for installation on customer-owned systems. Because of FIS's ability to integrate and customize the applications and services FIS provides to its customers, FIS often refers to its applications and services as business solutions.

Financial Institution Processing

Customers. Over 2,800 financial institutions use FIS's applications and services, including banks, credit unions, savings banks and auto finance companies. The processing needs of FIS's customers in the financial institution processing market vary significantly across the size and type of institutions FIS serves. These institutions include:

- *Large Banks.* FIS defines the large bank market as banks and other financial institutions in North America with assets in excess of \$5 billion. Of the 100 largest U.S. banks, FIS's customers includes 27 banks that use its deposit-related core processing applications, 33 banks that use its lending-related core processing applications and 32 banks that use its various retail delivery applications. FIS's customers in this market include Harris Bank/Bank of Montreal, Citizens Bank of Rhode Island and BancWest. FIS's solutions and services sold to banks in the large bank market accounted for approximately \$473.1 million of revenues in 2004.

- *Small to Mid-tier Banks.* FIS provides its applications and services in the small to mid-tier banking market to approximately 2,600 customers consisting primarily of U.S. community banks, credit unions and savings banks. FIS's customers in this market typically seek a fully integrated and broad suite of applications. As a result, FIS's core processing applications sold to this market have various add-on modules or applications that integrate into FIS's core processing applications, providing a broad processing solution. Examples of FIS's customers in this sector include Hudson City Savings Bank, Sterling Bank and VyStar Credit Union. Additionally, over 6,000 banks utilize FIS's Call Reporter application for quarterly reporting.
- *International Banks.* FIS offers applications and services to financial institutions located outside of North America. FIS's international business leverages its existing financial services applications as well as providing services for the specific business needs of FIS's customers in targeted international markets. FIS's international customers include CitiBank, ING Group and China Construction Bank. Revenues from FIS's international business currently are derived principally from 27 customers in the Asia-Pacific market, 38 customers in the European-Middle East-Africa market and 34 customers in the Mexico-Latin American market.
- *Automotive Finance Institutions.* In FIS's automotive finance processing business, FIS offers integrated loan and lease servicing solutions for the global automotive finance industry. As of June 2005, over 18 million automotive loans and leases in North America and Europe were processed on FIS's automotive finance applications. The automotive finance business also offers solutions for origination, e-contract hosting, dealer wholesale finance, and other ancillary products, providing an end-to-end automotive finance solution. Three of the top five captive automotive finance companies in the U.S. utilize FIS's applications and services.
- *Commercial Lenders.* FIS also provides business solutions that allow clients to automate and manage their entire commercial lending and loan trading businesses. FIS's customers include more than 91 financial institutions, including 9 of the top 10 and 27 of the top 50 as ranked by capital. FIS's customers include Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Barclays Capital, Bank of Scotland and Rabobank.

Applications and Services. FIS's primary applications and services include the following:

- *Core Processing Applications.* FIS's core processing software applications are designed to run critical banking processes of FIS's financial institution customers. These critical banking processes include deposit and lending systems and most other core banking systems that a bank must utilize to manage the products it provides to its customers.
- *Retail Delivery Applications.* While FIS's core processing applications support all aspects of a bank's internal recordkeeping and reconciliations, FIS's retail delivery applications facilitate direct interactions between a bank and its customers through applications that allow for the delivery of services to these customers. FIS's retail delivery applications include TouchPoint, an application suite that supports call centers, branch and teller environments, and retail and commercial Internet channels.
- *Integration Applications.* FIS's integration applications access data on its own and third-party core processing systems and transport information to FIS's customers' retail delivery channels. FIS's integration applications provide transaction routing and settlement. These applications facilitate tightly integrated systems and efficient software delivery that reduces technology costs for its customers.

- *Syndicated Loan Applications.* FIS's syndicated loan applications are designed to support wholesale and commercial banking requirements necessary for all aspects of syndicated commercial loan origination and management.
- *Automotive Finance Applications.* FIS's primary applications include an application suite that assists automotive finance institutions in evaluating loan applications and credit risk, and allows automotive finance institutions to manage their loan and lease portfolios.
- *Item Processing and Imaging Services.* FIS's item processing and imaging services provide its customers with a wide range of outsourcing services relating to the imaging and processing of checks, statements, remittances and other transaction records, which are performed at one of FIS's 52 processing centers located throughout the U.S. or on-site at a customer location.
- *eBanking and Electronic Payments Services.* FIS provides a full range of eBanking capabilities, including EFT processing solutions, ranging from ATM and debit card services to card production and distribution to stored-value gift cards and payroll cards. FIS also offers electronic business solutions, such as personal and business Internet services, web design and development, web hosting, ISP services and eDelivery. Lastly, FIS provides telephone banking solutions that can help streamline operations, improve service and reduce costs.

Delivery of Applications. FIS has developed several models of providing its customers with applications and services. FIS typically delivers the highest value to its customers when FIS combines its software applications and delivers them in one of several types of outsourcing arrangements, described below, which allow FIS to combine its services and best practices and leverage its expertise. FIS also is able to deliver individual applications through a software licensing arrangement. The examples below represent the typical delivery models that FIS utilizes in providing its applications:

- *Software Licensing.* In this traditional license and maintenance model, FIS customers purchase a license and maintenance contract for FIS's software. FIS may also provide these customers with professional support services on either a time and materials or fixed-price basis to assist them with the implementation of, or conversion to, the licensed software, or with other IT projects.
- *Application Management.* In this service deployment model, FIS provides applications that are run by the customer at its processing facility, with a dedicated staff of FIS's application programmers and business analysts assisting the customer in managing day-to-day technology-related activities. FIS's support staff may be located on-site at the customer's facility, off-site at one of FIS's facilities, or at a combination of both sites. In many cases, FIS's staff supports the customer's third-party applications, as well as FIS's own software applications.
- *Application Service Provider or ASP.* In this service model, FIS utilizes one of its off-site technology facilities to provide the user of ASP services with computing and application management facilities and support. FIS's support personnel are generally located off-site in one of FIS's technology facilities, which communicates through online data transmission connections with remote devices on-site at the customer's location. The ASP customer generally uses a suite of FIS's applications and services in its business. FIS's customers may arrange to utilize FIS's facilities infrastructure in a shared capacity with other customers, or they may contract with it to have dedicated computing capacity available solely for the operation of their applications, sometimes referred to as remote outsourcing.

- *Facilities Management Processing or FM.* In the FM service model, FIS provides its customers with a computing and application management function similar to that provided under ASP services. However, in the case of FM services, FIS personnel are located on-site at the location of the customer and act as the customer's on-site IT staff in connection with FM services, generally also supporting the customer's third-party software applications. When FIS enters into one of these arrangements, FIS generally hires the customer's IT staff, which FIS supplements with its own employees.

FIS also has developed an additional service business, which FIS refers to as managed operations, in which FIS uses its off-site technology and processing infrastructure to offer computing facilities to customers, without providing any of FIS's software applications. Unlike FIS's other service customers, FIS's managed operations customers often include customers that are not financial institutions. FIS is able to profitably leverage FIS's computing capacity and technical expertise to compete in this type of outsourcing business.

Mortgage Loan Processing

Customers. FIS's mortgage loan processing customers include 7 of the top 10 and 25 of the top 50 mortgage loan originators in the U.S., 20 of the top 25 loan servicers in the U.S., 7 of the top 10 loan subservicers and 10 of the top 20 sub-prime loan servicers in the U.S. FIS's mortgage loan processing customers include Bank of America, Wells Fargo, National City Mortgage and U.S. Bank Home Mortgage. FIS's customer relationships are typically long-term relationships that generally provide relatively consistent annual revenues based on the dollar volume of mortgages processed on FIS applications. FIS's mortgage loan servicing platforms, including MSP, are used to process over 50% of all residential mortgages by dollar volume in the U.S., representing balances exceeding \$3.8 trillion.

Applications and Services. FIS sells the most widely used mortgage loan servicing system in the U.S. FIS's primary applications and services include:

- *MSP.* FIS's Mortgage Servicing Platform, or MSP, is an application that automates all areas of loan servicing, including loan setup and ongoing processing, customer service, accounting and reporting to the secondary mortgage market, and federal regulatory reporting. MSP processes a wide range of loan products, including fixed-rate mortgages, adjustable-rate mortgages, construction loans, equity lines of credit and daily simple interest loans. FIS's revenues in the first nine months of 2005 and in the full year 2004 from MSP were \$231.2 million and \$292.7 million, respectively.
- *Empower!* Empower! is a mortgage loan origination software system used by banks, savings & loans, mortgage bankers and sub-prime lenders. This application fully automates every phase of making loans, providing seamless credit bureau access and interfacing with automated underwriting systems used by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, as well as with vendors providing servicing, flood certifications, appraisals and title insurance.

Delivery of Applications and Services. While FIS's mortgage servicing applications can be purchased on a stand-alone, licensed basis, the substantial majority of FIS's MSP customers by both number of customers and loan volume choose to use it as their processing partner and engage it to perform all data processing functions in FIS's technology center in Jacksonville, Florida. Customers determine whether to process their loan portfolio data under an ASP arrangement in which multiple clients share the same computing and personnel resources or to have their own dedicated resources within FIS's facility.

Lender Services

FIS's revenues for the first nine months of 2005 and for the year ended December 31, 2004 for its Lender Services segment were \$124.4 million and \$187.8 million, respectively. Operating income for Lender Services was \$26.5 million and \$75.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and the year ended December 31, 2004, respectively.

FIS's Lender Services segment offers customized outsourced business process and information solutions. FIS's primary services allow its customers to outsource their title and closing requirements in accordance with pre-selected criteria, regardless of the geographic location of the borrower or property. Depending on customer requirements, FIS performs these services both in the traditional manner involving many manual steps, and through more automated processes which significantly reduce the time required to complete the task. FIS utilizes its own resources and networks FIS has established with independent contractors to provide its outsourcing solutions. FIS frequently offers its outsourcing solutions to lenders in combination with services of FIS's Information Services segment.

FIS works with its customers to set specific parameters regarding the type and quality of services they require and provide a single point of contact with it for these services no matter where the property is located. As a result, FIS customers are able to utilize FIS's outsourcing services in a manner that FIS believes provides a greater level of consistency in service, pricing and quality than if these customers were to contract separately for similar services.

In addition to FIS's title agency and closing services, this segment also offers loan facilitation services to homebuilders as described below.

Customers

The customers of FIS's title agency and closing services are financial institutions involved in the first mortgage, refinance, home equity and sub-prime lending markets. Customers of FIS's title agency and closing services delivered under traditional outsourcing arrangements are typically large, national institutions, and include Wells Fargo, Washington Mutual, and Bank of America. FIS's automated title process and ancillary services are targeted at the top 50 U.S. mortgage lenders, although FIS believes that the benefits provided by its automated services may be attractive to other national lenders, as well as regional lenders with significant lending operations. Customers of FIS's homebuilders services are U.S. homebuilders, including Beazer Homes, Trend Homes and Cambridge Homes.

Services

FIS's primary services within this segment include the following:

- *Title Agency Services.* FIS's centralized financial institution title agency services include arranging for the issuance of a title insurance policy by a title insurer, by conducting title searches and preparing an abstract of title, reviewing the status of title in a title commitment, resolving any title exceptions, verifying the payment of existing loans secured by a subject property and verifying the amount of prorated expenses. FIS performs these services on a national basis, both in the traditional manner and through FIS's centralized production facilities that incorporate automated processes, as described more fully below. Additionally, FIS typically prepares checks, deeds and affidavits and records appropriate documents in connection with the closing. Total revenues in the first nine months of 2005 from FIS's title agent activities were \$61.3 million and in the full year 2004 were \$92.2 million. In 2004 and 2005, all title insurance policies issued as a result of FIS's agency services were issued by title insurance companies owned by FNF. Following the merger, FIS will continue to act as an agent for these title insurers, which FIS expects to be the issuers of all the title policies resulting from FIS's services, except as described below.

- *Closing Services.* FIS's closing management services are currently available nationwide. FIS maintains a network of independent closing agents who are trained to close loans in accordance with the lender's instructions. FIS's closing management services cover a variety of types of closings, including purchases and refinancings, and provide a variety of types of services.
- *Homebuilders Services.* FIS offers mortgage loan fulfillment and processing services to U.S. homebuilders. FIS enters into partnership and management arrangements with homebuilders to establish and manage captive mortgage finance businesses that originate, underwrite, process and place first mortgages with unaffiliated wholesale lenders that make loans on newly constructed homes.

In addition, the title and closing services described above can be combined and customized with many of FIS's offerings in FIS's Information Services segment to meet the specific requirements of FIS's customers. FIS has a common sales force for the services described above and FIS's Information Services segment.

Automated Process

The work of title agents has traditionally been very labor-intensive and has required significant manual intervention and individual decision-making. Although a portion of FIS's title agency business is performed in the standard manner, FIS has also developed an automated process for quickly determining whether a title policy should be issued on a particular property. This process combines an automated title plant with an application that contains a customizable set of decision rules. Although this process largely automates the work of a traditional title agency, FIS still performs a manual review of title in cases where adequate records are not available online, where certain types of borrowers or properties are involved or where certain exceptions to good title exist. FIS's automated process permits it to deliver its services in a substantially shorter period of time compared to the delivery of traditional services in the industry.

FIS began entering into these automated outsourcing arrangements in 2003 with a limited number of its lending customers. Current customers of FIS's automated process are utilizing the services to more efficiently and uniformly outsource the underwriting and settlement of loan refinancings with their existing borrowers that meet certain criteria. FIS is in the process of adding automated title services that are capable of supporting lenders' requirements with respect to home equity lines of credit. FIS also plans to expand the range of services available through automated service delivery. FIS has recently introduced credit reporting as an additional service that can be delivered with the automated title services FIS provides, and FIS is planning to introduce additional integrated services in the future, including flood certifications. Additionally, FIS has also recently introduced a web-based closing process which it can provide in conjunction with its automated title service. This process reduces or eliminates the need for parties to appear in person at the loan closing, instead allowing them to participate in the closing remotely.

In 2004 and the first nine months of 2005, FIS's automated title process and ancillary services generated revenues of \$57.6 million and \$36.1 million, respectively. In both years, the substantial majority of FIS's revenues from this automated process was derived from title agent commissions credited to a division of one of FNF's title insurers. As a title agent, these commissions are earned by it at a rate of 88% of the total title premium from title policies that FIS places with FNF. Included in the costs of providing FIS's automated services are charges that FIS pays to its other businesses in connection with some of the title and real estate data and other services that FIS uses in providing its services.

In four states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Utah), regulatory requirements limit FIS's ability to act as a title agent. Further, in some cases business opportunities make it advantageous for FIS to have the capability to issue title policies itself. As a result, FNF has previously agreed to contribute to FIS a small title insurer subsidiary of FNF licensed to do business in those states. This contribution is currently expected to occur prior to the merger. FIS will be able to use this subsidiary to do business in those four

states and to take advantage of business opportunities that require FIS to issue a title policy. FIS will receive 100% of any premiums payable in connection with policies issued by its subsidiary as an insurer, although FIS may pay a portion of these amounts to reinsurers, and will be responsible for any losses resulting from these policies, subject to any reinsurance FIS may purchase. Other than in these situations, all title policies are expected to be issued by affiliates of FNF. If FIS had owned this subsidiary during 2004, FIS believes that business in the four states would have constituted approximately 8.8% of the title insurance related revenues of FIS's Lender Services segment for 2004. FIS is unable to estimate the amount of title revenue it would have earned from other business opportunities, but believes it would have likely been immaterial.

Default Management Services

FIS's revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 for its Default Management Services segment were \$232.1 million and for the first nine months of 2005 were \$169.2 million. Operating income for Default Management Services was \$15.9 million and \$19.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively.

FIS's Default Management Services segment allows its customers to outsource the business processes necessary to take a loan and the underlying real estate securing the loan through the default and foreclosure process. FIS utilizes its own resources and networks it has established with independent contractors to provide default management outsourcing solutions.

Similar to FIS's Lender Services segment, in FIS's Default Management Services segment FIS works with its customers to identify specific parameters regarding the type and quality of services they require and provide a single point of contact for these services. As a result, FIS's customers are able to utilize FIS's outsourcing services in a manner that FIS believes provides a greater level of consistency in service, pricing and quality than if these customers were to contract separately for similar services.

Customers

FIS primarily provides its default management services to national mortgage lenders and loan servicers, many of which performed default management services in-house prior to entering into outsourcing arrangements with it. FIS's customers include 22 of the top 25 residential mortgage servicers, 13 of the top 25 sub-prime servicers, and 24 of the top 25 subservicers. FIS's major customers include Washington Mutual and Bank of America.

Services

Based in part on the range and quality of default management services FIS offers and FIS's focus on customer service, FIS's default management business has grown significantly and FIS is now one of the two largest default management outsourced service providers in the U.S. FIS offers a full spectrum of outsourcing services relating to the management of defaulted loans, from initial property inspection to recording the final release of a mortgage lien.

- At the onset of a loan default, FIS's services are designed to assess and preserve the value of the property securing the loan. For example, through a nationwide network of independent inspectors, FIS provides inspection services nationwide, including daily reports on vacant properties, occupancy inspections and disaster and insurance inspections. Through a national network of independent contractors, FIS performs property preservation and maintenance services, such as lock changes, window replacement, lawn service and debris removal.
- As FIS's lender and servicing customers proceed toward the foreclosure of properties securing defaulted loans, FIS's services facilitate completing the foreclosure process. For example, FIS offers

comprehensive posting and publication of foreclosure and auction notices and conducts mandatory title searches, in each case as necessary to meet state statutory requirements for foreclosure. FIS provides document preparation and recording services, including mortgage assignment and release preparation, and due diligence and research services. FIS also provides various other title services in connection with the foreclosure process.

- After a property has been foreclosed, FIS provides property preservation field services that aid its customers in managing their real estate owned, or REO, properties. FIS also offers a variety of title services relating to the lender's ownership and eventual sale of REO properties, as well as nationwide advisory and management services to facilitate a lender's REO sales.

Delivery of Services

Based on a customer's needs, FIS's services can be provided individually or, more commonly, as part of a business process outsourcing solution that includes some or all of those services. FIS can also offer default management services as part of a package with MSP, which may lead to additional cost savings for its customers.

FIS provides electronic access for all its default management customers that allows them to monitor the status of its services over the Internet. FIS can also create an automated interface between MSP and the information systems FIS uses in providing default management services. This interface allows default services pre-selected by FIS's customers to automatically begin at a pre-determined stage in the default of any loan which is serviced by FIS's MSP application.

Information Services

In FIS's Information Services segment, FIS operates a property data and real estate-related services business. FIS's revenues for the periods shown below for its primary businesses in the segment were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2004 (in millions)	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2005
Information Services		
Property Data	\$ 197.4	\$ 155.9
Real Estate-Related Services	450.9	415.5
Processing and services revenues	\$ 648.3	\$ 571.4
Operating Income	\$ 117.7	\$ 162.4

FIS's property data and real estate-related information services are utilized by mortgage lenders, investors and real estate professionals to complete residential real estate transactions throughout the U.S. FIS offers a comprehensive suite of services spanning the entire home purchase and ownership life cycle, from purchase through closing, refinancing, and resale. FIS's Lender Services and Default Management Services segments utilize several of the services provided by FIS's Information Services segment and FIS has a significant number of common customers in these segments.

Property Data

Customers. Customers of FIS's property data business include loan servicers, banks and consumers, as well as other participants in the real estate, lending and title insurance industries. FIS's customers include ABN Amro, Bank of America, Freddie Mac, New Century Mortgage and Washington Mutual.

Services. FIS's primary service lines are as follows:

- *Property Information.* FIS provides property information and document and map images to title insurers and agents through a regional network of offices engaged in data collection, research and electronic data delivery. FIS's services help its customers quickly locate, assemble and analyze information needed to assure the safe transfer and financing of real property. These services include providing automated title plant indexes describing the chain of ownership, images of recorded land records, real estate tax assessment information, real property parcel map images, and images and electronic abstracts of court judgments. The underlying title plant information is owned by FNF title underwriters; FIS manages and updates the information in return for the right to sell it to title insurers.
- *Multiple Listing Services.* FIS provides services that are used to operate multiple listing services in the U.S. serving over 300,000 real estate brokers and agents. FIS has acquired and developed reliable data base management tools and provide central hosting of MLS systems in FIS's data centers for local MLS organizations, enabling realtors to search for available homes using a potential buyer's criteria.

Real Estate-Related Services

Customers. Customers of FIS's real estate-related services include loan servicers, banks and consumers as well as other participants in the real estate, lending and title insurance industries. FIS's customers include Bank of America, U.S. Bancorp and Washington Mutual.

Services. FIS's primary real estate-related services include the following:

- *Valuation and Appraisal Services.* FIS has developed a broad suite of valuation applications, which include automated valuation models, traditional appraisals, broker price opinions, collateral scores and appraisal reviews utilized by participants in the secondary mortgage markets. FIS has developed innovative new hybrid valuation offerings such as collateral valuation insurance, which combine a traditional valuation with an insurance policy issued by an unaffiliated third party that guarantees the accuracy of a valuation within certain parameters. FIS has also developed processes and technologies that allow FIS's lender customers to outsource their valuation management functions to it. When FIS's customers outsource these functions to it, FIS utilizes various technologies to allow its lenders to automatically select a valuation service from FIS's suite of offerings that delivers the best service/cost solution for each individual situation. Revenues from FIS's valuation and appraisal services for the first nine months of 2005 were \$174.5 million and for 2004 were \$201.7 million.
- *Real Estate Tax Services.* FIS offers lenders a monitoring service that will notify them of any change in tax status during the life of a loan. FIS also provides complete outsourcing of tax escrow services, including the establishment of a tax escrow account that is integrated with the lender's mortgage servicing system and the processing of tax payments to taxing authorities.
- *Flood Zone Certifications.* FIS offers flood zone certifications through a proprietary automated system that accesses and interprets Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, flood maps and certifies whether a property is in a federally designated flood zone. Additionally, FIS offers lenders a life-of-loan flood zone determination service that monitors previously issued certificates for any changes, such as FEMA flood map revisions, for as long as that loan is outstanding.
- *Credit Reporting.* FIS provides credit information reports and related services to meet the needs of the mortgage industry and help commercial banks, mortgage companies and consumer lenders make loan decisions. FIS's services include providing a merged credit report that contains credit

history data on individual or joint credit applicants acquired from the combined databases of three credit bureaus (Experian, Trans Union and Equifax) for national coverage. FIS consolidates and organizes information from these credit bureaus and delivers a concise report to its customers.

- *1031 Exchange Intermediary Services.* FIS acts as a qualified exchange intermediary for those customers who seek to engage in qualified exchanges under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, which allows capital gains tax deferral on the sale of certain investment assets. Through FIS's nationwide network of regional offices, FIS provides its customers with direct access to a full-time staff of exchange professionals, one-third of whom are attorneys specializing in tax deferred exchange solutions.

Delivery of Services. Many of the services discussed above can be combined together to meet the specific needs of FIS's customers.

Sales and Marketing

Sales Force

FIS's sales and marketing efforts are primarily organized around its lines of business. In its Financial Institution Software and Services segment, FIS has a sales force that markets its services to its large national bank customers. A separate sales group focuses on credit unions and thrifts, to which FIS primarily sells different services than FIS sells to commercial banks. MSP and related services are sold by a third sales force to all the foregoing types of customers, as well as to mortgage companies and specialized servicing companies.

In its Lender Services, Default Management Services and Information Services segments, FIS utilizes three distinct sales teams. The first sales team is dedicated to the sales and marketing of the services provided by the Default Management Services segment. The other two teams are responsible for the services in the Lender Services and Information Services segments. One of these two teams targets the largest 125 U.S. lenders while the other targets mid-tier lenders not among the largest 125.

A significant portion of FIS's potential customers in each of its business lines is targeted via direct and/or indirect field sales, as well as inbound and outbound telemarketing efforts. Marketing activities include direct marketing, print advertising, media relations, public relations, tradeshow and convention activities, seminars and other targeted activities. As of October 31, 2005, FIS employed approximately 370 employees worldwide in its sales and marketing units.

Office of the Enterprise

In addition to its traditional sales force, FIS has established a core team of senior managers to lead strategic account management for the full range of FIS's services to existing and potential top-tier financial institution customers. The individuals who participate in this effort, which FIS coordinates through its Office of the Enterprise or OOE, spend a significant amount of their time on sales and marketing efforts as well as working with FIS business units to develop solutions based upon strategic issues impacting customers' businesses.

The broad range of services FIS offers provides it with the opportunity to expand its sales to its existing customer base through strategic account management efforts. The importance of its core processing applications to its financial institution customers gives it access to management at a more senior level than FIS has with its individual business units alone. FIS believes that this access, combined with its range of solutions, increases sales of its mortgage and banking related services. For example, in 2004 FIS renewed a mortgage servicing platform contract with Bank of America that converts Bank of America from a software-licensing customer to an outsourced application service provider customer. During the renewal, FIS utilized the OOE strategic account management approach to cross-sell Bank of America outsourced default management services, flood services and a portion of its tax services.

In addition to providing FIS customers with a broad range of service offerings, through the Office of the Enterprise FIS is able to assist customers in improving process efficiencies and productivity and enhancing the consumer's experience. For example, in 2005 the Office of the Enterprise is working with several top mortgage banks on implementation of industry leading services which help to redesign the mortgage process. These solutions include streamlined title insurance, managed valuation services and web-based loan closings. The Office of the Enterprise has been instrumental in assisting FIS business units with implementation of these solutions by working with its executive level contacts, as well as other key industry players such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These activities accelerate implementation and allow lenders to reap the process efficiency benefits of such solutions.

Technology

To meet the changing business and technology needs of its customers, FIS continually invests in its applications and services. This investment includes maintenance and enhancement of existing software applications, the development of new and innovative software applications, and the ongoing enhancement of capabilities surrounding its outsourcing infrastructure.

FIS's strategy and development group maintains a dialogue with its extensive and diverse customer base and is highly attuned to ongoing shifts in industry requirements and preferences. This active customer and market participation is translated into multi-year, iterative development plans that map the primary areas of investment in FIS's application set. This group is ultimately responsible for designing, developing and enhancing applications targeted at the diverse requirements of the various local, regional, national and international environments of FIS's numerous customers. FIS provides updated versions of its various applications or application suites on an iterative basis as dictated by market requirements. FIS's software applications include many application features and functions and will accommodate customized requirements specific to each institution.

As part of its research and development process, FIS evaluates current and emerging technology for applicability to its existing and future software platforms. To this end, FIS engages with various hardware and software vendors in evaluation of various infrastructure components. Where appropriate, FIS utilizes third-party technology components in the development of its software applications and service offerings. Third-party software may be used for highly specialized business functions, which FIS may not be able to develop internally within time and budget constraints. Additionally, third-party software may be used for commodity type functions within a technology platform environment. In the case of nearly all of its third party software, enterprise license agreements exist for the third-party component and either alternative suppliers exist or transfer rights exist to ensure the continuity of supply. As a result, FIS is not materially dependent upon any third-party technology components. FIS works with its customers to determine the appropriate timing and approach to introducing technology or infrastructure changes to its applications and services. In the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and the year ended December 31, 2004, FIS recorded expense of approximately \$85.8 million and \$74.2 million on research and development efforts.

In 2004, FIS acquired 11 million shares of Covansys Corporation (NASDAQ: CVNS), or Covansys, a U.S.-based provider of application management and offshore outsourcing services with India-based operations. The purchase price for the shares was \$121 million in cash. Following the closing of the transaction, FIS owns approximately 29% of the common stock of Covansys, and has warrants to purchase additional shares. A total of four warrants were issued, each covering 1,000,000 shares of Covansys common stock, with exercise prices of \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.50 and \$24.00, respectively.

In addition to acquiring Covansys' common stock, FIS also entered into a five-year master services agreement with Covansys pursuant to which FIS agreed, subject to certain termination rights, to provide \$150 million of revenues to Covansys over the term of the master services agreement from either its own utilization of Covansys' services or from the utilization of Covansys' services by FIS's existing customers seeking to outsource information technology services.

The master services agreement provides methods for FIS to ensure that its quality standards are met with respect to the services provided by Covansys. Specifically, the master services agreement requires Covansys to provide services in accordance with the standards and specifications set forth in the work orders relating to the applicable service. To ensure standards and specifications are met, FIS has the right to detail procedures for Covansys to follow in providing the services, and FIS can require Covansys to report with respect to any problems arising in connection with its following of the procedures. To allow FIS to further monitor and manage the quality of services provided under the agreement, FIS the right to designate employees of Covansys who will be the senior personnel responsible for the provision of the services, and these persons may not be replaced without FIS's consent. Also, FIS sets standards and procedures for software development activities and services that it monitors through review and on-site inspection. In the event that disputes arise under the master services agreement regarding services or otherwise, each of Covansys and FIS will designate persons to negotiate a resolution to the dispute, or to produce a joint recommendation for actions to be taken if the dispute cannot be resolved through negotiation.

FIS can terminate the master services agreement on thirty days' notice at any time after December 31, 2006, subject to certain penalties. During the term of the agreement, FIS is subject to penalties of \$8.0 million in the aggregate in the event that certain annual thresholds for revenue to be provided to Covansys are not met, and a final penalty upon termination equal to 6.67% of the unmet commitment. FIS may also terminate the master services agreement, without payment of any termination fee, in the event of a change of control of Covansys or if an act of God or similar event prevents Covansys from performing under the agreement. Either party to the master services agreement may also terminate the agreement if the other party breaches the agreement, files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, or undertakes other similar actions.

With respect to its outsourcing of software development, FIS is transferring costs from its U.S. and Western European-based development centers to Covansys and other lower cost off-shore facilities. FIS is utilizing its relationship with Covansys and with other facilities to lower its internal development costs over time by outsourcing certain programming, development and maintenance functions.

FIS is currently engaged in significant efforts to upgrade its core bank processing software and its mortgage processing software. These applications were acquired upon FIS's acquisition of FI from ALLTEL in 2003. FIS spent the period immediately following the FI acquisition discussing with FIS's key customers the changes that they would like to see made in those applications. In 2004, FIS began the development work to implement changes required to keep pace with the marketplace and the requirements of its customers. In addition to amounts already spent, FIS expects to spend an incremental \$60 million over the next few years on this development of its mortgage servicing platform. With respect to the core banking software, during 2005 FIS expects to spend a total of approximately \$56 million on development, enhancements and integration projects. FIS's ongoing efforts to upgrade its mortgage

processing and core bank processing software systems have not materially affected its operations or materially impaired its ability to provide its customers with services.

Intellectual Property

FIS relies on copyright and trade secret law to protect its technology. Further, FIS has developed a number of brands that have accumulated substantial goodwill in the marketplace, and FIS relies on trademark law to protect its rights in that area. FIS intends to continue its policy of taking all measures FIS deems necessary to protect its copyright, trade secret and trademark rights. FIS regards its software as proprietary and utilize a combination of copyright, trade secret laws, internal security practices and employee non-disclosure agreements for intellectual property protection. In general, FIS believes that it owns most proprietary rights necessary for the conduct of its business, although it does license certain items, none of which is material, under arms-length agreements for varying terms.

Competition

The market for financial institution software and services is highly competitive. The market is very mature and there are a number of existing providers with a high level of experience in the market and significant market share. Additionally, given the attractive market characteristics in financial services, there are from time to time new market entrants which seek to leverage shifts in technology or product innovation to attract customers. FIS's primary competitors include internal technology departments within banks, data processing or software development departments of large companies or large computer manufacturers, independent computer services firms, companies that develop and deploy software applications, and companies that provide customized development, implementation and support services. Some of these competitors possess substantially greater financial, sales and marketing resources than FIS does. Competitive factors for applications and services include the quality of the technology-based application or service, application features and functions, ease of delivery and integration, ability of the provider to maintain, enhance, and support the applications or services, and price. FIS believes that it competes favorably in each of these categories. In addition, FIS believes that its ability to offer multiple applications and services to individual customers enhances its competitiveness against competitors with more limited application offerings. FIS competes with vendors that offer similar applications and services to financial institutions, including The Bisys Group, Inc., Accenture, Fiserv, Inc., Jack Henry and Associates, Inc., and Metavante Corporation. In certain non-U.S. markets, FIS competes with regional providers including Alnova, I-Flex and Temenos.

The principal competitors for FIS's lender services and default management services are title companies such as First American and LandAmerica and in-house services provided directly by FIS's customers. FIS believes that customer service and timely delivery are key factors in competing successfully.

The markets for information services like those FIS offers are also highly competitive. Key competitive factors include quality of the service, convenience, speed of delivery, customer service and price. FIS does not believe that there is a competitor currently offering the same level of breadth and scope in services and market coverage that FIS provides in its Information Services segment. However, there are a number of competitors in specific lines, some of which have substantial resources. In addition, First American is a significant competitor in a majority of this segment's businesses.

Employees

As of September 30, 2005, FIS had approximately 13,000 employees. FIS believes its employee relations are satisfactory. None of its employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Infrastructure and Facilities

FIS maintains six data centers, in Little Rock, Arkansas, Chicago, Illinois, Jacksonville, Florida, Los Angeles, California, Charlotte, North Carolina and Albany, New York. FIS has preventive maintenance and disaster recovery plans, which include periodic equipment, software and disaster recovery testing, data monitoring and maintaining records of system errors. FIS has 24-hour monitoring and engineering support and emergency communication lines. In the event of an emergency, FIS has a contingency plan to provide services through a nationally recognized emergency service provider.

The majority of FIS's offices are leased from third parties. FIS owns the remaining offices. As of December 31, 2004, FIS leased office space as follows:

	Number of Locations(1)
California	44
International	25
Texas	24
Florida	16
New York	12
Illinois	10
Ohio	10
Georgia	8
Massachusetts	6
New Jersey	6
All Other States & Locations	67

(1) Represents the number of locations in each state or country listed.

FIS believes its properties are adequate for its business as presently conducted.

Legal Proceedings

FIS is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its businesses, including class actions, some of which include claims for punitive or exemplary damages. FIS believes that no actions, other than those listed below, depart from customary litigation incidental to its business and that the ultimate resolution of all litigation will not have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

FIS is a defendant in a civil lawsuit brought by an organization that formerly acted as a sales agent for Alltel Information Services in China. The suit, which is pending in state court in Monterey County, CA, seeks to recover damages for an alleged breach of the agency contract. FIS intends to defend this case vigorously. The plaintiff in the case has made allegations that FIS violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, in connection with its dealings involving a bank customer in China. FIS, through FNF, is cooperating with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with their inquiries into these allegations. FIS and its counsel are in the process of investigating these allegations. Based on the results and extent of the investigations completed to date, FIS does not believe that the ultimate disposition of these allegations or the lawsuit will have a material adverse impact on FIS's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Regulation

FIS's financial institution processing and outsourcing services subsidiaries are not directly subject to federal or state regulations specifically applicable to financial institutions such as banks, thrifts and credit unions. However, as a provider of services to these financial institutions, FI is examined on a regular basis

by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the National Credit Union Administration and various state regulatory authorities. In addition, independent auditors annually review several of FIS's operations to provide reports on internal controls for FIS's customers' auditors and regulators.

Beginning July 1, 2001, financial institutions were required to comply with privacy regulations imposed under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. These regulations place restrictions on financial institutions' use of non-public personal information. All financial institutions must disclose detailed privacy policies to their customers and offer them the opportunity to direct the financial institution not to share information with third parties. The new regulations, however, permit financial institutions to share information with non-affiliated parties who perform services for the financial institutions. As a provider of services to financial institutions, FIS is required to comply with the privacy regulations and is bound by the same limitations on disclosure of the information received from its customers as apply to the financial institutions themselves.

The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, or RESPA, and related regulations generally prohibit the payment or receipt of fees or any other item of value for the referral of a real estate-secured loan to a loan broker or lender and fee shares or splits or unearned fees in connection with the provision of residential real estate settlement services, such as mortgage brokerage and real estate brokerage. Notwithstanding these prohibitions, RESPA permits payments for goods furnished or for services actually performed, so long as those payments bear a reasonable relationship to the market value of the goods or services provided. RESPA and related regulations may to some extent restrict FIS's real estate-related businesses from entering into certain preferred alliance arrangements. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for enforcing RESPA.

Real estate appraisers are subject to regulation in most states, and some state appraisal boards have sought to prohibit FIS's automated valuation applications. Courts have limited such prohibitions, in part on the ground of preemption by the federal Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, but FIS cannot assure you that its valuation and appraisal services business will not be subject to regulation.

The title agency and related services FIS provide are conducted through a underwritten title company, title agencies and individual escrow officers. The underwritten title company operates only in California. The regulation of underwritten title companies in California is generally limited to requirements to maintain specified levels of net worth and working capital, and to obtain and maintain a license in each of the counties in California in which it operates. The title agencies and individual escrow officers are also subject to regulation by the insurance or banking regulators in many of the jurisdictions in which they operate. These regulators generally require, among other items, that agents and individuals obtain and maintain a license and be appointed by a title insurer.

In addition, prior to the merger FNF plans to contribute a small title insurance company subsidiary to FIS. The title insurance company is regulated as an insurance company in its state of domicile (New York) and the states where it is licensed. The insurance regulatory authorities in these states have broad administrative powers relating to issuing and revoking licenses to transact insurance business, regulating trade practices, licensing agents, regulating accounting and financial practices, establishing reserve and capital and surplus requirements and defining suitable investments. Some states require title insurers to own or lease title plants. The title insurance company is also subject to the insurance holding company act in its state of domicile, which regulates, among other matters, the ability to pay dividends and to engage in transactions with affiliates.

Further, the New York insurance law requires that the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York approve any change in control of an insurance company that is domiciled in New York. The New York insurance law presumes that control exists where any person, directly or indirectly, owns,

controls or holds with the power to vote 10% or more of a company's voting securities. Any purchaser of 10% or more of the combined company's voting securities will be presumed to have acquired control of this New York title insurance subsidiary, unless following application by that purchaser, the Superintendent determines that the purchaser does not control the combined company. These requirements may deter, delay or prevent transactions affecting the control of or ownership of the combined company's common stock, including transactions that could be advantageous to the combined company's shareholders.

The California Department of Insurance has recently announced its intent to examine levels of pricing and competition in the title insurance industry in California, in part with a view to determining whether prices are too high and if so, implementing rate reductions. New York and Colorado insurance regulators have also announced similar inquiries and other states could follow. At this stage, FIS is unable to predict what the outcome will be of this or any similar review.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS WITH FNF

Overview

FIS is a party to a number of agreements with FNF or FNF's majority-owned subsidiary Fidelity National Title Group, Inc., or FNT. These agreements are described below. In connection with the merger, the parties have agreed to mutually review the following agreements to identify relationships that should be considered for modification by mutual agreement of the parties for the purposes of effecting the merger, and to enter into such amendment agreements as they shall mutually agree to effect the same. This process has not yet been completed. Further, the parties have agreed that the merger in general will not constitute an event that triggers a right of termination under these agreements.

FNT Corporate Services Agreements

FIS is a party to a corporate services agreement with FNT under which FNT provides corporate and other support services to FIS. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this agreement to FNT in September 2005. The corporate services agreement governs the provision by FNT to FIS of these corporate support services, which may include:

- treasury, cash management and related services;
- accounting, billing and financial transaction support;
- tax services;
- corporate, legal and related services;
- risk management and corporate insurance;
- payroll and human resources and employee benefits administration;
- information technology, network systems, data processing and related services;
- purchasing and procurement;
- travel; and
- other general administrative and management functions.

FIS is also a party to a reverse corporate services agreement with FNT under which FIS provides FNT with access to legal services and access to a mainframe computer system. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this agreement to FNT in September 2005.

Both FIS and FNT also agreed to provide additional services that each may identify during the term of the agreement.

Provision of Services and Allocation of Costs.

Under the corporate services agreement, each party renders services under the oversight, supervision, and approval of the other party, acting through its board of directors and officers. FIS and FNT each has the right to purchase goods or services and realize other benefits and rights under the other party's agreements with third-party vendors to the extent allowed by those vendor agreements, during the term of the agreements.

Pricing and Payment Terms

The pricing for the services provided by FIS to FNT, and by FNT to FIS, under the corporate services agreements is on a cost-only basis, with each party in effect reimbursing the other for the costs and expenses incurred in providing these corporate services to the other party subject to the limitation described below. Under the corporate service agreement for corporate services provided by FNT to FIS, FNT's costs and expenses are determined and reimbursed by FIS as follows: (1) all out of pocket expenses and costs incurred by FNT on FIS's behalf are fully reimbursed, and (2) all of FNT's staff and employee costs and expenses associated with performing services under the corporate services agreement, including compensation paid to FNT's employees performing these corporate services as well as general overhead associated with these employees and their functions, are allocated based on the percentage of time that FNT's employees spend on providing corporate services to FIS under the corporate services agreement. FIS's costs and expenses incurred in providing corporate services to FNT are similarly determined and reimbursed. In the case of the agreement for corporate services to be provided by FNT to FIS, the total amount (with some exclusions) payable under the corporate services agreement cannot exceed \$50 million during the 2005 fiscal year, with incremental increases to this maximum amount in future fiscal years. FNT is not entitled to be reimbursed for any portion of FNT's annual costs that exceeds this \$50 million limit, as increased from year to year. The costs and expenses under the corporate services agreements are invoiced by each party to the other on a monthly basis in arrears, and payments are expected to be made in cash within thirty days after invoicing.

During 2004 FIS's expenses were reduced by \$78,000 related to the provision of these corporate services by FIS to FNT and FIS's expenses were increased by \$75.1 million related to the provision of these corporate services from FNF and its subsidiaries, including FNT, to FIS. For 2003 and 2002, FIS's expenses were increased by \$39.5 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, in respect of such services. The exact amounts to be paid by FIS to FNT, and by FNT to FIS, under the corporate services agreements are dependent upon the amount of services actually provided in any given year. However, because the 2004 aggregate amount paid by FIS to FNT included some extraordinary charges, FIS anticipates that the aggregate amount payable by FIS to FNT during the 2005 fiscal year pursuant to the corporate services agreement will not exceed the \$50 million maximum amount provided in the corporate services agreement.

Duration and Effect of Termination

The corporate services agreements continue in effect as to each service covered by the agreements until the party receiving the services notifies the other party, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the agreements and subject to certain limitations, that the service is no longer requested. However, the corporate services agreements will terminate after six months from the occurrence of certain specified material events, such as a change of control of FIS, or the completion of an initial public offering of stock by FIS or its subsidiaries. In addition, services to be provided to any subsidiary will terminate on the date that the entity ceases to be a subsidiary of the party receiving the services. Under the corporate services agreements, if the party providing the services receives notice that the party receiving services would like to terminate a particular service, and the providing party believes in good faith that, notwithstanding its reasonable commercial efforts, the termination will have a material adverse impact on the other services being provided, then the party providing services can dispute the termination, with the dispute being resolved through the dispute resolution generally applicable to the agreement. Further, in the event that the party receiving the services is unable to complete its transition efforts prior to the termination date established for any particular corporate service, the party receiving the services can extend the termination date for up to 30 additional days.

If the merger is consummated then the corporate services agreements shall be amended to permit either party to terminate either agreement six months after the effective date of the merger if the parties have not previously agreed to continue such agreement after such period.

Liability and Indemnification

The corporate services agreements provide that the provider of services will not be liable to the receiving party for or in connection with any services rendered or for any actions or inactions taken by a provider in connection with the provision of services, except to the extent of liabilities resulting from the provider's gross negligence, willful misconduct, improper use or disclosure of customer information or violations of law and except for liabilities that arise out of intellectual property infringement. Additionally, the receiving party will indemnify the provider of services for any losses arising from the provision of services, provided that the amount of any losses will be reduced by the amount of the losses caused by the provider's negligence, willful misconduct, violation of law, or breach of the agreement.

Dispute Resolution Procedures

The agreements provide dispute resolution procedures that reflect the parties' desire for friendly collaboration and amicable resolution of disagreements. In the event of a dispute, the matter is referred to the president (or similar position) of each of the divisions implicated for resolution within 15 days. If the division presidents of the parties are unable to resolve the dispute, the matter is referred to the presidents of FIS and FNT for final resolution within 15 days. If the matter remains unresolved, then either party may submit the matter to arbitration. The dispute resolution procedures do not preclude either party from pursuing immediate injunctive relief in the event of any actual or threatened breach of confidentiality or infringement of intellectual property.

Starter Repository and Back Plant Access Agreements

FIS is a party to agreements with FNT whereby certain FIS subsidiaries have access and use certain title records owned by FNT's title company subsidiaries. These agreements were entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under these agreements to FNT in September 2005. The FIS subsidiaries covered by the agreement are granted access to (1) the database of previously issued title policies and title policy information (the starter repository), and (2) certain other physical title records and information (the back plant), and are permitted to use the retrieved information solely in connection with the issuance of title insurance products that FIS offers as part of its business. The back plant consists of physical, paper title records that are generally only used in the event that the electronically-stored title information is corrupted or otherwise unavailable or incomplete. Thus, the back plant access is infrequent and has been made available to FIS and its subsidiaries so as to ensure access to needed title information only in the event the electronic database fails. The FIS subsidiaries that are covered by the agreement may create proprietary means of technical access to the starter repository, but this does not apply to the back plant since the back plant consists of physical documents and records that cannot be accessed electronically. FNT's applicable title company subsidiaries retain ownership of the starter repository, the back plant and all related programs, databases, and materials.

FIS pays fees to FNT for the access to the starter repository and the back plant and reimburses FNT's subsidiaries for payment of certain taxes and government charges. The fees payable under the starter repository agreement were based on the parties' evaluation of the market price for access and successful retrievals from starter repository/databases, the anticipated volume of successful retrievals from the starter repository database, and the geographic scope of the available starter repository database. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, FIS paid less than \$0.1 million to FNT under the starter repository agreement. Due to the infrequent nature of the access to the back plant and its limited usefulness, there are no fees payable under the back plant agreement, other than reimbursement of costs incurred by FNT (or previously, FNF) in allowing FIS and its subsidiaries to access the back plant. These costs include reproduction, transport of paper records and files, and fees to local land recording offices and search services. FIS will also indemnify FNT for third party claims arising from any errors or omissions in the

starter repository and the back plant or the provision of access under the agreements. In addition, FIS is responsible for costs incurred as a result of unauthorized access to the database and records. With regard to dispute resolution, if either FIS or FNT institutes an action against the other party for breach, such other party has the option, within 30 days of the notice of such action, to institute an arbitration proceeding and stay the other action.

Duration and Termination

Each of the starter repository agreement and the back plant agreement are effective as of March 4, 2005 for a ten-year period, with automatic renewal, and may be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties or upon five years' prior written notice, except in the case of a default in performance, in which case the agreement may be terminated immediately if the default is not cured within 30 days after notice (with provisions that permit an extension of the 30-day cure period under certain circumstances). In addition, each of these agreements may be terminated in the event of a change of control of either FIS or FNT.

License and Services Agreement

FIS is a party to a license and services agreement with FNT. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this agreement to FNT in September 2005. Under this agreement, FNT conducts business on behalf of FIS's subsidiaries that operate as title agents in certain limited jurisdictions in which the subsidiaries otherwise lack ready access to title plants, and pays to the subsidiaries the associated revenues, with the subsidiaries bearing the related costs. This arrangement was originally entered into by FNF when FIS was established and the title agency businesses, which operated as divisions of FNT's title insurers, were transferred to FIS. It was priced on terms to enable such businesses to generate the same profits they did as a division of FNT and for FNT's title insurers to record the same premiums as such insurers previously did under the prior arrangement as well. FNT licenses from FIS the use of certain proprietary business processes and related documentation in certain geographic areas. In addition, under this agreement, FIS provides FNT with oversight and advice in connection with the implementation of these business processes, including responsibility by FIS for maintaining the computer hardware, software systems, telephone and communication equipment as well as sales support services. In exchange for these business processes and documentation and oversight and advisory services, FNT pays fees to FIS equal to the aggregate earnings generated through or as a result of these proprietary business processes and documentation. Fees are billed monthly based on presentation of an invoice schedule showing the revenues generated during the prior month. FIS received \$3.3 million, \$7.4 million, and \$0.6 million in revenue from this arrangement in 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively. FIS retains ownership of the proprietary business processes and documentation and is responsible for defending any claims brought by third parties against FNT for infringement based upon the business processes licensed to FIS under the license and services agreement. FNT is responsible for defending any claims brought by third parties against FIS for infringement based upon any services FNT undertakes that relate to the license and services agreement but are outside the agreement's permitted scope. FIS and FNT each agree to indemnify each other for property damage arising out of any negligence, breach of statutory duty, omission or default in performing their respective obligations under the license and services agreement. With regard to dispute resolution, the agreement includes procedures by which the parties can attempt to resolve disputes amicably, but if those disputes cannot be resolved timely, then arbitration proceedings can be instituted.

Duration and Termination

Subject to certain early termination provisions, the license and services agreement continues in effect until either (1) FIS acquires its own direct access to title plants in the relevant geographic area or (2) FNT builds or otherwise acquires title plants for the relevant geographic area and provide access thereto to FIS on terms acceptable to FIS. The license and services agreement may also be terminated as to all or a portion of the relevant geographic area by mutual agreement of the parties or upon five years' prior written notice given after the fifth anniversary of the date of the agreement, except in the case of a default in performance, in which case the agreement may be terminated immediately if the default is not cured within 30 days after notice (with provisions that permit an extension of the 30-day cure period under certain circumstances). The license and services agreement may also be terminated in the event of a change of control of either FIS or FNT.

Cost Sharing Agreement

Certain subsidiaries of FIS that are engaged in the lenders services business, including providing appraisal, title and closing services to residential mortgage originators and providing automated loan servicing (the lenders services business) are parties to a transitional cost sharing agreement effective as of March 4, 2005 with FNT's subsidiary CTI. Pursuant to this cost sharing agreement, the FIS subsidiaries agree to share certain costs and facilities relating to these lenders services businesses with CTI. The costs shared include costs of the employees performing the services related to these businesses as well as the costs and expenses related to various facilities such as data processing, equipment, business property and communication equipment. The cost sharing agreement will terminate (1) as to all parties, upon the transfer of a small title insurance company subsidiary from FNF to FIS, which transfer is expected to occur prior to consummation of the merger, or (2) as to CTI, at such time as various subsidiaries of FIS obtain the licenses necessary to enable FIS's subsidiaries to operate all aspects of the lenders services business. FIS received \$5.0 million, \$10.4 million, and \$2.8 million in revenue from this arrangement in 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively.

Lease Agreement

FIS is a party to a lease agreement pursuant to which a subsidiary of FIS leases certain portions of FIS's Jacksonville, Florida headquarters building to FNT. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this agreement to FNT in September 2005. This lease arrangement continues until December 31, 2007. Lease terms are commensurate with those found in the local real estate market.

Pricing and Payment Terms

Under the lease, FNT pays base rent for approximately 121,000 square feet at an annual rate of \$23.05 per rentable square foot, in equal monthly installments paid in advance on the first day of each calendar month. If FNT fails to pay timely, a default rate applies. In addition to paying base rent, for each calendar year, FNT is obligated to pay FIS, as additional rent, FNT's share of the landlord's reasonable estimate of operating expenses for the entire facility that are in excess of the operating expenses (subject to certain exclusions) applicable to the 2005 base year. FNT is also liable to the landlord for its entire cost of providing any services or materials exclusively to FNT. FIS does not anticipate FNT will request any exclusive services from the landlord, in its capacity as landlord, during calendar years 2006 or 2007.

The amount allocated by FIS to FNT for office space costs at the FIS Jacksonville, Florida headquarters building for the portion of the buildings utilized by FNT and FNT's subsidiaries during 2004 was \$2.8 million. While the exact amount of rent to be paid by FNT under the lease agreement is dependent upon the aggregate excess operating costs incurred for the entire facility, FIS does not

anticipate that the total amount FNT will pay under the lease agreement during the 2005 fiscal year will differ materially from the total amount allocated to FNT during 2004.

Master Information Technology Services Agreement

FIS is a party to a master information technology services agreement with FNT, pursuant to which FIS and FIS's subsidiaries provide various services to and FNT's affiliates (including FNF), which services are substantially similar in nature to the services that FIS has historically provided to FNT and to FNF, such as IT infrastructure support, data center management and software sales. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this agreement to FNT in September 2005. Moreover, under the agreement, FNT has designated certain services as high priority critical services required for FNT's business. These include: managed operations, network, email/messaging, network routing, technology center infrastructure, active directory and domains, systems perimeter security, data security, disaster recovery and business continuity. FIS has agreed to use reasonable best efforts to provide these core services without interruption throughout the term of the master services agreement, except for scheduled maintenance.

Terms of Provision

The master information technology services agreement sets forth the specific services to be provided and provides for statements of work and amendment as necessary. FIS may provide the services itself or through one or more subcontractors that are approved by us, but it is fully responsible for compliance by each subcontractor with the terms of the master information technology services agreement.

The master information technology services agreement includes, as part of the agreement, various base services agreements, each of which includes a specific description of the service to be performed as well as the terms, conditions, responsibilities and delivery schedules that apply to a particular service. Any new terms, conditions, responsibilities and delivery schedules that may be agreed to by the parties during the term of the agreement will be added as part of one of the base services agreements or the master information technology services agreement itself. FNT is also able to request services that are not specified in the agreement. These additional services are provided on terms proposed by FNT to FIS and, if FNT can agree on the terms, a new statement of work or amendment will be executed. In addition, if requested by FNT, FIS will continue to provide, for an appropriate fee, services to FNT that are not specifically included in the master information technology services agreement if those services were provided to FNT by FIS or FIS's subcontractors in the past.

The master information technology services agreement provides for specified levels of service for each of the services to be provided, including any additional services that FIS agrees to perform pursuant to amendments to the agreement or additional statements of work. If FIS fails to provide service in accordance with the applicable service levels, then FIS is required to correct its failure as promptly as possible (and in any event, within five days of the failure recognition) at no cost to FNT. FIS is also required to use reasonable efforts to continuously improve the quality and efficiency of its performance. If either FIS or FNT find that the level of service for any particular service is inappropriate, ineffective or irrelevant, then the parties may review the service level and, upon agreement, adjust the level of service accordingly. FNT will be permitted to audit FIS's operations, procedures, policies and service levels as they apply to the services under the agreement. In addition, at least every year during the term of the master information technology services agreement, FIS will conduct a customer satisfaction survey.

FIS may provide the services under the master information technology services agreement from one or more of its technology centers or other data centers that it designates within the United States. FIS must also maintain and enforce safety and security procedures that are at least equal to industry standards and are as rigorous as those in effect on the effective date of the agreement. The agreement contains provisions

regarding privacy and confidentiality and requires each of the parties to use at least the same standard of care in the protection of confidential information of the other party as it uses in the protection of its own confidential or proprietary information.

Pricing and Payment Terms

Under the master information technology services agreement, FNT is obligated to pay FIS for the services that FNT and FNT's affiliates utilize, calculated under a specific and comprehensive pricing schedule negotiated on an arms-length basis. Although the pricing includes some minimum usage charges, most of the service charges are based on volume and actual usage, specifically related to the particular service and support provided by FIS and the complexity of the technical analysis and technology support provided by FIS. The amounts included in FIS's revenues for information technology services provided to FNT for 2004 and 2003 were \$56.6 million and \$12.4 million, respectively. Prior to September 2003, FNF and its subsidiaries performed these services themselves and provided them to FIS. During 2003 and 2002, FIS paid FNF \$5.4 million and \$5.8 million relating to these services. While the exact amounts to be paid by FNT to FIS under the master information technology services agreement are dependent upon the actual usage and volume of services FIS performs for FNT, FIS does not anticipate that the total amount to be paid by FNT to FIS under the master information technology services agreement during the 2005 fiscal year will differ materially from the amounts paid by FNT to FIS during the 2004 fiscal year for these information technology services.

Duration and Effect of Termination

The master information technology services agreement is effective for a term of five years unless earlier terminated in accordance with its terms. FNT has the right to renew the agreement for a single one-year period or a single two-year period, by providing a written notice of its intent to renew at least six months prior to the expiration date. Upon receipt of a renewal notice, the parties will begin discussions regarding the terms and conditions that will apply for the renewal period, and if the parties have not reached agreement on the terms by the time the renewal period commences, then the agreement will be renewed for only one year on the terms as in effect at the expiration of the initial term. FNT may also terminate the master information technology services agreement or any particular statement of work or base services agreement on six months prior written notice. In addition, if either party fails to perform its obligations under the master information technology services agreement, the other party may terminate after the expiration of certain cure periods. FNT may also terminate the agreement if there is a change in FNT's ownership or control, as more fully defined by the terms of the services agreement.

Dispute Resolution Procedures

Disputes, controversies and claims under the master information technology services agreement will be referred to a management committee that includes representatives from both parties. If the management committee is unable to resolve the issue, the agreement sets forth a procedure by which the issue is referred to and reviewed by increasingly senior members of FIS's management and FNT's management. If FIS's senior management cannot resolve the issues with FNT's senior management, then the dispute is referred to an independent arbitrator for resolution. However, FNT is required to continue to provide services during the period of any dispute or dispute resolution process.

SoftPro Software License Agreement

FIS is a party to a software license agreement pursuant to which FNT licenses, for the benefit of FNT's title insurance subsidiaries, the use of certain proprietary software, related documentation, and object code for a package of software programs and products known as SoftPro. This agreement was entered into in March 2005 between FNF and FIS; FNF assigned all its rights and obligations under this

agreement to FNT in September 2005. The SoftPro software is a related series of software programs and products that have historically been used, and continue to be used, in various locations by a number of FNT's title insurance subsidiaries, including Chicago Title, Fidelity National Title, and Ticor Title. In addition to the use license, under this agreement, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the bankruptcy of the FIS subsidiary, a breach of a material covenant, or the subsidiary's notification to FNT that it has ceased to provide maintenance or support for SoftPro, then subject to certain conditions, FNT will also receive the SoftPro source code for purposes of integration, maintenance, modification and enhancement. FNT will also receive the SoftPro source code if the FIS subsidiary fails to fulfill FNT's requests for development or integration services or FNT cannot reach agreement on the commercial terms for that development. The FIS subsidiary receives fees from FNT for the use of the SoftPro software based on the number of workstations and the actual number of SoftPro software programs and products used in each location. Fees are billed monthly based on presentation of an invoice. During the term of the agreement, the FIS subsidiary retains ownership of SoftPro and is responsible for defending any claims brought by third parties against FNT for infringement based upon the software. The FIS subsidiary and FNT each agree to indemnify each other for property damage arising out of any negligence, breach of statutory duty, omission or default in performing their respective obligations under the software license agreement. With regard to dispute resolution, the agreement includes procedures by which the parties can attempt to resolve disputes amicably, but if those disputes cannot be resolved timely, then arbitration proceedings can be instituted.

Duration and Termination

While the SoftPro software license agreement is perpetual, FNT can terminate the license on not less than 90 days' prior notice. In addition, if FNT discloses any of the SoftPro software, or a material part of the documentation related thereto, to a competitor of FIS, then if FNT fails to discontinue the unauthorized disclosure after a 30-day cure period, SoftPro may terminate the license as to the portion of the SoftPro software that FNT so disclosed on 30 days' notice. In that event, FIS would also retain the right to pursue other remedies, including claims for damages, for the unauthorized disclosure.

FIS's revenues from the SoftPro license were \$5.8 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.3 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Real Estate Information

The Information Services segment of FIS provides real estate information to FNT's operations. FIS recorded revenues of \$9.9 million, \$11.4 million and \$3.7 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Although there is no long-term contract, FNT is continuing to purchase information from FIS. The pricing of these purchases was determined on the basis of a discount to market that is believed reasonable based on the volume FNT purchases.

Agency Agreements

In connection with the transactions that established FIS, five subsidiaries of FIS entered into separate issuing agency contracts with two subsidiaries of FNT, Chicago Title Insurance Company, or CTI, a Missouri-domiciled title insurer, and Fidelity National Title Insurance Company, or FNTIC, a California-domiciled title insurer. Under these issuing agency contracts, the FIS subsidiaries act as title agents for CTI and FNTIC in various jurisdictions.

Under the issuing agency contracts, the title agency appointments of the FIS subsidiaries are not exclusive and CTI and FNTIC each retain the ability to appoint other title agents and to issue title insurance directly. In addition, the issuance of all title insurance for which the FIS subsidiaries are the agents is subject to the terms set forth in the issuing agency contracts. FIS believes that rates, duties,

liability and indemnification provisions comport with the terms and conditions generally applicable in similar arrangements between non-affiliated parties in the title industry.

Subject to certain early termination provisions for cause, each of these agreements may be terminated upon five years' prior written notice, which notice may not be given until after the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the agreement (thus effectively resulting in a minimum ten year term). The issuing agency contracts were entered into by FIS between July 22, 2004 and February 24, 2005.

Prior to entering into these issuing agency contracts, these agency operations were conducted as divisions of certain of FNT's title insurers. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, FIS's financial statements reflect related commissions earned of \$92.2 million, \$224.7 million and \$39.9 million, respectively, representing a commission rate of 88% of title premiums earned by the FNT title insurers.

Agreements Relating to Title Information

Subsidiaries of FIS are party to several agreements with FNT that relate to the maintenance or management of FNT's title plants and the use of those title plants. These agreements are described below.

Title Plant Maintenance Agreement and Master Title Plant Access Agreement

Property Insight, LLC, or Property Insight, a subsidiary of FIS, has entered into a title plant maintenance agreement with certain title insurance company subsidiaries of FNT. In connection therewith, Property Insight has also entered into a master title plant access agreement with one of the FNT title subsidiaries.

Pursuant to the title plant maintenance agreement, Property Insight manages certain title plant assets of FNT's title insurance company subsidiaries. These management services include keeping the title plant assets current and functioning on a daily basis. Property Insight's management services also include updating, compiling, extracting, manipulating, purging, storing and processing title plant data so that the title plant database is current, accurate and accessible, through an efficient and organized access system. In performing these functions, Property Insight may make use of the software systems licensed to it from the FNT subsidiaries, but it may also utilize proprietary systems, software, technologies and methodologies that have been developed, or will be developed, by Property Insight. FNT's subsidiaries have no ownership or other right or title to these proprietary systems and methodologies (except in certain limited circumstances in the event of a termination of a title plant maintenance agreement, as a result of a default by, or termination by, Property Insight). Property Insight may also use these proprietary systems and methodologies in the title plant management services it may provide to other third party customers. In exchange for its management services, Property Insight has perpetual, irrevocable, transferable and nonexclusive worldwide licensed access to the title plants owned by the FNT subsidiaries, together with certain software relating thereto, and Property Insight is able to sell this title plant access to third party customers and earn all revenue generated from the use of those assets by third party customers. In addition, Property Insight earns fees from providing access to updated and organized title plant databases to FNT's subsidiaries through the master title plant access agreement described below. In consideration for the licensed access to the title plants and related software, Property Insight must pay a royalty to each of FNT's title insurance company subsidiaries that are parties to the title plant maintenance agreement, in an amount equal to 2.5% to 3.75% of the revenues generated from the licensed access to the title plants and related software that the title insurance company subsidiary owns.

Pursuant to the master title plant access agreement, FNT's subsidiaries have access to all title plants to which Property Insight has access or right to access, including the title plants owned by certain of FNT's subsidiaries. In consideration for this access and use, FNT's subsidiaries pay access fees to Property Insight.

Under the title plant maintenance agreement, Property Insight has no liability to FNT's subsidiaries who are parties to the title plant maintenance agreement for any error in the information provided in the performance of Property Insight's services, except in the event of Property Insight's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Property Insight also accepts no liability under the master title plant access agreement for any errors in the title plant information.

The title plant maintenance agreement is effective for a ten year period, with automatic renewal, and may be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties or upon five years' prior written notice, except in the case of a default in performance, in which case the agreement may be terminated immediately if the default is not cured within 30 days after notice (with provisions that permit an extension of the 30-day cure period under certain circumstances). In addition, the title plant maintenance agreement may be terminated in the event of a change of control of either Property Insight or the FNT subsidiaries that are parties to the title plant maintenance agreement. So long as Property Insight does not cause the termination of a title plant maintenance agreement (either through notice of termination or by defaulting on its obligations or otherwise), Property Insight retains a copy of the title plant database and related software as well as the right to use the software and sell access to the title plant database to third party customers. The termination provisions of the master title plant access agreement are in general similar to those of the title plant maintenance agreement.

The foregoing agreements became effective on March 4, 2005. Prior to that time, Property Insight was a division of FNT. When FIS was established, the assets, liabilities and operations of Property Insight were transferred to FIS. For 2004, 2003 and 2002, FIS's revenues from FNT under these arrangements were \$28.9 million, \$28.2 million and \$24.3 million, respectively. For 2004 expenses from the royalty payable by FIS to FNT were \$2.8 million. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the expenses from the royalty payable by FIS were \$2.2 million.

Title Plant Management Agreement

Property Insight entered into a management agreement effective as of May 17, 2005 with one of FNT's subsidiaries, Ticor Title Insurance Company of Florida, or Ticor-FL, pursuant to which Property Insight manages Ticor-FL's title plant assets. These management services include overseeing and supervising the title plant maintenance process (such as updating and purging), but do not include full responsibility for keeping the title plant assets current and functioning on a daily basis. Ticor-FL maintains all ownership rights over the title plants and its proprietary systems and methodologies used in the title plant maintenance process. Under this agreement, Property Insight's use of these proprietary systems and methodologies and access to Ticor-FL's title plants is limited to use and access necessary to perform Property Insight's management obligations under the agreement. Property Insight is paid a management fee equal to 20% of the actual costs incurred by Ticor-FL for maintaining its title plants.

Under the title plant management agreement, Property Insight has no liability to Ticor-FL in the performance of its services, except in the event of Property Insight's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The title plant management agreement is effective for a ten year period, with automatic renewal, and may be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties or upon five years' prior written notice, except in the case of a default in performance, in which case the agreement may be terminated immediately if the default is not cured within 30 days after notice (with provisions that permit an extension of the 30-day cure period under certain circumstances). In addition, the title plant management agreement may be terminated in the event of a change of control of either Property Insight or Ticor-FL.

Tax Matters Agreement

In connection with FIS's minority interest sale, FIS and FNF entered into a tax matters agreement, which governs the respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations of FNF and FIS with respect to FIS's

deconsolidation from the FNF federal consolidated group and with respect to ongoing allocations of state taxes. The agreement became effective on March 9, 2005.

The tax matters agreement provides for the allocation and payment of taxes for periods during which FIS and FNF were included in the same consolidated group for federal income tax purposes or the same consolidated, combined or unitary returns for state tax purposes, and various related matters. Under the agreement, FIS and FNF are limited in their ability to amend returns if the amendment would result in an increase of the tax liability of either party. In addition, as a result of the tax matters agreement, all prior tax sharing arrangements between FNF and FIS were terminated on the effective date.

For periods after the agreement is effective, taxes on state tax consolidated, combined, or unitary tax returns that include FNF or its subsidiaries and FIS or its subsidiaries, are allocated between FNF companies and FIS companies based on the extent to which each company's receipts, income, capital, or net worth resulted in or increase such taxes.

Each corporation that is a member of a consolidated group during any portion of the group's tax year is severally liable for the federal income tax liability of the group for that year. As a result, FIS could be liable in the event federal tax liability allocated to FNF is incurred but not paid by FNF or any other member of FNF's consolidated group for years FIS was part of the FNF consolidated group. In this event, FIS would be entitled to indemnification by FNF.

Equipment Leases

FIS previously leased certain business equipment from FNT. FIS's expenses from these leases were \$8.4 million, \$7.3 million and \$6.7 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. All of the equipment covered by these leases was purchased by FIS for \$19.4 million on June 1, 2005, and the leases were terminated.

Cross Conveyance and Joint Ownership and Development Agreements

A subsidiary of FIS is a party to a cross conveyance and joint ownership agreement with an FNT subsidiary whereby the parties have conveyed their respective interests in certain proprietary software, known as eLender, such that both parties are the joint owners of the software. The parties have also entered into a development agreement to further develop the jointly owned software. Pursuant to this agreement, through March 31, 2006, FIS's subsidiary receives \$500,000 per month from the FNT subsidiary for development services, including maintenance by the FIS subsidiary for the developed software. Each party owns an undivided half interest in the developed software. This agreement expires on March 31, 2006, but may be terminated prior to that time by mutual agreement or in the event of a breach that remains uncured for more than 30 days (subject to extension in certain circumstances). FIS has received \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million in service revenues in 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, relating to this agreement.

One of FIS's subsidiaries is also a party to a joint development agreement with an FNT subsidiary whereby the FIS subsidiary provides development services for proprietary software, known as Titlepoint, to be used in connection with the title plants owned by FNT's title insurance subsidiaries. Pursuant to this agreement, FNT's subsidiary pays fees and expenses to the FIS subsidiary for development services per FNT's specifications. The fees are charged on an hourly rate basis but cannot exceed an aggregate of \$7,130,000 for the entire development project. Upon delivery by the FIS subsidiary of software that meets acceptance criteria, both parties will jointly own the developed software. This agreement expires forty-five days after acceptance of the agreed upon software release, but may be terminated prior to that time by mutual agreement or in the event of a breach that remains uncured for more than 30 days (subject to extension in certain circumstances). FIS has received \$0.6 million in earnings during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 related to this agreement.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF FIS

The selected historical financial data of FIS as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, are derived from FIS's audited combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement, which have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent public accounting firm. The selected historical financial data of FIS as of September 30, 2004, as of December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000, and for each of the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, are derived from FIS's unaudited combined financial statements not appearing herein. The selected historical financial data as of September 30, 2005, and for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, are derived from FIS's unaudited condensed consolidated and combined financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement. This financial information should be read in conjunction with FIS's audited and unaudited consolidated and combined financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement and the information under FIS Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

FIS's selected historical financial data have been prepared from the historical results of operations and bases of the assets and liabilities of the operations transferred to FIS by FNF and gives effect to allocations of certain corporate expenses from FNF. FIS's selected historical financial data may not be indicative of FIS's future performance and does not necessarily reflect what its financial position and results of operations would have been had it operated as a separate, stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Further, as a result of FIS's acquisitions, the results in the periods shown below may not be directly comparable. FIS's results of interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2005(2)	2004(2)	2004(2)	2003(2)	2002	2001(1)	2000(1)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)							
Statement of Earnings Data:							
Processing and services revenues	\$ 2,058,402	\$ 1,656,531	\$ 2,331,527	\$ 1,830,924	\$ 619,723	\$ 402,224	\$ 222,058
Cost of revenues	1,331,373	1,057,319	1,525,174	1,101,569	379,508	255,349	142,908
Gross profit	727,029	599,212	806,353	729,355	240,215	146,875	79,150
Selling, general and administrative costs	312,921	309,120	432,310	331,751	144,761	92,486	52,386
Research and development costs	85,784	46,439	74,214	38,345			
Operating income	328,324	243,653	299,829	359,259	95,454	54,389	26,764
Other income (expense)	(84,922)	8,541	14,911	(3,654)	10,149	96	350
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	243,402	252,194	314,740	355,605	105,603	54,485	27,114
Income tax expense	90,546	95,326	118,343	137,975	39,390	20,097	12,984
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	4,379	139	(3,308)	(55)			
Minority interest expense	6,171	2,001	(3,673)	(14,518)	(8,359)	(778)	
Net earnings	\$ 151,064	\$ 155,006	\$ 189,416	\$ 203,057	\$ 57,854	\$ 33,610	\$ 14,130
Pro forma net earnings per share (basic and diluted)(3)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.07
Pro forma weighted average shares outstanding (basic and diluted)(3)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

(1) Effective January 1, 2002, FIS adopted SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and as a result, has ceased to amortize goodwill. Goodwill amortization in 2001 and 2000 was \$6.0 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

(2) Effective January 1, 2003, FIS adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, using the prospective method of adoption in accordance with SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, and as a result recorded stock

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compensation expense of \$15.4 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$16.0 million and \$12.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(3) Pro forma net earnings per share are calculated, for all periods presented, using the shares outstanding following FIS's formation in its current structure as a holding company, and the minority interest sale on March 9, 2005.

	At September 30,		At December 31,				
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands)						
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,428	\$ 92,548	\$ 190,888	\$ 92,049	\$ 55,674	\$ 20,411	\$ 16,712
Total assets	4,062,971	3,484,949	4,002,856	2,327,085	530,647	404,566	173,574
Total long-term debt	2,572,032	27,013	431,205	13,789	17,129	24,980	79
Minority interest	12,416	15,247	13,615	12,130	63,272	34,385	1,120
Total equity	658,412	2,803,180	2,754,844	1,890,797	286,487	175,250	89,823

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto and selected historical and pro forma financial information included elsewhere in this proxy statement. The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that are based upon FIS's current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. FIS's actual results may differ materially from these expectations due to changes in global, political, economic, business, competitive and market factors, many of which are beyond FIS's control. See "Warning About Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to FIS's Business."

Overview

FIS is a leading provider of technology solutions, processing services, and information-based services to the financial services and real estate industries. FIS has four reporting segments, Financial Institution Software and Services, Lender Services, Default Management Services and Information Services, which produced 54.1%, 8.1%, 10.0 %, and 27.8%, respectively, of FIS's revenues in 2004.

- ***Financial Institution Software and Services.*** This segment focuses on two primary markets, financial institution processing and mortgage loan processing. FIS's primary software applications function as the underlying infrastructure of a financial institution's processing environment. These applications include core bank processing software, which banks use to maintain the primary records of their customer accounts, and core mortgage processing software, which banks use to process and service mortgage loans. FIS also provides a number of complementary applications and services that interact directly with the core processing applications, including applications that facilitate interactions between FIS's financial institution customers and their clients. FIS offers its applications and services through a range of delivery and service models, including on-site outsourcing and remote processing arrangements, as well as on a licensed software basis for installation on customer-owned and operated systems.
- ***Lender Services.*** This segment offers customized outsourced business process and information solutions primarily to national lenders and loan servicers. These loan facilitation services consist primarily of centralized, customized title agency and closing services offered to first mortgage, refinance, home equity and sub-prime lenders.
- ***Default Management Services.*** This segment provides default management services to national lenders and loan servicers. These services allow customers to outsource the business processes necessary to take a loan and the underlying real estate securing the loan through the default and foreclosure process.
- ***Information Services.*** This segment offers property data and real estate-related services. Included in these services are appraisal and valuation services, property records information, real estate tax services, borrower credit and flood zone information and multiple listing software and services.

FIS also has a corporate segment that consists primarily of costs relating to corporate overhead.

Factors Affecting Comparability

FIS's Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement present the financial condition and operating results of the businesses that comprise FIS. The growth of these businesses has increased significantly through various acquisitions completed during the periods covered by the FIS Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements, including over 25 acquisitions that were

completed since January 2001. Although many of these acquisitions added important services, the most significant to the historical financial statements through September 30, 2005 were the acquisitions of:

- Fidelity Information Services, Inc., or FI, which was originally a division of ALLTEL Information Services, Inc., or ALLTEL, when FNF acquired it on April 1, 2003. This company forms the core of FIS's bank processing and mortgage processing applications and service businesses. The purchase price for FI was approximately \$1.1 billion. FI (including several smaller acquisitions FI made subsequent to FIS's acquisition of it) generated revenues of \$989.6 million and \$663.4 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively, for the Financial Institution Software and Services segment.
- On March 11, 2004, FIS acquired Aurum Technology, Inc., or Aurum, for \$306.4 million, composed of \$185.0 million in cash and the issuance of 3,144,390 shares of FNF common stock. Aurum is a provider of outsourced and in-house information technology solutions for the community bank and credit union markets. The Aurum acquisition contributed \$139.5 million in revenues in 2004 to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment.
- On April 14, 2004, FIS acquired Sanchez Computer Associates, Inc., or Sanchez, for \$183.7 million, composed of approximately \$88.1 million in cash and the issuance of 2,267,290 shares of FNF common stock. Sanchez develops and markets scalable and integrated software and services that provide banking, customer integration, outsourcing and wealth management solutions to financial institutions in several countries. Sanchez's primary product offering is Sanchez Profile™, a real-time, multi-currency, strategic core banking deposit and loan processing system that can be utilized on both an outsourced and in-house basis. The Sanchez acquisition contributed \$57.0 million in revenues in 2004 to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment.
- On September 30, 2004, FIS acquired a 74.9% interest in KORDOBA Gesellschaft für Bankensoftware mbH & Co. KG, Munich, or Kordoba, for \$123.6 million in cash. Kordoba is a provider of core processing software and outsourcing solutions to the German banking market. The Kordoba acquisition contributed \$22.0 million in 2004 to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment. On September 30, 2005, FIS acquired the remaining 25.1% of Kordoba for \$39.7 million.
- On November 8, 2004, FIS acquired all of the outstanding stock of InterCept, Inc., or InterCept, for \$18.90 per share. The total purchase price was \$419.4 million, primarily in cash. InterCept provides both outsourced and in-house, fully integrated core banking solutions for approximately 425 community banks, including loan and deposit processing and general ledger and financial accounting operations. InterCept also operates significant item processing and check imaging operations, providing imaging for customer statements, clearing and settlement, reconciliation, and automated exception processing in both outsourced and in-house relationships for approximately 720 customers. The InterCept acquisition contributed \$32.0 million in 2004 to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment.
- Lender's Service, Inc., or LSI, was acquired on February 10, 2003, for approximately \$75.0 million in cash. LSI is a leading provider of appraisal, title and closing services to residential mortgage originators. The LSI acquisition contributed significantly to the increases in revenues of the Lender Services segment and Information Services segment in 2003 compared to 2002.

The Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements present the results of operations of each of these acquired businesses, and all other acquired businesses, in each case effective as of the date of the acquisition. As a result of these acquisitions, the results of operations in the periods covered by the Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements may not be directly comparable.

Historical Financial Information

FIS's formation began in early 2004 and was substantially completed on March 7, 2005, when all the entities, assets and liabilities that are included in these combined financial statements were organized under one legal entity. The formation was accomplished through the contribution of entities and operating assets and liabilities to a newly formed subsidiary of FNF. After a recapitalization transaction and minority interest sale in March 2005 (see "Recent Developments" on Page 141), FIS had 200 million shares of common stock outstanding at a par value of \$0.0001 per share, of which FNF owns 150 million shares and private investors own 50 million shares. The Combined Financial Statements included herein reflect the historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the businesses included in the formation described above for the periods prior to completion of the formation.

Through March 7, 2005, FIS's historical financial statements include assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses directly attributable to FIS's operations and allocations to FIS of certain corporate expenses of FNF. These amounts have been allocated to FIS on the basis that is considered by FNF and FIS management to reflect most fairly or reasonably the utilization of the services provided to or the benefit obtained by the businesses comprising FIS. The amounts of corporate expenses allocated to FIS in the historical financial statements are detailed under "Related Party Transactions" below. The corporate expenses allocated to FIS may be different from the amounts of expenses FIS would have incurred if it had been a stand-alone company and had performed those services themselves or procured them from third parties or from FNF under the services agreements FIS entered into with FNF in connection with the closing of the recapitalization and minority interest sale mentioned above.

Further, FIS's historical financial statements prior to March 8, 2005, do not reflect the debt or interest expense that might have been incurred if FIS had been a stand-alone entity. Some of the costs of FNF allocated to FIS may incorporate more advantageous pricing available to an entity with the scale and purchasing power of FNF than would be available to FIS as a stand-alone entity. FIS has also incurred some rebranding costs since March 7, 2005, although these costs were not significant. As a result, the historical financial statements do not necessarily reflect what the financial position or results of operations would have been if FIS had been operated as a stand-alone entity during the periods covered, and may not be indicative of its future results of operations or financial position.

Related Party Transactions

FIS has historically conducted business with FNF (including, for purposes of this discussion, FNF's majority-owned title insurance operations) and intends to continue these business arrangements in the future.

Included in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 is \$56.6 million and \$12.4 million, respectively, in processing and services revenues from FNF relating to the provision of information technology (IT) infrastructure support and data center management services. FIS began providing these services to FNF in September 2003 and thus there were no revenues relating to these services in the first eight months of 2003 or during 2002. Prior to September 2003, a subsidiary of FNF provided IT services to FIS. Amounts paid to FNF under these arrangements were \$5.4 million and \$5.8 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively, and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in those periods.

The Lender Services segment includes revenues generated from loan facilitation transactions with lenders. A significant part of those transactions involves title agency functions resulting in the issuance of title insurance policies by a title insurance underwriter owned by FNF. FIS also performs similar functions in connection with trustee sale guarantees, a form of title insurance, that subsidiaries of FNF issue as part of the foreclosure process on a defaulted loan. The Lender Services segment includes revenues from unaffiliated third parties of \$92.2 million, \$224.7 million and \$39.9 million for the years ended

December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, representing commissions on title insurance policies placed by FIS on behalf of title insurance subsidiaries of FNF. These commissions are equal to 88% of the total title premium from title policies that FIS places with subsidiaries of FNF. FIS is subject to certain license and service and cost sharing agreements relating to its title agency operations in certain states. FIS received \$8.3 million, \$17.9 million, and \$3.4 million in royalty license revenue relating to these deals in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

FIS's property information division within the Information Services segment manages FNF's title plant assets in certain areas of the United States. The underlying title plant information is owned by FNF title underwriters; FIS manages and updates the information in return for the right to sell it to title insurers, including FNF underwriters and other customers. As part of that management agreement, FIS earns all revenue generated by those assets, both from third party customers and from FNF and subsidiaries, and is also responsible for the costs related to keeping the title plant assets current and functioning on a daily basis. In addition, FIS pays FNF a royalty fee ranging from 2.5% to 3.75% of those revenues based on volume. FIS recorded royalty expense of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, but did not record any expense in 2003 or 2002. Had this agreement been in place for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, FIS would have recorded approximately \$2.9 million and \$2.7 million in royalty expense during those periods, respectively. This business requires, among other things, that FIS gather updated property information, organize it, input it into one of several systems, maintain or obtain the use of necessary software and hardware to store, access and deliver the data, sell and deliver the data to customers and provide various forms of customer support. FIS's costs include personnel costs, charges of third parties such as government offices for title information, technology costs and other operating expenses. FNF benefits from having its title plant assets continually updated and accessible. Included in the Information Services segment for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 are revenues of \$28.9 million, \$28.2 million, and \$24.3 million, respectively, related to the sale of property information to FNF. Costs to maintain the title plant assets were \$45.8 million, \$51.5 million, and \$50.4 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Also included in this segment are property data sales and license revenue received from FNF for certain real estate related services and software of \$15.7 million, \$14.0 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

FIS previously leased certain business equipment from FNT. FIS's expenses from these leases were \$8.4 million, \$7.3 million and \$6.7 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. All of the equipment covered by these leases was purchased by FIS for \$19.4 million on June 1, 2005, and the leases were terminated.

FIS is a party to a lease agreement pursuant to which a subsidiary of FIS leases certain portions of FIS's Jacksonville, Florida headquarters building to FNT. This lease arrangement continues until December 31, 2007. Lease terms are commensurate with those found in the local real estate market. The amount allocated by FIS to FNT for office space costs at the FIS Jacksonville, Florida headquarters building for the portion of the buildings utilized by FNT and FNT's subsidiaries during 2004 and 2003 was \$2.8 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

FIS has certain joint development agreements with a subsidiary of FNT relating to two software development projects. FIS has earned revenues of \$4.5 million relating to these agreements in 2004.

FNF provides certain corporate services to FIS relating to general management, accounting, tax, finance, legal, payroll, human resources, internal audit and mergers and acquisitions. The cost of these services has been allocated or passed through to FIS from FNF based upon reasonable allocation bases including revenues, head count, specific identification and others. Total costs allocated for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$75.1 million, \$39.5 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, and are reflected in selling, general and administrative expenses in the combined statements of earnings.

FIS believes the amounts earned from or charged by FNF to FIS under each of the foregoing service arrangements are fair and reasonable. Although the 88% commission rate earned by FIS's Lender Services segment was set without negotiation, FIS believes it is consistent with the blended rate that would be available to a third party title agent given the amount and the geographic distribution of the business produced and the low risk of loss profile of the business placed. In connection with title plant management, FIS charges FNF title insurers for title information at approximately the same rates it and other similar vendors charge unaffiliated title insurers. FIS's IT infrastructure support and data center management services to FNF, from which FIS earned \$56.6 million and \$12.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, is priced within the range of prices FIS offers to third parties for similar services. However, the amounts FIS earned or charged under these arrangements were not negotiated at arm's-length and may not represent the terms that FIS might have obtained from an unrelated third party.

FIS owed FNF \$43.7 million at December 31, 2004, relating to amounts owed pursuant to the relationships described above between the two companies and FIS's share of income taxes payable by FNF. This amount represents the intercompany and income taxes payable activity for November and December of 2004 as all intercompany and income tax activity due prior to November 2004 were considered capital contributions and included in FNF's net investment in FIS. Effective as of March 9, 2005, amounts due to or from FNF are settled monthly.

In connection with the recapitalization, FIS entered into agreements with FNF under which for specified periods FIS will continue to provide title agency services, title plant maintenance, and the IT services for which FIS earned revenues from FNF companies in 2004, in each case, at pricing which is expected to be consistent with that charged in 2004.

FIS also entered into service agreements with FNF under which FNF provides corporate services to FIS of the type described above, at cost plus a reasonable profit margin. When FNF ceases to provide services to FIS, FIS's costs of performing these services or procuring them from third parties may increase. For a description of these and other agreements, see Certain Relationships and Related Transactions with FNF.

Recent Developments

FIS's Recapitalization and Minority Interest Sale

In March 2005, FIS completed two significant transactions, a recapitalization and the sale of a 25% minority interest in the company. The recapitalization was accomplished through \$2.8 billion in borrowings under new senior credit facilities consisting of an \$800.00 million Term Loan A facility, a \$2.0 billion Term Loan B facility and a \$400.00 million revolving credit facility. FIS fully drew upon the entire \$2.8 billion in term loan facilities to consummate the recapitalization while the revolver remained undrawn at the closing of the recapitalization. Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Wachovia Bank, Deutsche Bank and Bear Stearns led a consortium of lenders providing the new senior credit facilities.

The minority equity interest sale was accomplished through FIS selling a 25% interest in its common stock to an investment group consisting of Thomas H. Lee Partners, or THL, Texas Pacific Group, or TPG, Evercore METC Capital Partners II, L.P. and Banc of America Capital Investors, L.P. FIS issued a total of 50 million shares of its common stock to the investment group for a total purchase price of \$500.0 million. A new board of directors was created with William P. Foley, II, current chairman and chief executive officer of FNF, serving as FIS's chairman and chief executive officer. FNF appointed four additional members to the board of directors, while each of THL and TPG appointed two new directors.

The following steps were undertaken to consummate the recapitalization plan and the minority equity interest sale. On March 8, 2005, FIS issued a \$2.7 billion note to FNF as a dividend. On March 9, 2005, FIS borrowed \$2.8 billion under new senior credit facilities. FIS then paid FNF \$2.7 billion, plus interest, to

repay the \$2.7 billion note issued on March 8, 2005. The minority equity interest sale was then closed through the payment of \$500.0 million from the investment group to FIS. FIS then repaid approximately \$410.0 million outstanding under its former credit facility. Finally, FIS paid all expenses related to the transactions, amounting to \$80.4 million. All remaining proceeds will be utilized for other general corporate purposes.

Business Trends and Conditions

Financial Institution Software and Services

In the financial institution processing business, increases in deposit and lending transactions can positively affect FIS's business and thus the condition of the overall economy can have an effect on growth. While this segment generally is not significantly affected by the cyclicity of real estate transactions, FIS's ability to expand its mortgage loan processing business is correlated to the total number of mortgage loans outstanding.

In this segment, FIS competes for both licensing and outsourcing business, and thus is affected by the decisions of financial institutions to outsource the services FIS provides instead of simply licensing its applications. As a provider of outsourcing solutions, FIS benefits from the greater revenues that result from a financial institution's decision to outsource its processing to FIS. Generally, financial institutions of all sizes will consider outsourcing information technology and business process services to varying degrees, although smaller financial institutions are more likely to outsource all information technology functions to companies such as FIS since they generally do not have the staff, budget or competencies to implement and operate highly complex technical environments. Larger financial institutions have historically chosen to limit outsourcing to specific application functions or services in connection with a particular product or operation such as mortgage processing. Generally, demand for outsourcing solutions has increased over time as providers such as FIS realize economies of scale and improve their ability to provide services that improve customer efficiencies and reduce costs.

FIS may be affected by the consolidation trend in the banking industry. This trend may be beneficial or detrimental to the Financial Institution Software and Services businesses. When consolidations occur, merger partners often operate disparate systems licensed from competing service providers. The newly formed entity generally makes a determination to migrate its core systems to a single platform. When a financial institution processing client is involved in a consolidation, FIS may benefit by expanding the use of its services if they are chosen to survive the consolidation and support the newly combined entity. Conversely, FIS may lose market share if a customer of FIS is involved in a consolidation and its services are not chosen to survive the consolidation and support the newly combined entity.

Lender Services

The level of residential real estate activity, which depends in part on the level of interest rates, affects the level of revenues from the Lender Services segment. Revenues from loan facilitation services increase as the amount of mortgage originations, from both home purchases and mortgage refinancings, increases. During the second half of 2000, mortgage interest rates began to decline, causing an increase in refinance activity. This trend continued through the first six months of 2003. The increasing refinance activity, coupled with record levels of residential resale and new home sales, resulted in an exceptionally strong business climate for FIS's loan facilitation services in 2003. Beginning in mid-June 2003 and continuing through December 2003, the ten-year treasury bond yield steadily increased from a low of nearly 3.0% to more than 4.5%, causing mortgage interest rates to rise, which decreased the volume of refinance activity. Although mortgage interest rates again dropped during February and March of 2004, causing volumes to increase substantially towards the end of the first quarter of 2004, rates fluctuated only slightly the remainder of 2004, and did not decrease to a level that triggered significant refinance volume in 2004 such as that experienced in 2003.

While prevailing mortgage interest rates have declined to record lows in recent years and the volume of real estate transactions has experienced record highs, FIS does not expect these trends to continue. Mortgage originations declined in 2004 to an estimated \$2.8 trillion, as the interest rate environment slowed the pace of refinancings. Through the second quarter of 2005, refinance activity has continued to decrease, but real estate activity continues at a high rate and the appreciation of home prices remains high. The decreased refinance activity is evidenced by the Mortgage Bankers Association's (MBA) statistics showing that approximately 43.3% of new loan originations in the first six months of 2005 were refinance transactions as compared with approximately 48.8% in the first six months of 2004. In July 2005 the ten-year treasury rate moved above 4.25%, but the MBA's Mortgage Finance Forecast estimates a \$2.738 trillion mortgage origination market for 2005, which would be a 6% increase from 2004. The current MBA forecast is for \$2.5 trillion of mortgage originations in 2006. Relatively higher interest rates are also likely to result in seasonal effects having more influence on real estate activity. Traditionally, the greatest volume of real estate activity, particularly residential resale transactions, has occurred in the spring and summer months. According to the MBA, U.S. mortgage originations (including refinancings) were approximately \$2.8 trillion, \$3.8 trillion and \$2.9 trillion in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Default Management Services

In contrast to the Lender Services segment, FIS believes that a higher interest rate environment may increase the volume of consumer defaults and thus favorably affect FIS's Default Management Services business, which provides services relating to residential mortgage loans in default. The overall strength of the economy also affects default revenues.

Information Services

The level of residential real estate activity, such as the number of residential resales, new home sales and mortgage originations, also affects revenues derived from many of the services provided in the Information Services segment. FIS experienced increased residential loan refinancing activity coupled with record levels of residential resale and new home sales during 2000 through 2003. While refinancing activity declined, residential sales remained strong in 2004 and through the first half of 2005. FIS expects that current interest rate levels and any future increase in interest rates will most likely result in lower levels of mortgage originations in 2006 than in 2005 or 2004.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies described below are those FIS considers critical in preparing its Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain of these policies require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures with respect to contingent liabilities and assets at the date of the Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. See Note A of Notes to the Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed description of the significant accounting policies that have been followed in preparing FIS's Combined and Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

The following describes the primary types of revenues and revenue recognition policies as they pertain to each of the operating segments of FIS. FIS provides some services to customers as part of an integrated offering through multiple segments. The revenues for services provided under these multiple element arrangements are recognized in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-21, *Revenue Arrangements and Multiple Deliverables*.

Financial Institution Software and Services. In this segment, FIS recognizes revenues relating to bank processing services and mortgage processing services along with software licensing and software related services. Several of FIS's contracts include a software license and one or more of the following services: data processing, development, implementation, conversion, training, programming, post-contract customer support and application management. In some cases, these services are offered in combination with one another and in other cases FIS offers them individually. Revenues from bank and mortgage processing services are typically volume based depending on factors such as the number of accounts processed, transactions processed and computer resources utilized.

The substantial majority of the revenues in this segment are from outsourced data processing and application management arrangements. Revenues from these arrangements are recognized as services are performed in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 (SAB No. 104), *Revenue Recognition* and related interpretations. SAB No. 104 sets forth guidance as to when revenue is realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Revenues and costs related to implementation, conversion and programming services associated with FIS's data processing and application management agreements during the implementation phase are deferred and subsequently recognized using the straight-line method over the term of the related services agreement. At each reporting period, FIS evaluates these deferred contract costs for impairment.

In the event that FIS's arrangements with its customers include more than one product or service, FIS determines whether the individual revenue elements can be recognized separately in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Emerging Issues Task Force No. 00-21 (EITF 00-21), *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*. EITF 00-21 addresses the determination of whether an arrangement involving more than one deliverable contains more than one unit of accounting and how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units of accounting.

If all of the products and services are software related products and services as determined under American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2 (SOP No. 97-2), entitled *Software Revenue Recognition*, and SOP 98-9, entitled *Modification of SOP No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, with Respect to Certain Transactions*, FIS applies these pronouncements and related interpretations to determine the appropriate units of accounting and how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units.

FIS recognizes software license and post-contract customer support fees as well as associated development, implementation, training, conversion and programming fees in accordance with SOP No. 97-2 and SOP No. 98-9. Initial license fees are recognized when a contract exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, software delivery has occurred and collection of the receivable is deemed probable, provided that vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, has been established for each element or for any undelivered elements. FIS determines the fair value of each element or the undelivered elements in multi element software arrangements based on VSOE. If the arrangement is subject to accounting under SOP No. 97-2, VSOE for each element is based on the price charged when the same element is sold separately, or in the case of post-contract customer support, when a stated renewal rate is provided to the customer. If evidence of fair value of all undelivered elements exists but evidence does not exist for one or more delivered elements, then revenue is recognized using the residual method. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. If evidence of fair value does not exist for one or more undelivered elements of a contract, then all revenue is deferred until all elements are delivered or fair value is determined for all remaining undelivered elements. Revenue from post-contract customer support is recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. FIS records deferred revenue for all billings invoiced prior to revenue recognition.

With respect to a small percentage of revenues, FIS uses contract accounting, as required by SOP No. 97-2, when the arrangement with the customer includes significant customization, modification, or production of software. For elements accounted for under contract accounting, revenue is recognized in accordance with SOP 81-1, *Accounting for Performance of Construction Type and Certain Production Type Contracts*, using the percentage of completion method since reasonably dependable estimates of revenues and contract hours applicable to various elements of a contract can be made. Revenues in excess of billings on these agreements are recorded as unbilled receivables and are included in trade receivables. Billings in excess of revenue recognized on these agreements are recorded as deferred revenue until revenue recognition criteria are met. Changes in estimates for revenues, costs and profits are recognized in the period in which they are determinable. When FIS's estimates indicate that the entire contract will be performed at a loss, a provision for the entire loss is recorded in that accounting period.

Lender Services. In this segment, FIS recognizes revenues from loan facilitation services which primarily consist of centralized title agency and closing services for various types of lenders. Revenues relating to centralized title agency and closing services are recognized at the time of closing of the related real estate transaction. Ancillary service fees are recognized when the service is provided. Revenue derived from these services is recognized as the services are performed in accordance with SAB No. 104 as described above.

Default Management Services. In this segment, FIS recognizes revenues on services provided to assist customers through the default and foreclosure process, including property preservation and maintenance services (such as lock changes, window replacement, debris removal and lawn service), posting and publication of foreclosure and auction notices, title searches, document preparation and recording services, and referrals for legal and property brokerage services. Revenue derived from these services is recognized as the services are performed in accordance with SAB No. 104 as described above.

Information Services. In this segment, FIS records revenue from providing data or data related services. These services principally include appraisal and valuation services, property records information, real estate tax services, borrower credit and flood zone information and multiple listing software and services. Revenue derived from these services is recognized as the services are performed in accordance with SAB No. 104 as described above.

FIS's flood and tax units provide various services including life of loan-monitoring services. Revenue for life of loan services is deferred and recognized ratably over the estimated average life of the loan service period, which is determined based on FIS's historical experience. FIS evaluates its historical experience on a periodic basis, and adjusts the estimated life of the loan service period prospectively. Revenue derived from software and service arrangements included in this segment is recognized in accordance with SOP No. 97-2 as discussed above. Revenues from other services in this segment are recognized as the services are performed in accordance with SAB No. 104 as described above.

Computer Software

Computer software includes the fair value of software acquired in business combinations, purchased software and capitalized software development costs. Purchased software is recorded at cost and amortized using the straight line method over a 3 year period and software acquired in business combinations is recorded at its fair value and amortized using straight line and accelerated methods over their estimated useful lives, ranging from 5 to 10 years.

Capitalized software development costs are accounted for in accordance with either SFAS No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed* (SFAS No. 86), or with SOP No. 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*. After the technological feasibility of the software has been established (for SFAS No. 86 software), or at the beginning of application development (for SOP No. 98-1 software), software development costs, which

include salaries and related payroll costs and costs of independent contractors incurred during development, are capitalized. Research and development costs incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility (for SFAS No. 86 software), or prior to application development (for SOP No. 98 1 software), are expensed as incurred. Software development costs are amortized on a product by product basis commencing on the date of general release of the products (for SFAS No. 86 software) and the date placed in service for purchased software (for SOP No. 98 1 software). Software development costs (for SFAS No. 86 software) are amortized using the greater of (1) the straight line method over its estimated useful life, which ranges from three to seven years or (2) the ratio of current revenues to total anticipated revenue over its useful life.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

FIS has significant intangible assets that were acquired through business acquisitions. These assets consist of purchased customer relationships, contracts, and the excess of purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired (goodwill). The determination of estimated useful lives and the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of the intangible assets requires significant judgment and may affect the amount of future amortization on the intangible assets other than goodwill.

As of September 30, 2005, December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, goodwill was \$1,772.6 million, \$1,757.8 million and \$966.0 million, respectively. The process of determining whether or not an asset, such as goodwill, is impaired or recoverable relies on projections of future cash flows, operating results and market conditions. Such projections are inherently uncertain and, accordingly, actual future cash flows may differ materially from projected cash flows. In evaluating the recoverability of goodwill, FIS performs an annual goodwill impairment test on its reporting units based on an analysis of the discounted future net cash flows generated by the reporting units' underlying assets. FIS completed its annual goodwill impairment test on its reporting units as of December 31, 2004 and determined that each of its reporting units has a fair value in excess of its carrying value. Accordingly, no goodwill impairment has been recorded. Such analyses are particularly sensitive to changes in estimates of future net cash flows and discount rates. Changes to these estimates might result in material changes in the fair value of the reporting units and determination of the recoverability of goodwill which may result in charges against earnings and a reduction in the carrying value of FIS's goodwill.

In connection with its acquisitions, FIS has also recognized identifiable intangible assets, which typically consist of software, purchased customer relationships and contracts. The valuation of these assets involves significant estimates and assumptions concerning matters such as customer retention, future cash flows and discount rates. If any of these assumptions change, it could affect the carrying value of these assets. Purchased customer relationships are amortized over their estimated useful lives using an accelerated method which takes into consideration expected customer attrition rates over a ten-year period. Contractual relationships are generally amortized using the straight-line method over their contractual life. During the first nine month period of 2005, FIS recorded an impairment of \$9.3 million to write off the carrying value of customer relationships at one subsidiary in its Lender Services segment which were terminated during the period.

Long-Lived Assets

FIS reviews long-lived assets, primarily computer software, property and equipment and other intangibles, such as customer relationships and contracts, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment are present, FIS estimates the future net cash flows expected to be generated from the use of those assets and their eventual disposal. FIS would recognize an impairment loss if the aggregate future net cash flows were less than the carrying amount. As a result, the carrying values of these assets could be significantly affected by the accuracy of its estimates of future net cash flows, which are not capable of

being made with certainty. In 2003, FIS determined that the carrying value of certain of its computer software costs may not be recoverable and recorded a pre-tax expense of \$5.9 million relating to the write-off of these assets. The \$5.9 million charge consisted of capitalized software costs related to applications that were replaced either by technology acquired in acquisitions or by newly developed applications. FIS acquired a small real estate-related services company in May 2003 and used the software acquired to replace existing software applications. Also, certain other software applications were replaced by newly developed applications and fully written off. The amount of capitalized software written off for these applications was \$3.2 million. Both of these charges related to businesses within the Information Services segment. An additional purchased software application was fully written off upon the acquisition of a company with a more robust software application alternative in the amount of \$2.7 million. This charge related to the Default Management Services segment. These impairments were recorded as depreciation and amortization which are included in cost of revenues in the 2003 combined statement of earnings.

Accounting for Income Taxes

Through March 9, 2005, FIS's operating results have been included in FNF's consolidated U.S. Federal and certain consolidated and/or combined State income tax returns. The provision for income taxes in the combined statements of earnings is made at rates consistent with what FIS would have provided for as a stand-alone taxable entity. Subsequent to the recapitalization transaction and sale of minority interest described above, FIS became a stand-alone taxpayer. As part of the process of preparing the combined financial statements, FIS was required to determine its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing recognition of items for income tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred income tax assets and liabilities, which are included within the combined balance sheet. FIS must then assess the likelihood that deferred income tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent it believes that recovery is not likely, establish a valuation allowance. To the extent FIS established a valuation allowance or increases this allowance in a period, it must reflect this increase as an expense within income tax expense in the statement of earnings. Determination of the income tax expense requires estimates and can involve complex issues that may require an extended period to resolve. Further, changes in the geographic mix of revenues or in the estimated level of annual pre-tax income can cause the overall effective income tax rate to vary from period to period.

Derivatives and Hedging

FIS utilizes interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure on its variable rate debt obligations. FIS has designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges in accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended. All relationships between the hedging instruments and hedged items are documented at the inception of the hedge transaction, as well as the risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking each hedge transaction. FIS carries the fair value of the interest rate swaps as an asset or a liability on the balance sheet at each reporting date, with a corresponding amount recorded in other comprehensive earnings within stockholders equity. Amounts are reclassified from other comprehensive earnings to the income statement in the periods that the hedged transaction affects earnings. A formal assessment is performed at the hedge's inception and on a regular basis thereafter to determine whether the hedge has been highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged transaction and whether they are expected to be highly effective in the future.

FIS's existing cash flow hedges have been highly effective and there has been no impact on earnings due to hedge ineffectiveness. As of September 30, 2005, the estimated fair value of cash flow hedges results in an asset of \$2.1 million, which is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet in

prepaid and other current assets with a corresponding amount recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of deferred taxes.

Comparisons of Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002

Combined Results of Operations

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands)		
Processing and services revenues	\$ 2,331,527	\$ 1,830,924	\$ 619,723
Cost of revenues	1,525,174	1,101,569	379,508
Gross profit	806,353	729,355	240,215
Selling, general and administrative costs	432,310	331,751	144,761
Research and development costs	74,214	38,345	
Operating income	299,829	359,259	95,454
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	1,232	577	377
Interest expense	(4,496)	(1,569)	(979)
Gain (loss) on sale or issuance of subsidiary stock		(3,625)	11,109
Other income (expense)	18,175	963	(358)
Total other income (expense)	14,911	(3,654)	10,149
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	314,740	355,605	105,603
Income tax expense	118,343	137,975	39,390
Earnings before loss in earnings of unconsolidated entities and minority interest	196,397	217,630	66,213
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	(3,308)	(55)	
Minority interest expense	(3,673)	(14,518)	(8,359)
Net earnings	\$ 189,416	\$ 203,057	\$ 57,854

Revenues

Total revenues were \$2,331.5 million, \$1,830.9 million and \$619.7 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in revenue in 2004 as compared to 2003 is primarily attributable to an increase of \$567.9 million, or 81.0%, in the Financial Institutions Software and Services segment which is the result of including a full year of results for the 2003 acquisitions of FI and Webtone, along with the 2004 acquisitions of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba, and Intercept. Revenues from the Default Management Services segment and the Information Services segment increased \$42.0 million and \$75.0 million, respectively, in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily due to organic growth of these businesses. These increases were offset by a \$180.9 million decrease in revenues in the Lender Services segment in 2004 as compared to 2003, due primarily to the reduced refinance activities during 2004 as compared to 2003, which resulted in lower revenues from FIS's automated process for performing title agency services that was launched in 2003 and is referred to below. The increase of \$1,211.2 million, or 195.4%, in 2003 as compared to 2002 was primarily due to acquisitions made in 2003. Revenues from the Financial Institution Software and Services segment increased \$697.3 million, primarily relating to \$678.2 million that was contributed by the April 1, 2003, acquisition of FI and other smaller acquisitions. Revenues from the Lender Services segment increased \$282.5 million, with a majority of the increase resulting primarily from revenues attributable to the launch in 2003 of a new automated process for performing title agency services in connection with loan refinancings for borrowers meeting specific criteria, which contributed \$188.7 million in revenue in 2003. Revenues from the Default Management Services segment increased \$59.9 million primarily due to growth in this line of business due to increased market share in 2003 in part because of new customer relationships that were developed with customers of the Financial Institution

Software and Services segment. Revenues from the Information Services segment increased \$173.9 million in 2003, primarily resulting from acquisitions made in 2003 and 2002, which contributed \$121.3 million to the increase, and growth in the other businesses included in this segment which contributed \$52.6 million to the increase.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues includes all direct costs associated with or costs allocated by the operating units to the specific services performed. These include data processing costs, professional fees, certain payroll costs for operating personnel and amortization of other intangible assets such as customer relationships and contracts and computer software along with other operating expenses.

Cost of revenues were \$1,525.2 million, \$1,101.6 million and \$379.5 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase of \$423.6 million in 2004 was due to an increase of \$412.9 million in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment primarily attributable to the full year of results for the 2003 acquisitions of FI and Webtone, along with the 2004 acquisitions of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba and Intercept. Increases during 2004 in the Default Management Services segment of \$44.9 million and in the Information Services segment of \$17.3 million were offset by a decrease of \$53.9 million in the Lender Services segment due to decreased refinance activity as noted above. The increase of \$722.1 million in 2003 was due to an increase of \$472.8 million in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment primarily as a result of the FI acquisition on April 1, 2003, an increase of \$104.8 million in the Lender Services segment as a result of the launch in 2003 of a new automated process for performing title agency services mentioned above, an increase of \$44.8 million in the Default Management Services segment resulting primarily from the corresponding growth in revenues, and an increase of \$102.0 million in Information Services resulting from increased revenues. Included in total cost of revenues for 2004, 2003 and 2002 were depreciation and amortization costs of \$197.9 million, \$120.4 million and \$15.0 million, respectively.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$806.4 million, \$729.4 million and \$240.2 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit was 34.6%, 39.8% and 38.8% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Reduced revenue from the Lender Services segment, which typically has higher margins than the other FIS business segments, contributed to this decrease in consolidated gross profits in 2004 as compared to 2003 and 2002. High revenue growth and higher gross profit margins in the Lender Services segment in 2003 were a factor in the increase in the combined gross profit percentage in that year over 2002.

Selling, General and Administrative Costs

Selling, general and administrative costs were \$432.3 million, \$331.8 million and \$144.8 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. In the Financial Institution Software and Services segment these costs increased \$64.8 million in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily due to the acquisitions noted above. The majority of the increase in 2003 of \$187.0 million as compared to 2002 was related to the acquisition of FI in 2003. As a result, the Financial Institution Software and Services segment experienced an increase in selling, general and administrative costs of \$77.8 million. Also, selling, general and administrative costs increased \$32.1 million, \$9.6 million and \$50.1 million in the Lender Services, Default Management Services, and Information Services segments, respectively, in 2003 as compared to 2002. As a percentage of revenue, total selling, general and administrative costs were 18.5%, 18.1% and 23.4% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in 2003 was primarily due to the FI acquisition, a business in which selling, general and administrative costs were 11.1% of revenues. Included in total selling, general and administrative costs for 2004, 2003 and 2002 were depreciation and amortization costs of \$40.5 million, \$23.6 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs were \$74.2 million and \$38.3 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively, and relate exclusively to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment. Because FIS did not acquire the businesses that make up almost all of the Financial Institution Software and Services segment until 2003, there were no research and development costs in 2002. These costs relate primarily to the planning and management of product enhancement and integration efforts. FIS expects to continue research and development efforts and as these businesses grow its total expenses should increase.

Operating Income

Operating income totaled \$299.8 million, \$359.3 million and \$95.5 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Operating income was 12.9%, 19.6% and 15.4% of total revenues in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in operating income as a percentage of total revenues in 2004 is consistent with the decrease in gross profit percentage resulting from the large decrease in activity in the Lender Services segment in 2004 as compared to 2003.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of interest and investment income, interest expense and gains and losses on the issuance of subsidiary stock. Other income (expense) consisted of income of \$14.9 million in 2004, expense of \$3.7 million in 2003 and income of \$10.1 million in 2002. The gain of \$14.9 million in 2004 included a gain of \$15.7 million relating to FIS's investment in warrants of Covansys Corporation, a publicly-traded company. Subsequent to December 31, 2004, FIS amended the terms of the Covansys warrants to add a mandatory holding period subsequent to the exercise of the warrants and to eliminate a cashless exercise provision available to FIS. Following these amendments, the accounting for the warrants is governed by the provisions of SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and thus future changes in fair value of the warrants will be recognized in equity through other comprehensive earnings (loss). Gain (loss) on sales or issuances of subsidiary stock represents the accounting for stock issuances by less than wholly owned entities. FIS's accounting policy is to recognize the incremental increase or decrease in its ownership interest in the underlying equity of its subsidiaries as gains or losses in the combined statements of earnings in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5.H. These stock issuances consisted of transactions in which shares were issued by Fidelity National Information Solutions, Inc., or FNIS, a publicly-traded company which was majority owned by FNF until September 30, 2003, related to acquisitions and stock option exercises. These transactions resulted in FIS recording a loss of \$3.6 million and a gain of \$11.1 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The loss in 2003 was primarily the result of option exercises which lowered FIS's ownership percentage. The gain of \$11.1 million in 2002 was primarily the result of an acquisition in which shares were issued at a value in excess of the average book value of shares FIS owned. Since FNF acquired the minority interest in FNIS it did not already own on September 30, 2003, there were no gains or losses in 2004 relating to this investment.

Income Tax Expense

FIS recorded \$118.3 million, \$138.0 million and \$39.4 million in income tax expense for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. This resulted in an effective income tax rate in the historical financial results of 37.6%, 38.8% and 37.3% for 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The provision for income taxes is calculated as though FIS were a stand-alone taxpaying entity during the annual periods presented.

Minority Interest Expense

Minority interest expense relates to non-wholly owned entities, the results of operations of which are combined with the FIS results. Minority interest expense was \$3.7 million, \$14.5 million and \$8.4 million in

2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and related primarily to the acquisition of Kordoba in 2004 and to FNIS in 2003 and 2002. In September 2003, FNF acquired the outstanding minority interest in FNIS it did not already own.

Segment Results of Operations

FIS measures the performance of its operating segments based on contribution to combined operating income. Operating income includes only those revenues and expenses directly attributable to the operating segments.

Financial Institution Software and Services

	Financial Institution Software and Services		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands)		
Processing and services revenues	\$ 1,269,068	\$ 701,246	\$ 3,922
Cost of revenues	886,641	473,760	935
Gross profit	382,427	227,486	2,987
Selling, general and administrative costs	142,855	78,083	327
Research and development costs	74,214	38,345	
Operating income	\$ 165,358	\$ 111,058	\$ 2,660

Revenues from the financial institution software and services segment were \$1,269.1 million, \$701.2 million, and \$3.9 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The \$567.9 million increase in revenues in 2004 compared with 2003 relates primarily to recording a full year of revenues from FI and Webtone, which were acquired in 2003, and the 2004 acquisitions of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba and InterCept, along with a few smaller acquisitions. Revenues in 2004 include \$988.8 million from FI and Webtone while 2003 includes \$674.5 million of revenue from FI and Webtone. The 2004 acquisitions of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba and InterCept and other smaller acquisitions contributed \$219.1 million of the increase in 2004 compared with 2003. Revenues from the Financial Institution Software and Services segment in 2003 were \$701.2 million and were attributable to revenues from the acquisitions of FI and Webtone during that year. The 2002 revenues related to a previously owned business that is included in this reporting segment.

Cost of revenues relating to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment were \$886.6 million, \$473.8 million, and \$0.9 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase of \$412.9 million in 2004 over the 2003 amount was attributable to the 2004 acquisitions along with the impact of including a full year of results from the 2003 acquisitions. The increase of \$472.8 million in 2003 over the 2002 amount was primarily attributable to the 2003 acquisitions. Major categories in cost of revenues within this segment are salaries, data processing costs and amortization of intangible assets such as customer lists and acquired contracts. Salaries are more significant in this business segment as compared to FIS's other business segments primarily due to the fact that these businesses provide outsourcing, facilities management and software implementations and support services, which require many skilled employees with a technology background. Gross profit was \$382.4 million and \$227.5 million in 2004 and 2003 or 30.1% and 32.4% of revenues, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative costs were \$142.9 million, \$78.1 million and \$0.3 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase of \$64.8 million in 2004 over the 2003 amount was attributable to the 2004 acquisitions along with the impact of including a full year of results from the 2003 acquisitions. As a percentage of revenues these costs were 11.3% and 11.1% in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The significant increase in selling, general and administrative costs in 2003 was due to the acquisition of FI on April 1, 2003.

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Research and development costs were \$74.2 million and \$38.3 million in 2004 and 2003 respectively. These costs primarily relate to the planning and management of product enhancement and integration efforts.

Operating income from the Financial Institution Software and Services segment was \$165.4 million and \$111.1 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively and was approximately 13.0% and 15.8% of total segment revenues.

Lender Services

	Lender Services		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands)		
Processing and services revenues	\$ 187,836	\$ 368,699	\$ 86,191
Cost of revenues	91,510	145,455	40,680
Gross profit	96,326	223,244	45,511
Selling, general and administrative costs	20,458	42,448	10,348
Operating income	\$ 75,868	\$ 180,796	\$ 35,163

Revenues from the Lender Services segment were \$187.8 million, \$368.7 million and \$86.2 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in 2004 of \$180.9 million was primarily the result of decreased revenues from FIS's automated process for performing title agency services in connection with loan refinancings for borrowers who meet specified criteria in 2004 as compared to 2003. The increase in 2003 of \$282.5 million compared to 2002 was primarily attributable to the successful launch of that automated process. FIS earned \$188.7 million in revenues from this automated process in 2003, benefiting from the favorable interest rate environment that contributed to a large volume of refinance activity, while only earning \$57.6 million from business using this process in 2004. The 2003 increase was also attributable to the acquisition of LSI in 2003.

Although the current MBA forecast for mortgage originations in 2006 is \$2.5 trillion, the relatively higher interest rates this year have led to a decrease in refinancing activities that may continue as rates stay the same or rise higher. Higher interest rates may also adversely affect levels of home sales. FIS expects that current interest rate levels and any future increase in interest rates will most likely result in lower levels of mortgage originations in 2006 than in 2005 or 2004. These higher interest rates are likely to have more seasonal impacts on FIS's revenues in 2005 and 2006, with the greatest volume of real estate activity occurring in the spring and summer months.

Cost of revenues for the Lender Services segment was \$91.5 million, \$145.5 million and \$40.7 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The 2004 decrease was also primarily the result of decreased revenues from the automated process product discussed above. The increase in 2003 was primarily correlated with the increase in revenues during that period. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 51.3%, 60.5% and 52.8% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The respective decrease and increase of gross profit in 2004 and 2003 was due to volume of revenues from the automated process for which FIS is able to earn significantly higher margins.

Selling, general and administrative costs in the Lender Services segment were \$20.5 million, \$42.4 million and \$10.3 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively and were 10.9%, 11.5% and 12.0% of revenues in each of those periods respectively.

Operating income for the Lender Services segment was \$75.9 million, \$180.8 million and \$35.2 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Operating income was 40.4%, 49.0% and 40.8% of total segment revenues in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in 2004 as compared to 2003 and the increase

in 2003 as compared to 2002 was due to the higher margins and higher volumes from the automated process for title agency services due to the high level of refinancings during 2003.

Default Management Services

	Default Management Services					
	Year ended December 31,					
	2004		2003		2002	
	(In thousands)					
Processing and services revenues	\$	232,132	\$	190,107	\$	130,250
Cost of revenues		182,571		137,634		92,816
Gross profit		49,561		52,473		37,434
Selling, general and administrative costs		33,631		28,585		18,963
Operating income	\$	15,930	\$	23,888	\$	18,471

Revenues from the Default Management Services segment were \$232.1 million, \$190.1 million and \$130.3 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Increases in revenue from Default Management Services in 2004 and 2003 resulted from organic growth of these lines of business in part due to increased market share and new customer relationships developed with customers of the Financial Institution Software and Services segment. Revenues increased in 2003 as compared to 2002 notwithstanding that overall national levels of defaults declined slightly in 2003 as compared to 2002, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association.

Cost of revenues for the Default Management Services segment were \$182.6 million, \$137.6 million and \$92.8 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 21.4%, 27.6% and 28.7% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in 2004 gross profit as a percentage of revenue was due to the fact that much of the revenue growth related to increased market share in certain lines of business within this segment, such as asset management services, field services and posting and publishing services, that have lower margins. FIS's higher margin services in this segment are technology-based and require a longer introduction period with new customers gained through recent market share growth.

Selling, general and administrative costs in the Default Management Services segment were \$33.6 million, \$28.6 million and \$19.0 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The year over year increases relate to an increase in the level of support services these businesses needed as they grew in size.

Operating income for this segment was \$15.9 million, \$23.9 million and \$18.5 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Operating income was 6.9%, 12.6% and 14.2% of total segment revenues in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in operating margin was also due to the fact that much of the revenue growth was from lines of business with lower margins.

Information Services

	Information Services					
	Year ended December 31,					
	2004		2003		2002	
	(In thousands)					
Processing and services revenues	\$	648,317	\$	573,272	\$	399,360
Cost of revenues		364,452		347,120		245,078
Gross profit		283,865		226,152		154,282
Selling, general and administrative costs		166,121		142,948		92,814
Operating income	\$	117,744	\$	83,204	\$	61,468

Revenues from the Information Services segment were \$648.3 million, \$573.3 million and \$399.4 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Revenues from the Information Services segment generally trend closely with the level of real estate activity in the marketplace, which is influenced among other things by interest rates. Revenues from this segment have benefited from the increased levels of real estate activity over the past few years due partially to the favorable interest rate environment. The 2004 increase in revenue of \$75.0 million or 13.1% resulted primarily from increased activity at some of FIS' s appraisal and valuation businesses in 2004. The 2003 increase in revenues of \$173.9 million resulted primarily from acquisitions made in 2003 and 2002, which contributed \$121.3 million to the increase, and growth in the other businesses included in this segment which contributed \$52.6 million to the increase.

Cost of revenues for the Information Services segment was \$364.5 million, \$347.1 and \$245.1 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increases in 2004 and 2003 were primarily correlated with the increase in revenues resulting from acquisitions and the increased levels of real estate activity as mentioned above. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 43.8%, 39.4% and 38.6% in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative costs in the Information Services segment were \$166.1 million, \$142.9 million and \$92.8 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These increases are indicative of the overall support services that need to be provided to these businesses as they grew substantially from 2002 to 2004.

Operating income for the Information Services segment was \$117.7 million, \$83.2 million and \$61.5 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Operating income was 18.2%, 14.5% and 15.4% of total segment revenues in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other consists primarily of corporate overhead charges which for the historical combined financial statements includes FNF expenses allocated on a historical basis to FIS' s operations. Selling, general and administrative costs from the Corporate and Other segment consist of FNF costs that have been allocated to FIS from FNF. Selling, general and administrative costs were \$75.1 million, \$39.7 million and \$22.3 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in selling, general and administrative costs in 2004 and 2003 was primarily attributable to the growth of FIS' s businesses both organically and through acquisition and the amount of time and costs that management of FNF has incurred on behalf of these businesses allocated to FIS on the basis that is considered by FIS' s management to reflect most fairly or reasonably the utilization of the services provided to or the benefit obtained by these businesses. However, the financial information included herein does not necessarily reflect what these costs would have been had FIS operated as a stand-alone public entity during the periods covered, and may not be indicative of FIS' s future results of operations or financial position.

Comparisons of Nine Months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004

Combined Results of Operations

	Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Processing and services revenues	\$ 2,058,402	\$ 1,656,531
Cost of Revenues	1,331,373	1,057,319
Gross Profit	727,029	599,212
Selling, general and administrative costs	312,921	309,120
Research and development costs	85,784	46,439
Operating income	328,324	243,653
Other Income (expense):		
Interest income	4,826	772
Interest expense	(87,357)	(618)
Other income (expense)	(2,391)	8,387
Total other income (expense)	(84,922)	8,541
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	243,402	252,194
Income tax expense	90,546	95,326
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	4,379	139
Minority interest expense	6,171	2,001
Net earnings	\$ 151,064	\$ 155,006
Pro forma net earnings per share (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.78
Pro forma weighted average shares outstanding	200,000	200,000

Revenues

Total revenues were \$2,058.4 million and \$1,656.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$401.9 million or 24.3% was due primarily to the inclusion of revenues from the acquisitions of Kordoba and InterCept made during the second half of 2004 and a full nine months of revenues from the operations of Sanchez and Aurum acquired during the first nine months of 2004. The Financial Institution Software and Services segment contributed \$348.6 million of the increase in revenues in the 2005 period. The Lender Services segment revenues decreased \$23.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Revenues from Default Management Services decreased \$6.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Revenues from the Information Services segment increased \$97.8 million in the 2005 period as compared to 2004.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues were \$1,331.3 million and \$1,057.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$274.0 million is primarily the result of the acquisitions in the Financial Institution Software and Services Segment during 2004 as cost of revenues in this segment increased \$252.1 million as compared to the prior year period. An increase in cost of revenues in the Lender Services segment of \$13.1 million results from the impairment of intangible assets relating to customer intangibles recorded by that segment. The increase includes an increase in the Information Services segment of \$20.9 million partially offset by a decrease of \$12.0 million in the Default Management Services segment which had a corresponding decrease in revenues. Included in total cost of revenues for

the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were depreciation and amortization costs of \$185.4 million and \$130.3 million, respectively.

Gross Profit

Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 35.3% and 36.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in profit margin is the result of lower revenues from the higher margin automated title agency services business within the Lender Services segment, combined with the impairment of the intangible assets referred to above.

Selling, General and Administrative Costs

Selling, general and administrative costs were \$312.9 million and \$309.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$3.8 million is primarily related to the acquisitions in the Financial Institution Software and Services Segment during 2004 as selling, general and administrative costs in this segment increased \$5.5 million in the 2005 period as compared to the prior year period. Included in total selling, general and administrative costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were depreciation and amortization costs of \$35.0 million and \$29.7 million, respectively.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$85.8 million and \$46.4 million, respectively. The increase in the 2005 period is primarily attributable to planning and management of enhancement and integration efforts related to acquired product lines from the 2004 acquisitions.

Operating Income

Operating income totaled \$328.3 million and \$243.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Operating income was 16.0% and 14.7% of total revenue in the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively.

Interest expense

Interest expense was \$87.4 million and \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in the 2005 period relates to interest expense on the borrowings incurred as part of the recapitalization transaction completed during the first quarter of 2005.

Income Tax Expense

FIS recorded income tax expense of \$90.5 million and \$95.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. This resulted in an effective tax rate in the historical financial results of 37.2% and 37.8% for the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively.

Minority Interest Expense

Minority interest expense was \$6.2 million and \$2.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Minority interest expense increased as a result of the 74.9% interest in Kordoba acquired in September 2004. On September 30, 2005, FIS acquired the remaining 25.1% interest in Kordoba and thus will not recording minority interest expense relating to this investment in the future.

Segment Results of Operations

Financial Institution Software and Services

	Financial Institution Software and Services Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Processing and services revenues	\$ 1,212,520	\$ 863,968
Cost of revenues	838,100	586,022
Gross profit	374,420	277,946
Selling, general and administrative costs	117,741	112,244
Research and development costs	85,784	46,439
Operating income	\$ 170,895	\$ 119,263

Revenues in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment are from two main lines of business, financial institution processing and mortgage loan processing. FIS's financial institution processing revenues have grown significantly over the last two years due to the fact that most of its acquisitions since the initial acquisition of Alltel were in this area, while FIS's mortgage loan processing business primarily relates to the business that came with the acquisition of Alltel, in which FIS has a significant market share. Revenues from the Financial Institution Software and Services segment were \$1,212.5 million and \$864.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$348.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2004, was primarily attributable to the acquisitions of Kordoba and Intercept during the second half of 2004 and the inclusion of a full period for the acquisitions of Sanchez and Aurum in the first half of 2004. The 2005 period includes \$411.3 million of revenue from these acquisitions, while the nine months ended September 30, 2004, only included \$124.9 million, the results of Sanchez and Aurum from their acquisition dates through September 30, 2004. Other smaller acquisitions made in 2004 contributed \$17.1 million of the increase in the 2005 period. Finally, organic growth in revenues relating to business lines owned in both the entire 2005 and 2004 periods resulted primarily from gaining new customers and contributed an additional \$45.1 million to the increase. Mortgage loan processing contributed \$19.8 million of this organic growth while financial institution processing contributed \$25.3 million.

Cost of revenues relating to the Financial Institution Software and Services segment was \$838.1 million and \$586.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in the 2005 period is also primarily attributable to the inclusion of a full nine months of costs relating to the 2004 acquisitions as compared to the 2004 period which only includes six months of results from Sanchez and Aurum. Primary components of cost of revenue for this segment include personnel costs, data processing costs and amortization costs relating to customer intangibles, contracts and computer software acquired in the various acquisitions. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 30.9% and 32.1% for the nine month periods ending September 30, 2005 and 2004.

Selling, general and administrative costs in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$117.7 million and \$112.2 million, respectively. The increase in the 2005 period is also primarily attributable to the inclusion of a full nine months of costs relating to the 2004 acquisitions as compared to the 2004 period which only includes six months of results from Sanchez and Aurum.

Research and development costs in the Financial Institution Software and Services segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$85.8 million and \$46.4 million, respectively. The

increase in the 2005 period is primarily attributable to planning and management of enhancement and integration efforts related to acquired product lines from the 2004 acquisitions.

Operating income from the Financial Institution Software and Services segment was \$170.9 million and \$119.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and was approximately 14.1% of total revenues in the 2005 period and 13.8% in the 2004 period.

Lender Services

	Lender Services Nine Months ended September 30, 2005		2004
	(Unaudited) (In thousands)		
Processing and services revenues	\$ 124,437	\$ 148,136	
Cost of revenues	83,004	69,893	
Gross profit	41,433	78,243	
Selling, general and administrative costs	14,955	10,677	
Operating income	\$ 26,478	\$ 67,566	

Revenues from the Lender Services segment were \$124.4 million and \$148.1 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in revenues in the 2005 period is primarily related to lower revenues from the automated process for providing title agency services, due to increased mortgage interest rates which in turn reduced refinancing transactions in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Cost of revenues for the Lender Services segment in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$83.0 million and \$69.9 million, respectively. The increase results partially from an impairment charge relating to customer relationships of \$9.3 million relating to the loss of three customers during the first nine months of 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 33.3% and 52.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of revenue is due to the fact that when there are high volumes of refinance activity as in the 2004 period, revenue for this business increases at a significantly higher rate than the respective costs.

Selling, general and administrative costs relating to the Lender Services segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$15.0 million and \$10.7 million, respectively.

Operating income for the Lender Services segment was \$26.5 million and \$67.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Operating income was 21.3% and 45.6% of revenues for the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively, similar to the change in gross profit.

Default Management Services

	Default Management Services Nine Months ended September 30, 2005		2004
	(Unaudited) (In thousands)		
Processing and services revenues	\$ 169,202	\$ 175,407	
Cost of revenues	126,338	138,376	
Gross profit	42,864	37,031	

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Selling, general and administrative costs	23,704	23,814
Operating income	\$ 19,160	\$ 13,217

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Revenues from Default Management Services were slightly lower than the prior year at \$169.2 million and \$175.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Cost of revenues for Default Management Services in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$126.3 million and \$138.4 million, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 25.3% and 21.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. While revenues have decreased due to less reliance on third party services, margins have improved. FIS believes that increases in interest rates are just now beginning to increase the overall level of defaults which may be reflected through higher revenues and profits in this segment in future periods.

Selling, general and administrative costs relating to the Default Management Services segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$23.7 million and \$23.8 million, respectively.

Operating income for Default Management Services was \$19.2 million and \$13.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Operating income was 11.3% and 7.5% of revenues for the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively.

Information Services

	Information Services	
	Nine Months ended	
	September 30,	
	2005	2004
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)	
Processing and services revenues	\$ 571,441	\$473,565
Cost of revenues	283,931	263,028
Gross profit	287,510	210,537
Selling, general and administrative costs	125,068	119,623
Operating income	\$162,442	\$ 90,914

Revenues from the Information Services segment were \$571.4 million and \$473.6 million in the first nine months of 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of 20.7% in revenues in 2005 was primarily from increases in sales of valuation services and real estate tax services, resulting from increased market share in a strong real estate cycle. Although the current MBA forecast for mortgage originations in 2006 is \$2.5 trillion, the relatively higher interest rates this year have led to a decrease in refinancing activities that may continue as rates stay the same or rise higher. Higher interest rates may also adversely affect levels of home sales. FIS expects that current interest rate levels and any future increase in interest rates will most likely result in lower levels of mortgage originations in 2006 than in 2005 or 2004.

Cost of revenues relating to the Information Services segment in the first nine months of 2005 and 2004 was \$283.9 million and \$263.0 million, respectively, an increase of \$20.9 million or 7.9%. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 50.3% and 44.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in gross profits relates primarily to growth in FIS's valuation and appraisal services which have grown in market share and benefitted from the continued strong real estate cycle. FIS also benefitted from synergies realized from acquisitions made during earlier periods which are now fully integrated.

Selling, general and administrative costs relating to the Information Services segment in the first nine months of 2005 and 2004 was \$125.1 million and \$119.6 million, respectively.

Operating income for the Information Services segment was \$162.4 million and \$90.9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Operating income was 28.4% and 19.1% of revenues in the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively.

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Corporate and Other

Selling, general and administrative costs from the Corporate and Other segment consist of corporate overhead costs that have been allocated from FNF or incurred directly by FIS. Selling, general and administrative costs were \$50.7 million and \$47.3 million in the 2005 and 2004 periods, respectively.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

	Three Months ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(Unaudited)			
	(In thousands)			
2005				
Processing and services revenues	\$ 651,580	\$ 708,713	\$698,109	
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	75,066	79,550	88,786	
Net earnings	44,596	48,576	57,892	
2004				
Processing and services revenues	\$ 510,717	\$ 582,782	\$ 563,032	\$ 674,996
Earnings before income taxes and minority interests	72,680	85,689	93,825	62,546
Net earnings	44,200	51,693	59,113	34,410

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Requirements

FIS's cash requirements include cost of revenues, selling, general and administrative costs, income taxes, debt service payments, capital expenditures, systems development and business acquisitions. Its principal sources of funds are cash generated by operations and borrowings.

FIS believes that the cash requirements of the combined company over the next year will be met by a combination of cash on hand, cash generated by operations, and borrowings. The closing of the merger will trigger cash requirements in addition to those of the ordinary operations of the combined company. These requirements will include the payment of the special dividend, in an aggregate amount of approximately \$235 million, as well as transaction costs and severance and relocation costs. FIS expects to borrow approximately \$100 million under its \$400 million revolving credit facility described below to fund part of these costs, and to pay the remainder using available cash on hand. FIS currently estimates that as of the closing of the merger, after taking into account such payments, the combined company will have a cash balance of approximately \$160 million to \$200 million. Of this amount, a majority will consist of cash in international operations and other cash, such as cash used in Certegy's ATM operations, that is not available for uses such as debt repayments and acquisitions. Although the combined company's cash available for such uses at the time of closing will therefore likely be under \$100 million, in the ordinary course the businesses of the combined company generate significant positive cash flow from operations. FIS expects cash flow from combined operations over the twelve months following the merger will be sufficient to fund operating cash requirements, repay debt under the Revolver and replenish the combined company's cash on hand, absent any unusual circumstances such as acquisitions or adverse changes in the business environment. The statements made in this paragraph are forward-looking and are subject to the risks and uncertainties referred to in "Warning about Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

Capital Expenditures

FIS's principal capital expenditures are for computer software and additions to property and equipment. In 2004, FIS began the development work to implement changes to its core bank processing and mortgage processing software required to keep pace with the marketplace and the requirements of its customers. In addition to amounts already spent, FIS expects to spend approximately \$60 million over the next few years on this development of its mortgage servicing platform. With respect to the core banking software, during 2005 FIS expects to spend approximately \$56.0 million on development, enhancements and integration projects. FIS expects to capitalize a portion of those expenditures. FIS anticipates that currently planned development work will take two to three years to complete.

Financing

On March 9, 2005, FIS completed a recapitalization. FIS entered into \$3.2 billion in senior credit facilities consisting of an \$800.0 million Term Loan A facility, a \$2.0 billion Term Loan B facility (collectively, The Term Loan Facilities) and a \$400.0 million revolving credit facility (the Revolver) with a consortium of lenders led by Bank of America. FIS fully drew upon the entire \$2.8 billion in Term Loan Facilities to consummate the recapitalization. FIS used proceeds from the loans to repay the outstanding principal and interest on a \$2.7 billion note it previously issued as a dividend to FNF. The remainder will be used for general corporate purposes. Revolving credit borrowings and Term A Loans bear interest at a floating rate, which is, at FIS's option, either the British Bankers Association LIBOR or base rate plus, in both cases, an applicable margin, which is subject to adjustment based on the senior secured leverage ratio of FIS. The Term B Loans bear interest at either the British Bankers Association LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum or, at FIS's option, a base rate plus 0.75% per annum. FIS may choose one month, two month, three month, six month, and to the extent available, nine month or one year LIBOR, which then applies for a period of that duration. Interest is due at the end of each interest period provided. For LIBOR loans that exceed three months, the interest is due three months after the beginning of such interest period. The Term Loan A matures in March, 2011, the Term Loan B in March, 2013, and the Revolver in March, 2011. The Term Loan Facilities are subject to quarterly amortization of principal in equal installments of .25% of the original principal amount with the remaining balance payable at maturity. As a result of these scheduled repayments, the aggregate principal balance of the Term Loan Facilities is now \$2.64 billion. In addition to the scheduled amortization, and with certain exceptions, the Term Loan Facilities are subject to mandatory prepayment from excess cash flow, issuance of additional equity and debt and sales of certain assets. Voluntary prepayments of both the Term Loan Facilities and revolving loans and commitment reductions of the revolving credit facility are permitted at any time without fee upon proper notice and subject to minimum dollar requirements.

The new credit facilities contain affirmative, negative, and financial covenants customary for financings of this type, including, among other things, limits on the creation of liens, limits on the incurrence of indebtedness, restrictions on investments and dispositions, limitations on dividends and other restricted payments and capital expenditures, a minimum interest coverage ratio, and a maximum secured leverage ratio. These financial covenants in the credit agreement include restrictions on the amount of indebtedness that FIS is allowed to incur during the existence of the credit facilities. Except in specified circumstances, subordinated and permitted senior indebtedness are not to exceed an aggregate amount of \$100 million. FIS is also required to keep its senior secured leverage ratio at stated ratios for each fiscal quarter beginning with 5.35:1 in the third quarter of 2005 and eventually being reduced to 2.75:1 by the fourth quarter of 2012. The credit facility also calls for FIS to have interest coverage ratios for each fiscal quarter that are not less than 2.75:1 in the third quarter of 2005 and eventually rising to 4.25:1 by the fourth quarter of 2012. FIS is also restricted in the amount of capital expenditures that it can make for any fiscal year. Capital expenditures cannot exceed \$200 million for the fiscal year ending in 2005, with the amount allowed eventually rising to \$250 million by the fiscal year ending in 2010. If FIS does not spend

\$200 million in capital expenditures in any given fiscal year, the amount of difference may be carried forward and used over the next two fiscal years. The credit agreement includes customary events of default for facilities of this type (with customary grace periods, as applicable) and provides that, upon the occurrence of an event of default, the interest rate on all outstanding obligations will be increased and payments of all outstanding loans may be accelerated and/or the lenders' commitments may be terminated. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain insolvency or bankruptcy related events of default, all amounts payable under the credit agreement shall automatically become immediately due and payable, and the lenders' commitments will automatically terminate. Upon completion of the merger, Certegy will become a co-borrower and certain of its material subsidiaries will become guarantors under these credit facilities. As a result, the combined company will become subject to the covenants under those facilities.

On March 9, 2005, FIS used proceeds from the Term Loans to repay all outstanding principal and interest on a \$2.7 billion principal amount promissory note that it distributed to FNF as a dividend on March 8, 2005. On March 9, 2005, FIS also completed its minority interest sale, in which it issued common shares representing a 25% interest in FIS to an investor group for \$500 million. FIS used the proceeds of that issuance and the remaining Term Loan proceeds to retire its former revolving credit facility, as described below, and pay expenses relating to the recapitalization and the minority interest sale. These expenses totaled \$80.4 million, and included certain fees and expenses of the investor group totaling approximately \$41 million. The remaining proceeds from the Term Loans and minority interest sale were retained to use for general corporate purposes.

On November 8, 2004, FIS entered into a credit agreement providing for a \$500.0 million, 5-year revolving credit facility due November 8, 2009. The facility provided an option to increase the size of the credit facility an additional \$100.0 million. This credit agreement bore interest at a variable rate based on leverage and was unsecured. The interest rate under this credit agreement during the time it was outstanding was LIBOR plus 0.50%. In addition, FIS was required to pay a 0.15% commitment fee on the entire facility. On November 8, 2004, FIS drew down approximately \$410 million to fund the acquisition of InterCept. On March 9, 2005, FIS repaid this facility with a portion of the net proceeds from its sale of a minority interest in FIS to a group of investors and terminated the agreement.

Following the recapitalization, FIS is highly leveraged. As of September 30, 2005, it is paying interest on the Term Loan Facilities at a rate of one month LIBOR plus 1.5 to 1.75% (5.23-5.48%). At that rate, the annual interest on the remaining \$1,861.0 million of debt not swapped into a fixed rate obligation as described below would be \$96.3 million. A one percent increase in the LIBOR rate would increase its annual debt service on this portion of the Term Loan Facilities by \$18.9 million. The credit rating assigned to the Term Loan Facilities and Revolver by Standard & Poor's is currently BB.

On April 11, 2005, FIS entered into interest rate swap agreements which have effectively fixed the interest rate at approximately 6.1% through April 2008 on \$350 million of the Term Loan B Facility which will effectively fix the payments on this portion of FIS's debt at \$21.4 million per year, and at approximately 5.9% through April 2007 on an additional \$350.0 million of the Term Loan B Facility which will effectively fix the payments on this portion of FIS's debt at \$20.7 million per year. The estimated fair value of the cash flow hedges results in an asset of FIS of \$2.1 million, as of September 30, 2005 which is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2005 in prepaid and other current assets and as a component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of deferred taxes.

Contractual Obligations

FIS's long-term contractual obligations generally include its long-term debt and operating lease payments on certain of its property and equipment. As of September 30, 2005, its required payments relating to long-term contractual obligations are as follows:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Thereafter	Total
	(In thousands)						
Long-term debt	\$ 10,610	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 2,449,422	\$ 2,572,032
Operating lease payments	9,865	37,684	31,491	25,372	20,642	24,732	149,786
Total contractual obligations	\$ 20,475	\$ 65,684	\$ 59,491	\$ 53,372	\$ 48,642	\$ 2,474,154	\$ 2,721,818

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

FIS does not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating lease obligation as noted in the table above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123R (SFAS No. 123R), Share-Based Payment, which requires that compensation cost relating to share-based payments be recognized in the financial statements. During 2003, FIS adopted the fair value recognition provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS No. 123), for stock-based employee compensation, effective as of the beginning of 2003. FIS had elected to use the prospective method of transition, as permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure (SFAS No. 148). Under this method, stock-based employee compensation cost is recognized from the beginning of 2003 as if the fair value method of accounting had been used to account for all employee awards granted, modified, or settled in years beginning after December 31, 2002. SFAS No. 123R does not allow for the prospective method, but requires the recording of expense relating to the vesting of all unvested options beginning in the first quarter of 2006. Since FIS adopted SFAS No. 123 in 2003, the impact of recording additional expense in 2006 under SFAS No. 123R relating to options granted prior to January 1, 2003, is not expected to be significant.

Market Risks

Following the recapitalization, FIS is highly leveraged. As of September 30, 2005, it is paying interest on the Term Loan Facilities at a rate of one month LIBOR plus 1.5 to 1.75%, or (5.23-5.48%). At that rate, the annual interest on the remaining \$1,861.0 million of debt not swapped into a fixed rate as noted below would be \$96.3 million. A one percent increase in the LIBOR rate would increase its annual debt service on the Term Loan Facilities by \$18.9 million. The credit rating assigned to the Term Loan Facilities and Revolver by Standard & Poor's is currently BB.

On April 11, 2005, FIS entered into interest rate swap agreements which have effectively fixed the interest rate at approximately 6.1% through April 2008 on \$350 million of the Term Loan B Facility and at approximately 5.9% through April 2007 on an additional \$350.0 million of the Term Loan B Facility. The estimated fair value of the cash flow hedges results in an asset of FIS of \$2.1 million as of September 30, 2005, which is included in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2005 in prepaid and other current assets and as a component of accumulated other comprehensive earnings, net of deferred taxes.

As discussed elsewhere in this proxy statement, the revenues of several of FIS's lines of business are subject to fluctuations based on movements in mortgage interest rates.

**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED
FINANCIAL DATA OF CERTEGY AND FIS**

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial statements combine Certegy's historical consolidated balance sheet and statements of continuing operations with those of FIS. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2004, and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, are presented as if the merger had been completed on January 1, 2004. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of September 30, 2005, is presented as if the merger had been completed September 30, 2005.

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that one of the two companies in the transaction be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes. FIS has been designated as the accounting acquirer because immediately after the merger its stockholders are expected to hold more than 50% of the common stock of the combined company. As a result, the merger of Certegy and FIS will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Under this accounting treatment, FIS will be considered the acquiring entity and Certegy will be considered the acquired entity for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements of the combined company after the merger will reflect the financial results of FIS on a historical basis, and will include the results of operations of Certegy from the effective date of the merger.

Under the purchase method of accounting, the aggregate consideration paid is allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the basis of their fair values on the transaction date. The parties preliminarily estimate that the fair value of the net assets acquired will be lower than the purchase price, and as a result, goodwill will be recorded for the amount that the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net assets acquired. The actual amounts recorded as of the completion of the merger may differ materially from the information presented in these unaudited pro forma combined financial statements. Also supplementally included in the combined statements of continuing operations are adjusted pro forma results which give effect to FIS's 2004 acquisitions of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba and InterCept and the additional interest expense incurred in FIS's recapitalization in March 2005, as if each of such transactions had occurred on January 1, 2004.

In connection with the recapitalization and sale of minority interests by FIS in March 2005, FIS issued to certain employees approximately 14 million options to purchase common stock of FIS at \$10.00 per share. The option grants included approximately 7.5 million options which vest on a quarterly basis over 4 or 5 year periods (Time Based Options) and approximately 6.5 million options which vest when certain performance criteria are met (Performance Based Options). At the date of completion of the merger with Certegy, the Time Based Options and Performance Based Options will be converted into options to purchase Certegy common stock with adjustments made to the number of shares available for purchase and the related exercise price to reflect the effects of the exchange ratio of 0.6396. The future effects of these options on the financial statements of the combined company are as follows:

- At the time of grant, the aggregate fair value of the Time Based Options was determined to be \$4.34 per option, or approximately \$32.5 million in aggregate. Subsequent to the merger, the compensation expense associated with the Time Based Options will be charged to the statement of operations of the combined company at a rate of approximately \$7.2 million per year. FIS began recording this expense on the grant date in its historical results. These amounts have not been reflected in the following unaudited pro forma statements of continuing operations for periods prior to the grant date.
- The Performance Based Options vest in the event of a change in control or after an initial public offering (as each is defined in the plan under which the options were issued), provided that certain targets related to the public trading value of FIS common stock following such event are met. At the time of grant, the fair value of the Performance Based Options was determined to be \$3.74 per

option, or approximately \$24.5 million in aggregate. Based on the terms of the Performance Based Option agreements, the merger with Certegy will satisfy the initial public offering requirement and, based on the current market value of Certegy common stock, it is expected that the targets related to the public trading value of Certegy common stock will be met within 45 days of the merger. As a result, the aggregate fair value of the Performance Based Options of \$24.5 million is expected to be charged to the statement of operations of the combined company within the 45 day period subsequent to the merger (assuming that the merger is completed in mid-January, approximately \$21.1 million will be charged to the statement of operations as of the date the merger is completed and the remaining \$3.4 million will be charged to the statement of operations over the 45 day period subsequent to such date). These amounts have not been reflected in the following unaudited pro forma combined statements of continuing operations.

These unaudited pro forma combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with Certegy's historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this proxy statement and the historical financial statements and accompanying notes of FIS included elsewhere in this proxy statement. The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition of the combined company that would have been reported had the merger been completed as of the dates presented, and are not necessarily representative of the future consolidated results of operations or financial condition of the combined company.

[Tables appear on following pages]

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet
as of September 30, 2005

(In Thousands)

	Certegy	FIS	Pro Forma Adjustments	Note	Pro Forma
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 105,261	\$ 181,428	\$		\$ 286,689
Accounts receivable, net	105,576	379,125			484,701
Deferred income taxes	2,433	94,076			96,509
Prepaid and other current assets	174,902	119,992			294,894
Total current assets	388,172	774,621			1,162,793
Property and equipment, net	66,197	218,667			284,864
Goodwill, net	250,392	1,772,642	1,664,748	(1)(2)(3)(4)	3,687,782
Other intangible assets, net	21,437	537,614	636,063	(1)	1,195,114
Computer software, net	120,009	431,032	18,741	(1)	569,782
Deferred contract costs	15,295	152,992	(15,295)	(1)	152,992
Investment in common stock and warrants of Covansys		142,426			142,426
Other assets	72,592	32,977			105,569
Total assets	\$ 934,094	\$4,062,971	\$2,304,257		\$7,301,322
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$ 106,185	\$ 291,014	\$ 235,479	(2)	\$ 723,089
			25,411	(3)	
			65,000	(4)	
Other current liabilities	125,545	255,658			381,203
Total current liabilities	231,730	546,672	325,890		1,104,292
Long-term debt	225,864	2,561,422			2,787,286
Deferred income taxes	34,901	154,698	243,587	(1)	433,186
Other long-term liabilities	19,652	129,351			149,003
Total liabilities	\$ 512,147	\$ 3,392,143	569,477		\$4,473,767
Minority interest	\$	\$ 12,416	\$		\$ 12,416
Total equity	421,947	658,412	1,734,780	(5)	2,815,139
Total liabilities & equity	\$ 934,094	\$4,062,971	\$2,304,257		\$7,301,322

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Continuing Operations
for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Certegy	FIS	Pro Forma adjustments	Note	Pro Forma	Recapitalization Adjustments	Note	Pro Forma, as adjusted
Total revenue	\$ 821,255	\$ 2,058,402	\$		\$ 2,879,657	\$		\$ 2,879,657
Total cost of revenue	588,755	1,331,373	48,085	(1)	1,967,423			1,967,423
			(790)	(2)				
Gross profit (loss)	232,500	727,029	(47,295)		912,234			912,234
General and administrative	100,751	312,921	(3,208)	(2)	410,464			410,464
Research and development costs		85,784			85,784			85,784
Merger and Acquisition Costs	8,302		(6,589)	(3)	1,713			1,713
Income (loss) from operations	123,447	328,324	(37,498)		414,273			414,273
Interest income (expense) and other	(8,265)	(84,922)			(93,187)	(21,031)	(8)	(114,218)
Income from continuing operations before tax and minority interest	115,182	243,402	(37,498)		321,086	(21,031)		300,055
Provision for income tax	45,969	90,546	(13,949)	(4)	122,566	(7,824)	(9)	114,742
Income from continuing operations	69,213	152,856	(23,549)		198,520	(13,207)		185,313
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities, net		4,379			4,379			4,379
Minority interests in earnings, net of tax		(6,171)			(6,171)			(6,171)
Net income	\$ 69,213	\$ 151,064	\$ (23,549)		\$ 196,728	\$ (13,207)		\$ 183,521
Net income per share basic	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.76			\$ 1.04			\$ 0.97
Pro forma Weighted average shares basic	61,904	200,000			189,824			189,824
Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.76			\$ 1.03			\$ 0.96
Pro forma Weighted average shares diluted	63,189	200,000			191,109			191,109

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Continuing Operations
for the Year Ended December 31, 2004

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Certegy	FIS	Pro Forma Adjustments	Note	Pro Forma	2004 FIS Acquisitions(5)	Acquisition/ Recapitalization Adjustments	Note	Pro Forma, as adjusted
Total revenue	\$ 1,039,506	\$ 2,331,527			\$ 3,371,033	\$ 318,426			\$ 3,689,459
Total cost of revenue	741,331	1,525,174	85,111	(1)	2,349,804	208,250	23,453	(6)	2,581,507
			(1,812)	(2)					
Gross profit (loss)	298,175	806,353	(83,299)		1,021,229	110,176	(23,453)		1,107,952
General and administrative	129,679	432,310	(7,493)	(2)	554,496	100,338	994	(7)	655,828
Research and development costs		74,214			74,214				74,214
Income (loss) from operations	168,496	299,829	(75,806)		392,519	9,838	(24,447)		377,910
Interest income (expense) and other	(11,707)	14,911			3,204	2,607	(91,082)	(8)	(85,271)
Income from continuing operations before tax and minority interest	156,789	314,740	(75,806)		395,723	12,445	(115,529)		292,639
Provision for income tax	59,111	118,343	(28,503)	(4)	148,951	3,730	(43,439)	(9)	109,242
Income from continuing operations	97,678	196,397	(47,303)		246,772	8,715	(72,090)		183,397
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities, net of tax		(3,308)			(3,308)				(3,308)
Minority interests in earnings, net of tax		(3,673)			(3,673)	(53)			(3,726)
Net income	\$ 97,678	\$ 189,416	\$ (47,303)		\$ 239,791	\$ 8,662	\$ (72,090)		\$ 176,363
Net income per share-basic	\$ 1.55	\$.95			\$ 1.26				\$ 0.92
Pro forma weighted average shares-basic(9)	62,818	200,000			190,738				190,738
Net income per share-diluted	\$ 1.53	\$.95			\$ 1.25				\$ 0.92
Pro forma weighted average shares-diluted(9)	63,966	200,000			191,886				191,886

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2005

This balance sheet presents the combined balance sheets of Certegy and FIS as though the merger had occurred on September 30, 2005, adjusted for activity related to the transaction as described below:

(1) Reflects preliminary purchase accounting adjustments to adjust the fair value of certain acquired assets of Certegy and to record goodwill. The purchase price was based on the 63 million outstanding shares of Certegy common stock as of October 31, 2005 at a value of \$33.38 per share (based on the average of the trading price of Certegy common stock 2 days before and after the announcement of the transaction of \$37.13, less the assumed \$3.75 dividend to be declared prior to closing). The purchase price also includes \$60.6 million that represents the estimated fair value of approximately 5.0 million Certegy stock options that will be fully vested at the transaction date. The preliminary allocation of purchase price adjustments is as follows:

Purchase price	\$2,156,727
Estimated transaction costs (note 3)	6,650
Total purchase price	2,163,377
Amount allocated to other intangible assets	(657,500)
Amount allocated to computer software	(138,750)
Amount allocated to deferred income tax liability	243,587
Amount allocated to the net fair value of other assets/liabilities acquired	(14,814)
Assumed liability for Certegy dividend payment (note 2)	235,479
Assumed liability for Certegy transaction costs (note 3)	18,761
Assumed liability for change of control and severance payments (note 4)	65,000
Goodwill recorded	1,915,140
Less Certegy's carrying value of goodwill	(250,392)
Net adjustment to goodwill	\$1,664,748

The pro forma adjustments used to reflect other intangible assets and computer software of Certegy at fair value include the following:

Amount allocated to fair value of customer relationships	\$ 462,500
Amount allocated to fair value of trademarks	195,000
Less Certegy's carrying value of other intangible assets	(21,437)
Net adjustment to other intangible assets	\$ 636,063
Amount allocated to fair value of computer software	\$ 138,750
Less Certegy's carrying value of computer software	(120,009)
Net adjustment to computer software	\$ 18,741

The proposed merger will be a non-taxable transaction. As a result, there will be no adjustment to the historical tax basis of the acquired assets and liabilities of Certegy. The amount of purchase price allocated to deferred income tax liability represents the estimated tax effects of the net pro forma adjustments at FIS's current effective rate of approximately 37%.

Certegy's deferred contract costs in the amount of \$15.3 million are written off in purchase accounting as these costs are considered in the fair value of customer relationships.

(2) Reflects recording the dividend payable of \$235.5 million (\$3.75 per share) to Certegy's shareholders based on Certegy's outstanding shares as of October 31, 2005. The assumption of this liability results in an increase to goodwill through purchase accounting as it will affect the closing book value of Certegy.

(3) Reflects recording of liabilities relating to transaction costs. Upon completion of the merger, Certegy will become obligated to its financial advisors and other consultants for transaction fees of approximately \$18.8 million. Upon completion of the merger, FIS will become obligated to its financial advisor for transaction fees of approximately \$4.0 million. In addition, an estimated \$2.7 million for legal and other professional fees is expected to be incurred by FIS. The total transaction costs incurred by FIS of \$6.7 million have been included in the determination of purchase price. The recording of the FIS transaction costs results in an increase to goodwill through purchase accounting and an increase in FIS accrued expenses.

(4) Reflects estimated costs for certain Certegy officers of \$55.0 million related to change of control and employment agreements, and estimated severance costs to be accrued of approximately \$10.0 million. The assumption of these liabilities results in an increase to goodwill through purchase accounting as it will affect the closing book value of Certegy.

(5) Reflects adjustments to shareholder's equity following the completion of the merger relating to the equity portion of the purchase price of \$2,156.7 million, less the historical carrying value of Certegy's equity of \$421.9 million.

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statements of Continuing Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 and Year Ended December 31, 2004

These combined statements of continuing operations include the historical statements of continuing operations of Certegy and FIS as though the merger had occurred on January 1, 2004, adjusted for items related to the transaction as described below:

(1) Reflects the increase in amortization expense as a result of allocating an assumed portion of the merger consideration to intangible assets of Certegy, namely customer relationship intangibles and acquired software, and amortizing such intangibles over their estimated useful lives commencing as of the assumed acquisition date, offset by the amortization expense for such intangibles actually recorded by Certegy during the respective periods. Customer relationships are being amortized over 10 years on an accelerated method. Acquired computer software is being amortized over its estimated useful life of up to 10 years on an accelerated method. The acquired trademarks are considered to have indefinite useful lives and, therefore, are not reflected in these adjustments. The increase in amortization expense is \$111.7 million offset by historical amortization of \$26.6 million, or \$85.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, and \$69.9 million offset by historical amortization of \$21.8 million, or \$48.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

(2) Under the merger agreement, all Certegy stock options and restricted stock and restricted stock units will vest upon the closing of the merger. Accordingly, this adjustment reflects the elimination of historical stock compensation expense relating to the vesting of Certegy options in 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, because such expense will be reflected at the time of closing of the merger. This adjustment amounts to a reduction in cost of revenues of \$1.8 million and \$0.8 million and in selling, general and administrative costs of \$14.4 million and \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. Also, at closing, Certegy will grant approximately (1) 1.2 million options, which based on current assumptions, would have a fair value under SFAS No. 123 of approximately \$12 per option, vesting over four years, and (2) 800,000 options, which based on current assumptions would have a fair value under SFAS No. 123 of approximately \$13 per option, vesting over three years. The pro forma adjustment to increase stock

compensation expense for these option grants is \$6.9 million in 2004 and \$5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, all of which is reflected in selling, general and administrative costs.

(3) Reflects the removal of merger and acquisition costs in connection with the merger with FIS that were recognized as expense by Certegy in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

(4) Reflects the tax benefit relating to the pro forma adjustments at the FIS tax rate of approximately 37.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004, and approximately 37.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

(5) This column is the sum of the historical activity of Aurum, Sanchez, Kordoba and InterCept from January 1, 2004, through their respective acquisition dates in 2004. The details for these acquisitions are noted as follows:

	Aurum Historical (through March 10)	Sanchez Historical (through April 13)	Kordoba Historical (through September 29)	InterCept Historical (through November 7)	Combined
Processing and services revenues	\$ 33,560	\$ 25,269	\$ 70,126	\$ 189,471	\$ 318,426
Cost of revenues	21,948	16,526	45,862	123,914	208,250
Gross profit	11,612	8,743	24,264	65,557	110,176
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,984	15,376	10,769	60,209	100,338
Operating income (loss)	(2,372)	(6,633)	13,495	5,348	9,838
Interest income (expense), net	(743)	52	790	2,508	2,607
Earnings (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	(3,115)	(6,581)	14,285	7,856	12,445
Income tax expense (benefit)	52	(2,269)	2,854	3,093	3,730
Minority interest expense				(53)	(53)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (3,167)	\$ (4,312)	\$ 11,431	\$ 4,710	\$ 8,662

(6) Reflects the increase in amortization expense as a result of allocating the purchase price of each acquisition to intangible assets, namely customer relationship intangibles and computer software, and amortizing such intangibles over their estimated useful lives commencing as of the assumed acquisition date. The increase in amortization expense is \$23.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 (Aurum \$1.6 million; Sanchez \$1.6 million; Kordoba \$5.9 million; and Intercept \$14.3 million).

(7) In accordance with SFAS No. 123, unearned compensation cost was measured upon consummation of the Sanchez acquisition for the unearned portion of the fair value of the unvested Sanchez options that were exchanged for unvested FNF options. The amortization of the unearned compensation cost over the remaining vesting periods results in compensation expense, which is charged to the combined statements of earnings, of \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

(8) Reflects an increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, of \$91.1 million and \$21.0 million, respectively, as if the recapitalization completed on March 9, 2005 was completed on January 1, 2004.

(9) Reflects the tax benefit relating to the pro forma adjustments at FIS's tax rate of approximately 37.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004, and approximately 37.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

(10) Pro forma weighted average shares was computed by taking Certegy weighted average shares outstanding and adding the 200 million shares of FIS outstanding converted to equivalent shares of Certegy at the exchange ratio of .6396 Certegy shares for each FIS share.

	September 30, 2005 (in thousands)	December 31, 2004 (in thousands)
Certegy weighted average shares-outstanding-basic	61,904	62,818
FIS Equivalent Shares	127,920	127,920
Total	189,824	190,738
Certegy weighted average shares outstanding-diluted	63,189	63,966
FIS Equivalent Shares	127,920	127,920
Total	191,109	191,886

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**AMENDMENT AND RESTATEMENT OF
CERTEGY S ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

The merger agreement contemplates that Certegy will amend and restate its Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Certegy s capital stock from 400,000,000 to 800,000,000 shares, and change the name of Certegy to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. Certegy s board of directors has approved these amendments, subject to shareholder approval.

A copy of the proposed amended and restated articles of incorporation is attached to this proxy statement as Annex F. You are urged to read the proposed amended and restated articles of incorporation carefully, as it is the legal document that governs the proposed amendments to Certegy s current articles of incorporation that are described below. Although Certegy is asking for shareholder approval of this proposal, if for any reason the merger is not completed, this proposal will not be implemented.

Description of Amendments

Increase in Authorized Number of Shares

Under Certegy s current articles of incorporation, Certegy has authorized for issuance 300,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

On September 14, 2005, Certegy s board of directors approved the amendment and restatement of Certegy s articles of incorporation, subject to shareholder approval at the special meeting, to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance by 300,000,000 shares, and the total number of shares of preferred stock authorized for issuance by 100,000,000. If Certegy shareholders approve the amendment and restatement, Certegy will have authorized for issuance 600,000,000 shares of common stock and 200,000,000 shares of preferred stock.

Change of Name

Under the merger agreement, Certegy has agreed to change its name in the amended and restated articles of incorporation from Certegy Inc. to Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., which will be the name of the combined company following the consummation of the merger.

Reasons for the Proposed Amendment and Restatement

While Certegy has a sufficient number of authorized shares under its current articles of incorporation to complete the issuance of shares in connection with the merger, the amendment and restatement of Certegy s articles of incorporation described in this proposal is a condition to completion of the merger under the terms of the merger agreement. In the opinion of Certegy s board of directors, the amendment and restatement is in the best interests of Certegy shareholders. If the amendment is not approved, Certegy will not be able to complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement unless Certegy and FIS waive this condition to closing.

As of October 31, 2005, 62,126,207 shares of Certegy common stock were issued and outstanding, 7,145,394 shares of Certegy common stock were held in the treasury, and 6,515,631 shares of Certegy common stock were reserved for future issuance in connection with Certegy s existing equity incentive plans. No shares of Certegy s preferred stock are issued and outstanding.

As of October 31, 2005, 200,000,000 shares of FIS common stock were issued and outstanding, and 16,216,216 shares of FIS common stock were reserved for future issuance in connection with FIS s 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. Based upon an exchange ratio of 0.6396 shares of Certegy common stock for each

share of FIS common stock under the merger agreement, approximately 127.9 million shares of Certegy common stock will be issued in connection with the merger upon the conversion of FIS common stock, and approximately 10.4 million shares of Certegy common stock will be reserved for future issuance under FIS' s 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (as such plan is adopted by Certegy).

Therefore, after giving effect to the merger and the issuance and reservation for issuance of shares of Certegy common stock in connection therewith, Certegy would have approximately 85.8 million authorized but unissued shares of common stock, and 100,000,000 shares of authorized but unissued preferred stock. The proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy' s articles of incorporation will authorize the issuance of up to an additional 300,000,000 shares of Certegy' s common stock and an additional 100,000,000 shares of Certegy' s preferred stock.

This increase will give Certegy greater flexibility in the future by allowing it the latitude to declare stock dividends or stock splits, to use its common stock to acquire other assets, or to issue its common stock for other corporate purposes, including stock dividends, raising additional capital, issuance pursuant to equity incentive plans, and possible future acquisitions.

Other than the shares to be issued in connection with the merger, there are no current plans, understandings, or arrangements for issuing a material number of additional shares of Certegy common stock from the additional shares proposed to be authorized pursuant to the amendment and restatement.

No Additional Action Required For Issuance; No Preemptive Rights

The issuance of shares of Certegy common stock in the future may dilute the present equity ownership position of current holders of Certegy common stock and may be made without shareholder approval, unless otherwise required by applicable laws or stock exchange regulations. Under Certegy' s existing rights agreement, when each newly authorized share of Certegy common stock is issued, one stock purchase right will be issued therewith.

All shares of Certegy common stock, including those now authorized and those that would be authorized by the proposed amendment and restatement of Certegy' s articles of incorporation, are equal in rank and have the same voting, dividend, and liquidation rights. Holders of Certegy common stock do not have preemptive rights.

Recommendation

Certegy' s board of directors recommends a vote FOR approval of the amendment and restatement of Certegy' s articles of incorporation.

AMENDED AND RESTATED CERTEGY INC. STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

Introduction to and Purpose of the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan

Certegy's board of directors originally adopted the Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan (formerly known as the Certegy Inc. 2001 Stock Incentive Plan) effective as of June 15, 2001. This plan was approved by Certegy's sole shareholder, Equifax Inc., prior to the spin-off of Certegy from Equifax. The plan was amended and restated by Certegy on February 28, 2002, which amendment and restatement was approved by Certegy's shareholders on May 16, 2002, and the plan was again amended on June 18, 2004.

On September 14, 2005, in accordance with the merger agreement, the Compensation Committee approved the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, subject to shareholder approval, and recommended that the board of directors submit the plan to Certegy's shareholders for approval at the special meeting.

The amended and restated plan differs from the current plan in the following principal respects:

- the total number of shares of Certegy common stock authorized for issuance under the amended and restated plan is 14,598,182, which is 6,000,000 more shares than are authorized for issuance under the current plan;
- the amended and restated plan deletes the evergreen provision contained in the current plan, which would have automatically increased the number of shares available for issuance under the plan each year through 2008;
- no individual participant will be awarded option rights for more than 1,000,000 shares during any calendar year, an increase of 650,000 shares over the previous annual limit for any individual; and
- the combined number of shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units, or RSUs, granted to any individual participant during any calendar year may not exceed 400,000 shares, an increase of 200,000 shares over the prior limit.

The current plan originally was conceived as an equity incentive plan for Certegy alone. After the merger, the combined company will be considerably larger, with an increased number of significant employees. The combined company will have approximately 19,000 employees, with approximately 17,000 based in the United States, as compared with Certegy's current employee count of approximately 5,500, with 3,300 based in the United States. In addition to the stock options that will be granted to Messrs. Kennedy and Carbiener in connection with the merger, as discussed under the heading *The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests*, Certegy anticipates making stock option grants to other officers as consideration for such officers remaining employed with Certegy and canceling their existing change in control agreements. Certegy will assume FIS's stock option plan pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, but over 85% of the shares authorized for issuance under the FIS plan have been reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding stock option grants.

As a result, in order to assure that the combined company has adequate means to provide equity incentive compensation for its employees on a going-forward basis, Certegy deems it in the best interests of its shareholders to increase the number of shares authorized under the current plan.

The current plan provides that any amendment that increases that aggregate number of shares issuable thereunder must be approved by the shareholders in order to be effective, and the merger agreement requires that the amended and restated plan be submitted to the shareholders for approval. The board of directors is also asking that Certegy's shareholders approve the amended and restated plan in order to (1) ensure that the combined company be allowed to continue to deduct for federal income tax purposes all compensation pursuant to stock option awards and certain performance-based compensation earned under the plan by the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table appearing in

the section entitled "Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers" in this proxy statement, (2) ensure that certain stock option awards under the plan will continue to qualify for the favorable income tax treatment applicable to incentive stock options, and (3) comply with the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, which require that equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto be approved by the shareholders.

Certegy's board of directors believes that the plan, as amended and restated, will continue to play an integral role in the ability of the combined company to attract and retain employees and directors. In addition, the amended and restated plan should continue to benefit shareholders by aligning the interests of management and the board of the combined company with the interests of all of the combined company's shareholders.

The following description of the material features of the plan is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the amended and restated plan, the full text of which appears as Annex G to this proxy statement. The amended and restated plan is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Plan Administration

The Compensation Committee of Certegy's board of directors administers the plan. The committee has the discretion to delegate to one or more of Certegy's officers its authority and duties under this plan with respect to participants who are not subject to the reporting and other requirements of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. The committee has the right to terminate the plan at any time, or amend the plan, so long as the termination or amendment does not adversely affect any rights of any participant with respect to outstanding awards without that participant's consent.

Eligibility

The committee or its delegate is authorized to make awards under the plan to any of Certegy's officers or other key employees, or others performing services for Certegy or any officers, other key employees, or service providers of Certegy's subsidiaries, and to award stock options, restricted stock or restricted stock units to Certegy's non-employee directors. The committee has discretion in selecting eligible participants. There are currently approximately 320 participants in the plan, including our seven non-employee directors and 13 executive officers, with the balance being company employees. Certegy currently has approximately 5,500 employees, with 3,300 based in the United States. The combined company will have approximately 19,000 employees, with approximately 17,000 based in the United States.

Description of Awards

General

The committee or its delegate has the authority to award:

- Stock options, including both incentive and non-qualified stock options;
- Restricted stock; and
- Restricted stock units, or RSUs, which are rights to receive shares of common stock on a future date, or a cash payment for each unit equal to the fair market value of a share on such future date.

The total number of shares that may be issued pursuant to awards under this plan is 14,598,182, of which 2,019,843 shares have been issued upon the exercise of options and 224,360 shares have already been delivered upon the lapse of the risk of forfeiture with respect to restricted stock and RSUs, in each case as of October 31, 2005. The number of shares available will be adjusted to account for shares relating to awards that expire or are transferred, surrendered, or relinquished upon payment of any option price by transfer of shares or upon satisfaction of any withholding amount. The total number of shares issued upon

exercise of all incentive stock options under the plan will not exceed 10,000,000 shares. The total number of shares that may be issued pursuant to awards of restricted stock and RSUs under the plan will not exceed 6,000,000 shares. These totals, and the individual limits described below, may be adjusted by the committee in its discretion to reflect any change in the number of shares of common stock due to any stock dividend, stock split, combination, recapitalization, merger, spin-off, or similar corporate transaction. No individual participant will be awarded option rights for more than 1,000,000 shares during any calendar year, and no more than 400,000 shares of restricted stock and RSUs, in the aggregate, may be awarded to any individual participant during any calendar year. No non-employee director may be awarded options, restricted stock and RSUs, in the aggregate, for more than 20,000 common shares in any one calendar year.

Options

The vesting schedule, duration of the option, and other specific terms of an option award, will be fixed by the committee and described in an agreement. If specified in the option agreement, options may become fully vested and exercisable if Certegy experiences a change in control as defined in the plan. The terms of an option award also may provide for additional options to be awarded at then current market value to an option holder upon exercise. Further, any option award may specify management objectives that must be achieved as a condition to exercise, as described below.

The exercise price of any stock option awarded under this plan generally will be not less than 100% of the market value of Certegy common stock on the date of award. The committee will not, without the further approval of the shareholders, except for certain capital adjustments, restructurings, or reorganizations, have the authority to re-price any outstanding option rights to reduce the exercise price. Participants will have the right to exercise an option by making payment in any one or more of the following ways, as specified at the time of award by:

- cash or check;
- transfer of shares of Certegy common stock that have been owned by the participant for at least six months, or with respect to options that do not qualify as incentive stock options, by transfer of restricted shares or other option rights; or
- cashless exercise, where a bank or broker-dealer Certegy has approved sells some of the shares acquired and delivers the proceeds to Certegy.

Restricted Stock and RSUs

The committee may authorize awards of restricted stock and RSUs, which may or may not require additional payment. The committee may subject awards to certain conditions that will constitute a risk of forfeiture, which may include management objectives as described below or requirement of continued employment through a certain date. Any restricted stock or RSU award may require that all dividends, dividend equivalent rights or other distributions (to the extent holders of restricted stock or RSUs are entitled to such distributions) paid during the period of restriction be subject to these conditions.

Management Performance Objectives

A management objective means a measurable performance objective, either company-wide or related to a particular subsidiary, division, department, region, or function in which a participant is employed, and may relate to periods of one or more years. The objectives may be made relative to the performance of other corporations. Achievement of objectives shall be based upon specified levels of, or growth in, one or more of the following criteria, as determined for a single year, cumulatively for a stated number of years, or as an average over a stated number of years, or otherwise as determined by the committee at the time the objective is established: earnings, earnings per share; economic value added; revenue; operating profit;

net income; total return to shareholders; market share; sales; working capital; profit margins; cash flow/net assets ratio; debt/capital ratio; return on total capital; return on equity; return on assets; and common stock price.

If the committee determines that a change in the business, operations, corporate structure or capital structure of the company or other events render the management objectives unsuitable, the committee may in its discretion modify such objectives or the related achievement levels as it deems appropriate, except in the case where such action would result in the loss of the otherwise available exemption of the award under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. In the case of an employee whose compensation is potentially subject to deductibility limits under Section 162(m), in determining financial results, items whose exclusion from consideration will increase the award shall only have their effects excluded if they constitute extraordinary or unusual events or items under generally accepted accounting principles and all such events and items shall be excluded. See Federal Income Tax Consequences to the Company and the Participants Compliance with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code below.

The committee shall also adjust the performance calculations to exclude the unanticipated effect on financial results of changes in the tax laws. The committee may decrease the amount of an award otherwise payable if, in its view, the financial performance during the performance cycle justifies such adjustment, regardless of the extent to which the performance measure was achieved.

Termination of Awards

The terms of an award may provide that it will terminate, among other reasons, upon the holder's termination of employment or other status with the company or its subsidiaries, upon a specified date, upon the holder's death or disability, or upon the occurrence of a change in control. Also, the committee may, within the limitations of the plan, provide in the award agreement for the acceleration of vesting for any of the above reasons.

Awards to Foreign Nationals

The plan specifically authorizes the committee to provide for special terms for awards to persons who are foreign nationals or employed outside the U.S., as the committee considers necessary to accommodate differences in local law, tax policy, or custom. The committee has the authority to approve supplements or amendments, restatements, or alternative versions of the plan, as it considers necessary or appropriate for these purposes.

Federal Income Tax Consequences to the Company and the Participants

Options

Some of the options awarded under the plan may be incentive stock options, also referred to as ISOs, within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under present federal tax laws, there are no federal income tax consequences to either the participant or Certegy upon the award or exercise of an ISO. If the participant does not dispose of the stock acquired through the ISO within two years of the date of award or one year of the date of exercise, any gain realized from a subsequent disposition would constitute long-term capital gain to the participant. If the participant does dispose of the stock prior to the expiration of either of those holding periods, any gain equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock on the date of exercise or, if less, the amount realized on the disposition of the stock if a sale or exchange over the option price, would constitute ordinary income to the participant. Any additional gain realized upon the disposition would be taxable either as a short-term capital gain or long-term capital gain, depending upon how long the participant held the stock. Certegy would receive a deduction in the amount of any ordinary income recognized by the participant.

Stock options that do not constitute ISOs, which are also known as non-qualified options, may also be awarded under the plan. Under present federal tax laws, there are no federal income tax consequences to either the participant or Certegy upon the grant of a non-qualified option. However, the participant will realize ordinary income upon the exercise of a non-qualified option in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock acquired at the time of exercise over the option price, and Certegy will receive a corresponding deduction. Any gain realized upon a subsequent disposition of the stock will constitute either a short-term or long-term capital gain to the participant, depending on how long it is held.

Restricted Stock

Unless the participant makes a special tax election, restricted stock awards are not taxable to the participant as long as the shares remain nontransferable and subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture. When the transferability restrictions and forfeiture risks are removed, the participant generally will recognize as ordinary income the fair market value of the stock, less any amounts that were paid to acquire the stock. Certegy will receive a federal income tax deduction equal to the amount of ordinary income realized by the participant.

Restricted Stock Units

A participant will not recognize taxable income at the time of the grant of an RSU, and Certegy will not be entitled to a tax deduction at such time. When the participant receives shares pursuant to an RSU, the federal income tax consequences applicable to restricted stock awards, described above, will apply.

Participants are required to pay tax due upon exercise of a non-qualified stock option, a lapse of restrictions on restricted stock or RSUs, or some other recognition event. A participant may satisfy its tax obligations by selling or forfeiting a portion of the shares awarded that would be realized from the award.

Compliance with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code denies an income tax deduction by an employer for certain compensation in excess of \$1 million per year paid by a publicly traded corporation to the chief executive officer or any of the four most highly compensated executive officers other than the chief executive officer. Compensation realized with respect to stock options awarded under the plan, including upon exercise of a non-qualified stock option or upon a disqualifying disposition of an incentive stock option, as described above, will be excluded from this deductibility limit if it satisfies certain requirements, including a requirement that the plan be approved by the company's shareholders.

In addition, other types of awards under the plan may be excluded from this deduction limit if they are conditioned on the achievement of one or more of the specified performance criteria described above under Management Performance Objectives, as required by Section 162(m). To satisfy the requirements that apply to performance-based compensation, Certegy shareholders must approve those management objectives, and approval of the amended and restated plan at the special meeting will constitute approval of those objectives.

Stock Incentive Plan Awards

As of October 31, 2005, options for 4,977,928 shares of common stock and 698,120 shares of restricted stock and RSUs were outstanding under the current Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan. The market value of the shares underlying the outstanding awards, based on \$37.46, the closing price of Certegy common stock on October 31, 2005, taking into account payment of the exercise price by option holders, was approximately \$66.2 million.

The table below shows, for the indicated persons and groups, the number of shares underlying all options and other awards awarded under the plan from the initial adoption of the plan through

October 31, 2005. It includes all awards ever granted under the plan, including options that have been exercised and forfeited and restricted stock and restricted stock units that have vested and been forfeited. It does not include any equity awards outstanding under Certegy's Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan or any awards converted from Equifax Inc. equity incentives in connection with Certegy's June 2001 spin-off from Equifax.

Total Stock Incentive Plan Awards

Name and Position	Number of Shares
Lee A. Kennedy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	844,063
Larry J. Towe President and Chief Operating Officer	439,376
Michael T. Vollkommer Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	267,589
Jeffrey S. Carbiener Executive Vice President and Group Executive - Check Services	163,665
Walter M. Korchun Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	135,244
All other executive officers as a group (8 persons)	864,958
Nonemployee directors as a group (7 persons)	62,576
Non-executive officer employees as a group	2,297,382
Total	5,074,853

The committee will make future awards at its discretion, and the number of options and other awards that may be awarded in the future to eligible participants cannot be determined, except that the employment agreements of Messrs. Lee A. Kennedy, Certegy's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Jeffrey S. Carbiener, Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive - Check Services, provide that they will be granted options for 750,000 shares and 350,000 shares, respectively, upon the closing of the merger. The market value of the shares underlying these option grants as of October 31, 2005 (which does not give effect to the exercise price for these options that will be established upon closing of the merger) was approximately \$28.1 million and \$13.1 million, respectively. See the section entitled "The Merger - Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests" in this proxy statement.

Recommendation

Certegy's Board of Directors recommends a vote **FOR** approval of the Amended and Restated Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan.

CURRENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTEGY

Pursuant to the merger agreement Certegy has agreed to make certain changes to its board of directors. Immediately following the merger, William P. Foley, II (the current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FNF) will be appointed as the Chairman of the board of directors of the combined company, and Lee A. Kennedy (Certegy's current Chairman and Chief Executive Officer) will continue as the Chief Executive Officer of the combined company. In addition, Alan L. Stinson, the current Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of FNF, will become Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the combined company upon completion of the merger. See "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents - Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger" for more information.

Information relating to Certegy's current board of directors and executive officers as of October 5, 2005, is set forth below. There are no family relationships among the current directors, director designees, or executive officers, nor are there any arrangements or understandings between any of the executive officers and any other persons pursuant to which they were selected as executive officers, other than as described above under the caption "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents - Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger."

Name	Age	Position	Director Term Expires
Lee A. Kennedy	55	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	2006
Richard N. Child	48	Director	2006
David K. Hunt	59	Director	2007
Phillip B. Lassiter	62	Director	2007
Kathy Brittain White	56	Director	2007
Charles T. Doyle	71	Director	2008
Kenneth A. Guenther	69	Director	2008
Keith W. Hughes	59	Director	2008
Larry J. Towe	58	President and Chief Operating Officer	
Michael T. Vollkommer	47	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	
Walter M. Korchun	63	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	
Robert W. Bream	52	Executive Vice President and Group Executive - North America Card Services	
Jeffrey S. Carbiener	43	Executive Vice President and Group Executive - Check Services	
Gerald A. Hines	58	Executive Vice President - Global Business Development	
Vincent G. Pavese	50	Executive Vice President and Group Executive - International Card Services	
J. Gerard Ballard	48	Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	
Sherri P. Nadeau	43	Senior Vice President - Human Resources	
Michael E. Sax	43	Senior Vice President - Financial Planning and Treasurer	
Pamela A. Tefft	36	Senior Vice President and Controller	
Mary K. Waggoner	47	Senior Vice President - Investor and Public Relations	

Lee A. Kennedy has served as a director and Certegy's Chief Executive Officer since March 2001, and has served as Certegy's Chairman since his appointment to this position in February 2002. Mr. Kennedy served as President and Chief Operating Officer and a director of Equifax Inc. from June 1999 until Certegy's spin-off from Equifax on June 29, 2001, and returned to the Board of Directors of Equifax in May 2004. From June 1997 to June 1999, Mr. Kennedy served as Executive Vice President and Group

Executive of Equifax. From July 1995 to July 1997 he served as President of Equifax Payment Services, a division of Equifax.

Richard N. Child has served as a director since June 2001. Mr. Child is the founder of Matrix Group, LLC, a consultancy practice created to assist and support companies, principally in the financial services and payments industries, with business strategy and development advice. From November 1999 to May 2000, he served as Executive Vice President of ZonaFinanciera.com., a financial services portal. Mr. Child served as Executive Vice President for MasterCard International, a global bank card association, and as President of its Latin American division, from January 1996 to April 1999. Mr. Child also serves as a director of NetSpend Corporation, a private company based in Austin, Texas, that issues pre-paid debit cards.

David K. Hunt has served as a director since June 2001. Mr. Hunt has served as the non-executive Chairman of the Board of OnVantage, Inc. since October 2004. He previously served as the Chief Executive Officer of PlanSoft Corporation, an internet-based business-to-business solutions provider in the meeting and convention industry, a position he held from May 1999 to October 2004. From January 1997 to April 1999, he served as President, Chief Executive Officer, and a director of Global Payment Systems, a transaction processing service provider.

Phillip B. Lassiter has served as a director since September 2002. Mr. Lassiter has served as Chairman of the Board of Ambac Financial Group, Inc., a financial guarantee insurance holding company, since 1991, when Citicorp, one of the predecessors of Citigroup Inc., a diversified global financial services holding company, divested itself of its control of Ambac in Ambac's initial public offering. He retired as Ambac's Chief Executive Officer on January 26, 2004. Mr. Lassiter currently serves as a director of Diebold, Incorporated, a self-service systems and security systems company.

Kathy Brittain White has served as a director since June 2001. In 2003, Ms. White founded Rural Sourcing, Inc., an organization providing information technology services while developing employment opportunities in rural regions of the United States, and she currently serves as its President. In 2002, Ms. White established the Horizon Institute of Technology and serves as its President. The Institute is a non-profit organization that provides technology education and economic expansion in the Arkansas Delta. From 1999 until March 2003, Ms. White served as Executive Vice President E-Business and Chief Information Officer of Cardinal Health, Inc., a health care products and services company. She served as Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Allegiance Corporation, a provider of healthcare products and cost management services, from 1996 until that company's merger with Cardinal Health in 1999. Prior to her executive positions, Ms. White was a professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Ms. White currently serves as a director of toy manufacturer Mattel, Inc. and information solutions provider Novell, Inc.

Charles T. Doyle has served as a director since June 2001. Mr. Doyle has served as Chairman of the Board of Texas First Bank, an independent community bank in Galveston County, Texas, since October 1972, and as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Texas Independent Bancshares, Inc., of Texas City, a provider of correspondent banking services to community banks, since July 1979. He has also served as Chairman of the Board of Rust, Ewing, Watt & Haney, Inc., an independent general insurance agency and subsidiary of Texas Independent Bancshares, since September 2000. Mr. Doyle currently serves as a director of bank card associations VISA USA, Inc., VISA International, Inc., and Inovant, a transaction processor for merchants and issuers of credit cards.

Kenneth A. Guenther has served as a director since July 2004. He currently serves as a self employed financial service industry consultant and writer. Mr Guenther retired in 2004 as the President and CEO of the Independent Community Bankers of America, a national trade association representing community banks, after 24 years of ICBA service. Prior to his service with ICBA, he served as an Assistant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under three Chairmen. Mr. Guenther currently serves as a Director of Clark Consulting, Inc and as a Director and Vice Chairman of the Washington Campus, a non-profit educational trade association.

Keith W. Hughes has served as a director since August 2002. Mr. Hughes is currently a self-employed consultant to domestic and international financial services institutions. From November 2000 to April 2001, he served as Vice Chairman of Citigroup Inc.. Mr. Hughes was named to that position in 2000 when Citigroup acquired Associates First Capital Corporation, a leading finance company, where he had served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since February 1995. Mr. Hughes joined Associates in 1981 and held several other executive positions during his tenure there, including President from August 1991 to February 1995. Mr. Hughes serves as a director of Carreker Inc., a consulting and technology firm to financial institutions, Texas Industries Inc., a major producer of cement, concrete and structural steel, and Pilgrim's Pride, the second largest poultry company in the United States. He also serves as an advisory director to Majesco Software, Inc., an applications management software company and subsidiary of Mastek Ltd.

Larry J. Towe has served as Certegy's President and Chief Operating Officer since May 2004. Mr. Towe previously served as Certegy's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since June 2001. From June 1999 to June 2001, Mr. Towe served as Executive Vice President and Group Executive Payment Services of Equifax Inc. From May 1997 to June 1999, Mr. Towe served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Equifax Card Solutions, International, a unit of Equifax. Prior to that, Mr. Towe served as President, FBS Software, a provider of software solutions for payment cards, collections, and merchant processing, which Equifax acquired in July 1994.

Michael T. Vollkommer has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since June 2001. Mr. Vollkommer previously served as Corporate Vice President and Controller of Equifax Inc. from November 1999 until June 2001. From December 1998 to August 1999, Mr. Vollkommer was Vice President Finance of Superior TeleCom Inc., a manufacturer of copper wire and cable products. From 1994 until 1998, Mr. Vollkommer held executive officer positions with Alumax Inc., a producer of primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, including Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from December 1997 to August 1998, Vice President-Strategic Planning and Corporate Development from June 1997 to December 1997, and Vice President and Controller from January 1994 to June 1997.

Walter M. Korchun has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since August 2002. Previously, Mr. Korchun served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Counsel from 2000 to 2002. From 1990 to 2000, Mr. Korchun served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of AT&T Universal Card Services, a provider of credit cards and related services.

Robert W. Bream has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive North America Card Services since November 2003. Mr. Bream previously served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and General Manager Card Services North America from September 2002 until November 2003. Prior to joining Certegy, Mr. Bream served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer for United Airlines Credit Union from 1991 to 2002.

Jeffrey S. Carbiener has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive Check Services since June 2001. Mr. Carbiener previously served as Senior Vice President, Equifax Check Solutions, a unit of Equifax Inc., from February 1998 until June 2001. Prior to that, he held various other positions with Equifax business units since 1991.

Gerald A. Hines has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President Global Business Development since November 2003. Mr. Hines previously served as Senior Vice President and Group Executive Card Services from June 2001 until November 2003 and as Senior Vice President, Equifax Card Solutions-Americas, a unit of Equifax Inc., from September 1997 until June 2001. Prior to joining Equifax, Mr. Hines was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer at AT&T Universal Card Services, a credit card issuer, from April 1993 to August 1997.

Vincent G. Pavese has served as Certegy's Executive Vice President and Group Executive International Card Services since November 2003. Mr. Pavese previously served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and General Manager International Card Services from September 2002 until November 2003 and as Certegy's Senior Vice President and General Manager Card Services North America from January 1999 until September 2002. Prior to that, he held various positions with Equifax (and formerly Telecredit) since 1986.

J. Gerard Ballard has served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer since June 2001. Mr. Ballard previously served as Chief Technology Officer of Equifax Payment Services, a division of Equifax Inc., from February 2001 until June 2001. From June 1997 to December 2000, Mr. Ballard served as Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer for Vital Processing Services, LLC, a provider of technology-based commerce enabling services. From September 1995 to June 1997, Mr. Ballard was Vice President, Equifax Payment Services.

Sherri P. Nadeau has served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since June 2005. Prior to joining Certegy, Ms. Nadeau served as the Senior Vice President, Human Resources for Savvis Communications, an information technology utility services provider. From 2001 to 2002, Ms. Nadeau was Vice President, Human Resources at Equant, Inc, an affiliate of France Telecom. Previously, she held senior human resource positions at Universal Studios in Japan and Los Angeles from 1998 to 2001 and at Holiday Inn Worldwide from 1994 to 1998. She also served as the Director of Tax for Holiday Inn Worldwide from 1990 to 1994 and as a Senior Tax Manager at KPMG Peat Marwick from 1983 to 1989.

Michael E. Sax has served as Certegy's Senior Vice President Financial Planning and Treasurer since February 2002 and previously as Corporate Vice President and Controller from June 2001 through February 2002. Mr. Sax previously served as Senior Vice President and Controller of Equifax Payment Services, a division of Equifax Inc., from July 1998 until June 2001. Prior to that, Mr. Sax held various financial positions with units of Equifax since 1992.

Pamela A. Tefft has served as Certegy's Senior Vice President and Controller since February 2002 and previously as Vice President of Financial Reporting from June 2001 through February 2002. Ms. Tefft previously served as the Financial Audit Director of Equifax Inc. from May 1999 until June 2001. Prior to joining Equifax, Ms. Tefft was a Manager in the Assurance & Business Advisory Services group of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (formerly Coopers & Lybrand LLP) from September 1992 through May 1999.

Mary K. Waggoner has served as our Senior Vice President Investor and Public Relations since February 2005. From November 2001 until February 2005, Ms. Waggoner served as Corporate Vice President of Investor Relations and as Vice President of Investor Relations from June 2001 until November 2001. Prior to joining the company, Ms. Waggoner served as Senior Vice President for Firststar/Mercantile in St. Louis, Missouri from 1997 until 2000. From 1995 until 1997, Ms. Waggoner was President of Mercantile Bank in Carlyle, Illinois.

BOARD MATTERS**Introduction**

The board of directors is responsible for directing the management of the company. Certegy's Bylaws provide that the board of directors shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen directors, with the exact number being set from time to time by the Board. Currently, the board's size is set at eight, and the members are divided into three classes. The board has determined that all of its members, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy, Certegy's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, are independent directors under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

The composition of the Board and its committees will change in connection with the merger. Information about the post-closing composition of the Board and its committees, and biographical information concerning the future and current Board members, can be found in the sections entitled "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents," "Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger," and "Current Board of Directors and Management of Certegy" elsewhere in this proxy statement.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The current membership of the various committees of the board of directors is as follows:

Director	Audit	Compensation	Governance	Business Strategies Analysis
Child	X			
Doyle	X			
Guenther			X	
Hughes			Chair	Chair
Hunt	Chair		X	X
Kennedy				X
Lassiter		X		X
White		Chair		

The board of directors met six times in 2004. Each director attended at least 75% of the aggregate of the total number of meetings of the board of directors (held during the period for which he or she has been a director) and the total number of meetings of all committees of the board of directors on which the director served (during the periods that he or she served). The board of directors also believes that it should be sufficiently represented at Certegy's annual meetings of shareholders. Four of the board's members attended the 2004 annual meeting.

In addition to board and committee meetings, Certegy's non-management directors meet in executive sessions without management present. These meetings are chaired by Certegy's Presiding Director, a position that rotates annually among the non-employee chairs of the board's committees. The Presiding Director is currently David K. Hunt.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's primary function, as set forth in its written charter, is to assist the board of directors in overseeing the integrity of Certegy's financial reports and other financial information provided to the public, Certegy's systems of controls, Certegy's legal, regulatory, and ethical compliance, and the auditing process. The committee appoints and oversees the company's independent accountants. The Audit Committee met ten times in 2004.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee conducts its duties pursuant to its written charter, which sets forth its responsibility for approving and monitoring executive compensation plans, policies, and programs, and advising management on succession planning and other significant human resources matters. As part of its responsibilities, the committee reviews and sets salaries and establishes incentive compensation awards for Certegy's executive officers. In addition, the committee is responsible for all significant employee benefit plan actions, including funding matters. The Compensation Committee met three times in 2004. The Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation appears in this proxy statement, but is not part of the proxy solicitation material.

Governance Committee

The Governance Committee's written charter sets forth its responsibility for shaping Certegy's corporate governance and assisting the board of directors with respect to board and committee organization, membership, and function, and oversight of evaluations of the board and management. The Governance Committee met three times in 2004.

Business Strategies Analysis Committee

In November 2004, the board of directors formed the Business Strategies Analysis Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Business Strategies Analysis Committee were to consider Certegy's business strategies and strategic alternatives and report its findings to the board of directors. The Business Strategies Analysis Committee met once in 2004. The activities of this committee during the process leading to the execution of the merger agreement are described in the section entitled "The Merger - Background of the Merger."

Director Nominations

The board's general director nomination process and qualifications for directors are described below. Although these are the procedures and qualifications normally observed in connection with board elections at annual shareholder meetings, the composition of the board of directors will change in connection with the merger in a manner not subject to these procedures, as described elsewhere in this proxy statement in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement and Related Documents - Governance of the Combined Company Following the Merger."

Nominations Process

The Governance Committee is responsible for recommending to the board of directors a slate of director nominees for the board of directors to consider recommending to the shareholders, and for recommending to the board of directors nominees for appointment to fill any board vacancy. To fulfill these responsibilities, the committee periodically assesses the collective requirements of the board of directors and makes recommendations to the board regarding its size, composition and structure. In determining whether to nominate an incumbent director for reelection, the Governance Committee evaluates each incumbent director's continued service in light of the current assessment of the board's collective requirements, taking into account factors such as evaluations of the incumbent's performance.

When a need for a new director to fill a new board seat or vacancy arises, the committee proceeds by whatever means it deems appropriate to identify a qualified candidate or candidates, including engaging director search firms. The committee reviews the qualifications of each candidate. Final candidates are generally interviewed by one or more committee members. The committee makes a recommendation to the board of directors based on its review, the results of interviews with the candidate and all other available information. The board of directors makes the final decision on whether to invite the candidate

to join the board of directors, which is extended through the Chair of the Governance Committee and the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

Director Qualifications

The Governance Committee reviews and develops criteria for the selection of qualified directors. At a minimum, directors should have high moral character and personal integrity, demonstrated accomplishment in his or her field, the ability to devote sufficient time to carry out the duties of a director, and be at least 21 years of age. In addition to these minimum qualifications in evaluating candidates, the Governance Committee may consider all information relevant in their business judgment to the decision of whether to nominate a particular candidate for a particular board seat, taking into account the then-current composition of the board of directors. These factors may include whether the candidate is independent and able to represent the interests of Certegy and its shareholders as a whole; a candidate's professional and educational background, reputation, industry knowledge and business experience, and the relevance of those characteristics to Certegy and the board of directors; the candidate's ability to fulfill the responsibilities of a director and member of one or more of Certegy's standing board committees; whether the candidate will complement or contribute to the mix of talents, skills and other characteristics needed to maintain the board's effectiveness; the candidate's other board and committee commitments; whether the candidate is financially literate or a financial expert; board diversity; and public disclosure and antitrust matters.

Shareholder Nominations

Nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors at any meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected may be made by any Certegy shareholder entitled to vote for the election of directors at that meeting by complying with the procedures set forth in Section 1.12 of Certegy's Bylaws. Section 1.12 generally requires that shareholders submit nominations by written notice to the Corporate Secretary setting forth certain prescribed information about the nominee and the nominating shareholder. Section 1.12 also requires that the nomination notice be submitted a prescribed time in advance of the meeting. See *Shareholder Proposals for the 2006 Annual Meeting* elsewhere in this proxy statement.

The Governance Committee will consider recommending to the board of directors that it include in the board's slate of director nominees for a shareholders' meeting a nominee submitted to Certegy by a shareholder. In addition to complying with the procedures set forth in the Section 1.12 of the Bylaws, the nominating shareholder should expressly indicate in the nomination notice that such shareholder desires that the Governance Committee consider recommending inclusion of such shareholder's nominee in the board's slate of nominees for the meeting. The nominating shareholder and shareholder's nominee must comply with all requests for information and consent to Certegy obtaining other information in order for the Governance Committee and board of directors to evaluate such candidate.

The shareholder's nominee should satisfy the minimum qualifications for director described above in the judgment of the Governance Committee. In evaluating shareholder nominees for possible inclusion in the board's slate of nominees, the committee may consider all relevant information, including the factors described above, and additionally may consider the size of the nominating shareholder's holdings in Certegy and the length of time such shareholder has owned such holdings; whether the nominee is independent of the nominating shareholder and able to represent the interests of Certegy and its shareholders as a whole; the interests and/or intentions of the nominating shareholder; and the availability and qualifications of other candidates.

Communicating with the Board

Certegy security holders and other interested parties may communicate with the board of directors, the Presiding Director, the non-management or independent directors as a group, or individual directors by writing to them in care of the Corporate Secretary, 100 Second Avenue South, Suite 1100 S, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701. Correspondence will be forwarded as directed by the writer. Certegy may first review, sort, and summarize such communications, and screen out solicitations for goods or services and similar inappropriate communications unrelated to Certegy or its business. All concerns related to audit or accounting matters will be referred to the Audit Committee.

Corporate Governance Documents

The board of directors Corporate Governance Policy, as well as the charters of the Audit, Compensation, and Governance Committees, can be viewed at http://www.certegy.com/AC_corpgovernance.html.

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**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS
AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTEGY**

The following table sets forth information regarding beneficial ownership of Certegy common stock by:

- each shareholder who is known by Certegy to beneficially own 5% or more of the common stock;
- each of Certegy's directors;
- each of Certegy's executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table; and
- all of Certegy's executive officers and directors as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, each of the shareholders has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock beneficially owned by that shareholder. The number of shares beneficially owned by each shareholder is determined under rules issued by the SEC. The information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose.

Because all stock options and restricted stock units will fully vest in connection with the merger as described above under "The Merger - Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger That Are Different from Your Interests," all beneficial ownership and related ownership percentages in the following table have been calculated assuming that the merger has occurred, and that all options and restricted stock units held by such individuals or entities are fully vested and exercisable.

Beneficial Ownership Table(1)

Name	Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Shares Beneficially Owned
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.(2)	8,717,751	13.9 %
General Electric Pension Trust(3)	5,157,774	8.2
GE Asset Management Incorporated General Electric Company GE Frankona Ruckversicherungs AG		
Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC(4)	4,023,146	6.4
Viking Global Performance LLC(5)	3,188,500	5.1
Lee A. Kennedy(6)	1,152,324	1.8
Larry J. Towe(7)	633,331	1.0
Michael T. Vollkommer(8)	337,649	0.5
Jeffrey S. Carbiener(9)	227,811	0.4
Walter M. Korchun(10)	127,992	0.2
Richard N. Child(11)(12)	15,797	*
Charles T. Doyle(11)(12)	16,343	*
Kenneth A. Guenther(13)	4,284	*
Keith W. Hughes(12)(14)	14,800	*
David K. Hunt(11)(12)(15)	17,297	*
Phillip B. Lassiter(12)(14)	13,797	*
Kathy Brittain White(11)(12)	15,797	*
All directors and executive officers as a group, including those named above (20 persons)(16)	3,555,542	5.4 %

* Represents less than 1% of the outstanding shares of common stock.

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, all information is provided as of October 31, 2005. Based on 62,794,465 shares of common stock outstanding as of October 31, 2005.
- (2) As reported in a joint Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 15, 2005 by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., a registered investment adviser, and T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Inc., these securities are owned by various individual and institutional investors, including T. Rowe Price Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Inc. (which owns 3,700,000 shares of Certegy common stock, representing 5.9% of the shares outstanding), which T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (Price Associates) serves as investment adviser with power to direct investments and/or sole power to vote the securities. For purposes of the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Price Associates expressly disclaims that it is, in fact, the beneficial owner of such securities. Their address is 100 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.
- (3) As reported in a joint Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2005, GE Asset Management Incorporated (GEAM), a registered investment adviser, has sole voting and dispositive power over 4,139,858 Certegy shares owned by entities and accounts for which GEAM serves as investment adviser, and shared voting and dispositive power over 1,017,916 shares owned by GEPT and GEFR (as defined below). GEAM acts as investment manager for GEPT and GEFR. General Electric Pension Trust (GEPT) has shared voting and dispositive power with GEAM over 1,003,916 Certegy shares. GE Frankona Ruckversicherungs AG (GEFR) has shared voting and dispositive power with GEAM over 14,000 Certegy shares. General Electric Company (GE), the direct or indirect parent of GEAM and GEFR, disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares reported. All of the filers disclaim that they are members of a group. The address of GEPT and GEAM is 3001 Summer Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06904. GEFR s address is Maria-Theresia-Strasse 35, D-81675 Munchen, Germany. GE s address is 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Connecticut 06431.
- (4) As reported in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 7, 2005, Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management, LLC, a registered investment adviser, has sole voting and dispositive power over 4,023,146 Certegy shares. Their address is 1800 Avenue of the Stars, 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067.
- (5) As reported in a joint Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on October 17, 2005, the reported shares are directly owned by Viking Global Equities LP (VGE) and VGE III Portfolio Ltd (VG Portfolio), Viking Global Performance LLC (VGP), as the general partner of VGE, and Viking Global Investors LP (VGI), an affiliate of VGP that provides managerial services to VGE, each have the power to dispose of and vote the shares of Certegy common stock directly owned by VGE. VGP and VGI are parties to an investment management agreement with VG Portfolio pursuant to which VGP has investment authority with respect to securities held in accounts maintained by VG Portfolio and VGI performs managerial services in connection with such accounts. VGP and VGI have authority to dispose of and vote securities held in such accounts. O. Andreas Halvorsen, Brian T. Olson and David C. Ott are managing directors of VGI and members of VGP, and have shared power to dispose of and shared power to vote the shares of Certegy common stock beneficially owned by VGI and VGP. Each may be deemed to beneficially own the shares directly owned by VGE and VG Portfolio.
- (6) Includes 840,120 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options, 36,707 shares of common stock owned through Certegy s 401(k) plan, and 258 shares of common stock owned by his children.
- (7) Includes 477,857 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options and 7,047 shares of common stock owned through Certegy s 401(k) plan.

- (8) Includes 251,591 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options, 9,490 shares of common stock owned jointly with his wife, 3,108 shares of common stock owned through Certegy's 401(k) plan, and 1,500 shares in an individual retirement account.
- (9) Includes 153,232 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options, 1,410 shares of common stock owned through Certegy's 401(k) plan, and 137 shares owned in an individual retirement account.
- (10) Includes 87,378 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options and 487 shares of common stock owned through Certegy's 401(k) plan.
- (11) Includes 12,000 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options.
- (12) Includes 3,797 restricted stock units.
- (13) Includes 1,859 restricted stock units.
- (14) Includes 10,000 shares of common stock that may be acquired pursuant to options.
- (15) Includes 1,500 shares of common stock held by Mr. Hunt's wife as to which he disclaims all beneficial ownership.
- (16) Includes 2,590,916 shares of common stock that may be acquired by such directors and executive officers as a group pursuant to options, 29,869 restricted stock units and 61,330 shares owned by Certegy's 401(k) plan.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Director Compensation

Directors who are Certegy's salaried employees receive no additional compensation for services as a director or as a member of a committee of Certegy's board of directors. All non-employee directors receive an annual retainer of \$30,000, plus \$1,500 for each board or committee meeting he or she attends. The chairperson of each standing committee of Certegy's board of directors receives an additional annual fee of \$5,000, payable in quarterly installments. Certegy also reimburses each non-employee director for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at board and committee meetings.

Certegy has adopted a deferred compensation plan for the benefit of its non-employee directors. Under this plan, a non-employee director may defer and be deemed to invest up to 100% of their director's fees in either a stock fund representing Certegy's common stock or in an interest bearing account. Interest on deferred amounts deemed to be invested in the interest bearing account are credited monthly to Certegy's directors accounts at the prime rate on the first day of each month as reported in the *Wall Street Journal*. All deferred fees are held in Certegy's general funds and are paid in cash. In general, deferred amounts are not paid until after the director terminates service from Certegy's board of directors, at which time they will be paid either in a lump sum or in annual payments of not more than ten years, as determined by the director.

In June 2004, the Certegy Inc. Stock Incentive Plan was amended to allow for the issuance of restricted stock units in addition to stock options and restricted shares. Following the adoption of this amendment, in June 2004 each of Certegy's non-employee directors received a grant of 1,925 restricted stock units. These restricted stock units, which vested in June 2005, represent the right to receive shares of common stock.

Due to recent changes in the treatment of stock options under U.S. federal tax laws, Certegy believes it is in its best interests and those of its shareholders to provide equity compensation to Certegy's non-employee directors for their services in the form of restricted shares or restricted stock units, as opposed to stock options. Accordingly, no stock options were granted to non-employee directors for their services under the Stock Incentive Plan or the Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan in 2004.

Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth in summary form the compensation paid during fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002 to Certegy's Chief Executive Officer and the four other most highly compensated executive officers, referred to as the named executive officers.

Summary Compensation Table

Name	Fiscal Year	Annual Compensation				Long-Term Compensation			
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Awards		Payouts		
					Restricted Stock Awards(1)	Securities Underlying Options	LTIP Payouts	All Other Compensation	
Lee A. Kennedy	2004	\$ 731,923	\$ 760,000	\$ 162,549 (2)	\$ 1,408,015	175,366		\$ 381,093 (3)	
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2003	667,500	279,015	19,759			\$ 1,200,000	8,901	
Executive Officer	2002	617,308		16,677	2,796,800	190,000		424,484	
Larry J. Towe	2004	454,731	340,707	67,016 (2)	688,465	57,166		91,572 (3)	
President and Chief Operating Officer	2003	417,000	130,730	15,127	1,170,000 (4)		800,000	63,383	
Operating Officer	2002	395,385		12,451	1,258,560	90,000		71,461	
Michael T. Vollkommer	2004	350,792	227,787	15,332					