

METRO Finance B.V.

Financial Statements
2013

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Report of the Board of Supervisory Directors


Pursuant to the Articles of Association we are pleased to submit the financial statements for the nine months period ended on 30 September 2013 as drawn up by the Board of Managing Directors for your adoption.

The financial statements, which both the Board of Supervisory Directors and the Board of Managing Directors have signed, have been audited by KPMG Accountants N.V. The auditor's report is included in the other information section.

We recommend you to adopt the financial statements.

Venlo (the Netherlands), 6 December 2013

The Board of Supervisory Directors,



M. Frese



T. Grad



H. Sachs

Report of the Board of Managing Directors

The Board of Managing Directors of the company hereby presents its financial statements for the nine months period ended on 30 September 2013.

Overview

METRO Finance B.V. ("the Company") operates as a finance company within the METRO Group. The ultimate parent company of this group is METRO AG which is incorporated in Düsseldorf, Germany and which also is the sole shareholder of the Company.

The main activities of Metro Finance B.V. focus on providing short term financial services (up to one year), in particular by granting loans to and accepting deposits from METRO Group companies as well as granting loans for mid and long-term funding of Metro Group companies as well as the hedging of related interest rate and currency risks. Besides accepting deposits from METRO Group companies refinancing is done via the capital markets.

METRO Group – and so also METRO Finance B.V. – changed the financial year in 2013. Starting October 2013 the financial year will run from October 1 until September 30, resulting in a short financial year ending on 30 September for 2013. METRO Group's development was influenced by the still difficult trading conditions in Europe. Despite these very demanding market conditions the Group was able to achieve the sales targets. METRO Finance B.V.'s activities are strongly focused on the financing needs of METRO subsidiaries worldwide. Taking into account the economical environment in Europe, the operating business of the company still developed in line with the expectations of management. Total assets of the company amounted to EUR 4.463 billion as at 30 September 2013. The partner portfolio of METRO Finance B.V. was affected by the Sale of Real Eastern Europe with the divestments of Real Russia, Real Ukraine and Real Romania. The divestment of Real Poland will follow in the financial year 2013/2014.

The net interest margin amounted to EUR 4.874 million leading into a net result for the financial year ended 30 September 2013 after operating expenses and taxes of EUR 3.810 million. Dividends amounting to EUR 70 million were paid during 2013 out of the capital reserves.

In 2013, no new bonds were issued under the Debt Issuance Program. In November 2013 a bond with a total principal amount of EUR 500 million will expire and be repaid. There will be no new bond issued. The remaining bonds with a total principal amount of EUR 1.550 million will mature between 2016 and 2022.

As per September 10, 2013 METRO Finance B.V. acquired 100% of the shares of MIAG B.V. from METRO International AG. The purchase price amounted to EUR 8.995 million. Currently there are no operative activities in MIAG B.V.

As a financial service company, METRO Finance B.V. faces financial risks. These include in particular price risks, liquidity risks, credit risks and cash flow risks. Price risks result from the impact of changes in market interest rates or exchange rates on the fair value of financial instruments. Interest and currency risks are substantially managed and hedged to the required risk profile, as described in the principles laid down in the internal treasury guidelines of the METRO Group. Like in previous years, foreign exchange exposure from loans receivable and payable to METRO Group companies is hedged by entering into derivative contracts with banks. Since the company is obliged to follow the financial strategic objectives of METRO AG, potential interest risk positions are covered contractually by METRO AG.

METRO Finance B.V.

Due to guarantees of METRO AG, METRO Finance B.V. has access to sufficient liquidity reserves and therefore the Company's liquidity risk is considered to be remote even if an unexpected event has a negative financial impact on the company's liquidity situation.

A future change in interest rates may cause cash flows from variable interest rate asset and debt items to fluctuate. The finance department of METRO AG manages interest rate risks by defining a benchmark for the relationship between variable and fixed-interest on the METRO Group level. Potential risk positions are covered through the service agreement with METRO AG where a certain interest spread is guaranteed. From the Company's perspective, interest rate risk is therefore considered to be negligible.

The Company reviews the creditworthiness of all its business partners internally as part of the Company risk management procedures. Due to activities and agreements within the METRO group, the Company's credit risk is considered to be limited.

During 2013 METRO Finance B.V. employed 10 persons on average in the financial year. Measured in full time equivalents, the company employed 9.5 FTE on average in the financial year.

Statement of responsibility

Further to the requirements set out in Article 5:525c sub 2c of the "Wet Financieel Toezicht (Wft)", the members of the Board of Managing Directors of the Company hereby state that, to our best knowledge:

- the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2013 give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position of and the result generated by the Company;
- the report of the Board of Managing Directors gives a true and fair view of the status of the Company as per 30 September 2013 and during the short financial year to which the report relates; and
- the report of the Board of Managing Directors includes a description of the substantial risks the issuer is facing.

Outlook

The management expects an overall stable development of the business. Maturing obligations will be refinanced on the capital markets depending on market conditions and the development of the loan portfolio where needed. The net interest margin will be primarily influenced by new credit allocation to METRO subsidiaries, alterations of the short and long term interest rates and the margins of capital market instruments.

Concerning the operational processes there will be further efforts for optimisation especially in the way of enhanced automation.

The number of employees is expected to remain stable with 10 employees on average during the financial year.

Venlo (The Netherlands), 6 December 2013

The Board of Managing Directors,



H. Laaks



O. Kruse



H.-D. Hinker



F. Duijst

Statement of financial position

(Before profit appropriation)

		September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Non current assets					
Property, plant and equipments	1	19		19	
Financial assets loans	2	873,369		1,725,201	
Financial assets investments	2	8,995			
Deferred tax assets	3	-		6	
			882,383		1,725,226
Current assets					
Loans and receivables	4	3,551,989		3,304,326	
Income taxes		1,405		-	
Other Assets	5	14,428		6,862	
Cash and cash equivalents	6	9,617		7,563	
			3,577,439		3,318,751
			4,459,822		5,043,977

The notes on page 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:

In 2013, the end of METRO GROUP's financial year has changed from 31 December to 30 September resulting in a shortened financial year from 1 January 2013 to 30 September 2013. Due to this fact, Metro Finance B.V. has changed the end of financial year to 30 September in 2013.

METRO Finance B.V.

		September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
		EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Shareholders' equity	7				
Share capital		453		453	
Share premium		6,369		6,369	
Retained earnings		12,373		80,662	
Net result for the period		3,810		1,711	
			23,005		89,195
Noncurrent liabilities					
Bonds	8	1,543,899		1,542,951	
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	65,000		65,000*	
			1,608,899		1,607,951
Current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	3	42		-	
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	2,252,068		2,645,425*	
Bonds	10	499,898		499,446	
Promissory note loans	11	-		149,994	
Income taxes		1,285		458	
Debt to credit institutions	6	-		1,599	
Other liabilities	12	74,625		49,909	
			2,827,918		3,346,831
			4,459,822		5,043,977

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* The EUR 65,000 thousand has been reclassified in the comparative figures for comparison purposes.

Income statement

		Nine months September 30, 2013		Twelve months December 31, 2012	
		EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Financial income	13	122,874		154,418	
Financial expenses	14	118,000		150,248	
Net financial income			4,874		4,170
Other income	15		513		421
Operating expenses					
Amortisation and depreciation charges		7		8	
Wages and salaries	16	581		709	
Other expenses	17	1,298		1,593	
			1,886		2,310
Result before taxation			3,501		2,281
Income tax	18		309		(570)
Net result for the period			3,810		1,711

The notes on page 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:

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Statement of comprehensive income

	Nine months September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Other comprehensive income directly recognised in equity	—	—
Net result for the period.	3,810	1,711
Total comprehensive income for the period	3,810	1,711
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
- Shareholders of the company	3,810	1,711
- Minority interest		
Total comprehensive income for the period	3,810	1,711

The notes on page 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity 2013

	Share capital EUR 1,000	Share premium EUR 1,000	Retained Earnings EUR 1,000	Net result for the year EUR 1,000	Total EUR 1,000
1 January 2012	453	6,369	78,311	2,351	87,484
Appropriation of the net results for the year ended 31 December 2011	–	–	2,351	(2,351)	–
Net result for the year	–	–	–	1,711	1,711
31 December 2012	453	6,369	80,662	1,711	89,195
Appropriation of the net results for the year ended 31 December 2012	–	–	1,711	(1,711)	–
Dividend payment	–	–	(70,000)	–	(70,000)
Net result for the period	–	–	–	3,810	3,810
30 September 2013	453	6,369	12,373	3,810	23,005

The notes on page 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows

		September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Result before taxation ¹⁾		3,501	2,281
Adjustments for:			
• Depreciation	1	7	8
		<u>3,508</u>	<u>2,289</u>
Change in other working capital		(9,092)	(47,243)
Cash generated from operations		<u>(5,584)</u>	<u>(44,953)</u>
Interest paid		(86,175)	(139,859)
Interest received		88,610	146,074
Corporate income tax paid/received		<u>(85)</u>	<u>(243)</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		<u>2,350</u>	<u>5,972</u>
Investment in subsidiary	2	(8,995)	-
Investments in tangible assets	1	(7)	-
Raising of financial assets / prolongations	2	(122,179)	(127,816)
Metro Group companies			
Redemption of financial assets Metro	2	15,813	180,343
Group companies			
Loans to Metro Group Companies/third parties	4/9	347,500	262,808
Raising of financial assets third parties	2/4	(5,457)	-
Redemption of financial assets third parties	2/4	212	2,962
Cash flows from investing activities		<u>226,887</u>	<u>318,297</u>
Dividend payments		(70,000)	-
Raising of financial liabilities		-	800,000
Redemption of financial liabilities		<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(1,073,130)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		<u>(220,000)</u>	<u>(273,130)</u>
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		3,653	6,186
Cash and cash equivalents January 1		<u>5,964</u>	<u>(222)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as of period end		<u>9,617</u>	<u>5,964</u>

The notes on page 12 to 39 are an integral part of these financial statements

¹⁾ The result before taxation contains the following cash items, interest paid EUR 86,175 (2012: EUR 139,859) and interest received EUR 88,610 (2012: EUR 146,074)

Notes to the 2013 financial statements

Summary of significant accounting policies

General

METRO Finance B.V. ("the Company"), domiciled in Venlo, was incorporated on October 3, 1984 as a Dutch company with limited liability ("B.V. = Besloten Vennootschap").

Group structure

METRO Finance B.V. belongs to the METRO Group. The ultimate parent company of this group is METRO AG which is incorporated in Düsseldorf, Germany which is also the sole shareholder of the company. The financial statements of METRO Finance B.V. have been included in the consolidated financial statements of METRO AG for the reporting period ended 30 September 2013.

Activities

METRO Finance B.V. operates as a finance company within the METRO Group. Its main activities consist of attracting loans for funding of METRO Group companies, hedging of related interest rate and currency risks, as well as providing short-term financial services for METRO Group companies, such as cash management.

Accounting principles

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of Managing Directors on 6 December 2013. The accounting principles as set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2013 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements.

These financial statements have been based on the historical cost convention, except for the financial instruments that are recognised at fair value. The financial statements have been prepared in Euros. All amounts are stated in thousands of euros. The accounting principles used as a basis for the financial statements have been described in the following paragraphs.

Change in the end of the annual reporting period

In 2013, METRO GROUP changed the reporting date of the financial year from 31 December to 30 September resulting in a shortened financial reporting period of 1 January 2013 to 30 September 2013. Due to this fact, Metro Finance B.V. has changed the reporting date of the financial year also to 30 September as from the calendar year 2013 as well. The tables below provide an overview of the audited key figures for the nine months reporting period ended 30 September 2013 and the twelve months reporting period ended 31 December 2012 as well as unaudited Pro forma figures for the nine months period ended 30 September 2012.

Results:

In EUR 1,000	1 January 2013 – 30 September 2013	1 January 2012 – 31 December 2012	Pro Forma (Unaudited) 1 January 2012 – 30 September 2012
Net financial income	4,874	4,170	2,977
Net result for the period	3,810	1,711	1,477

Balance Sheet

In EUR 1,000	30 September 2013	31 December 2012	Pro Forma (Unaudited) 30 September 2012
Total assets	4,463,257	5,043,977	3,745,516
Shareholders' equity	23,005	89,195	88,961
External debt	2,043,797	2,193,990	1,695,855

Going concern

There are no indications to doubt the continuity of the Company. Therefore the going concern assumption was applied during the preparation of these financial statements.

Currency translation

Transactions denominated in currencies other than euro (functional currency) are translated at the exchange rate applying on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than euro are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are stated at historical cost are translated into euros at the applicable exchange rates on the transaction date. The resulting exchange rate differences are credited or charged to the statement of income.

The following currency exchange rates were applied in the translation of the key currencies to euro:

	Average 2013	Average 2012	30 September 2013	31 December 2012
Romanian Leu (RON)	4,40879	4.45876	4,462	4.4445
Great Britain Pounds(GBP)	0,85175	0.81108	0,83605	0.8161
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	296,7952	289.34044	298,15	292.3
Czech Kroner (CZK)	25,74354	25.14625	25,73	25.151
Polnisch Zloty (PLN)	4,20115	4.18338	4,2288	4.074

Balance sheet

Non current assets

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets used in operations for a period that exceeds one year are recognised at cost less scheduled depreciations. Tangible assets are depreciated solely on a straight line basis, taking into account the following useful lives:

- Computer system : 3-5 years
- Cars : 5 years
- Computer license : 6 years
- Office equipment : 5-8 years

Assets are impaired in case the recoverable amount is below the book value.

Financial Assets

Financial assets held by the Company are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 (Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently financial assets are measured at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the applicable categorisation in accordance with IAS 39. The Company applies value date accounting.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with fair value movements in the statement of income.

Investments

Investments in group companies are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Income and deferred tax

Income taxes concern direct taxes on income.

Deferred taxes are determined in accordance with IAS 12, based on which future tax benefits and liabilities are recognised in case these are related to temporary difference between the commercial and fiscal base of recognition. Anticipated future tax savings due to compensating fiscal loss carry forwards, that are expected to be realised in the foreseeable future, are capitalised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted if these relate to an identical (group of) topics and subjects that are jointly assessed for income tax purposes by the same tax authority.

Current Assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivable held by the Company are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 (Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement). Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and using value date accounting. Subsequently loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank deposits and monetary assets with a remaining time to maturity of 3 months and are measured at amortised cost, which equals nominal values unless stated otherwise.

Other assets

"Other assets" include deferred expense, as well as derivative financial instruments with a time to maturity that does not exceed 12 months. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with fair value movements recognised in the statement of income.

Impairment or disposal of assets

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognized through unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit and loss.

Liabilities

Non current liabilities

Noncurrent liabilities are either "loans and borrowings" or derivative financial instruments with a time to maturity that exceeds 12 months, that are recognised in accordance with IAS 39 (Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement).

Loans and borrowings consist of bonds, promissory note loans and bank loans that are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently "loans and borrowings" are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method in accordance with IAS 39.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with fair value movements recognised in the statement of income.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities include (parts of the) loans and borrowings with times to maturity that do not exceed 12 months, income tax liabilities and "other liabilities". Loans and borrowings are initially valued at fair value, subsequently they are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other liabilities include deferred income, accrued expenses and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value or amortised cost, for which the period to maturity does not exceed 12 months. Deferred income and accrued expenses are valued at cost. Derivative financial instruments are valued at fair value.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are, on one hand, potential obligations arising from past events whose existence is confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are not entirely under the Company's control. On the other hand, contingent liabilities represent current obligations arising from past events for which, however, an outflow of resources is not considered probable or whose size cannot be determined with reasonable certainty. According to IAS 37 (provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets), such liabilities are not recognised but commented upon in the notes.

Accounting for derivative financial instruments / hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively to reduce risks in accordance with the respective group guidelines. Usage is limited to foreign exchange spot and forward transactions, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

In accordance with IAS 39, all derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value and presented under "current assets" or "current liabilities" or "other assets" or "other liabilities" in case the remaining period to maturity does not exceed twelve months. Fair value changes are recognised directly in the statement of income. The Company does not apply cash flow hedge accounting.

In case fair value hedge accounting is applied, the hedged item is adjusted to reflect the effective part of the fair value change of the hedging instrument with an offsetting amount to be included in the statement of income. Both at the hedge inception and at each reporting date, we assess whether the derivatives used are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. When a hedging relationship is not highly effective, we discontinue hedge accounting prospectively. If this is the case, the remaining fair value adjustment on the hedged item is amortised over the remaining time to maturity using the effective interest rate at date of designation. Currently the Company does not apply fair value hedge accounting.

Acquisitions

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or business ultimately are controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the combination, and that control is not transitory. Business combinations are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3.

Use of assumptions and estimates

In general financial statements are prepared using assumptions and estimates that had an effect on the value and presentation of the reported assets, liabilities, income and expense as well as contingent liabilities. In the context of the Company financial statements, estimates and assumptions mainly relate to contingent liabilities, provisions, fair value assessments and impairments.

A yearly analysis of impairment triggers for financial assets is performed based on information available within the Group and external market data.

Shareholders' equity

Financial instruments that are designated as equity instruments by virtue of the economic reality are presented under shareholders' equity. Payments to holders of these instruments are deducted from the shareholders' equity as part of the profit distribution.

Financial instruments that are designated as a financial liability by virtue of the economic reality are presented under liabilities. Interest, dividends, income and expenditure with respect to these financial instruments are recognised in the statement of income as financial income or expense.

Statement of income

Recognition of income and expense

Financial income and expense

Financial income and expense is composed of interest income and expense, fair value changes of derivative financial instruments as well as currency revaluation gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities. Finance income and expense is recognised in the statement of income, using the effective interest rate method.

Other income

Other income relates to revenue from management services rendered to the affiliated companies for which service level agreements are in place. Revenues are recognised in the period they relate to.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the period they relate to.

Segment reporting

Segment information is not separately reported because the primary activity of the Company is financing the parent company Metro AG (Germany) and Metro Group companies within continental Europe (2013: 71.4%; 2012: 82.9%), Metro Group Companies within Central Eastern Europe (2013: 22.8%; 2012: 13.1%), as well as Metro Group Companies in Asia (2013: 4.6%, 2012: 3.04%) and Africa (2013: 1.2%, 2012: 0.96%) The interest income relates to continental Europe (2013: 58.1%; 2012: 59.7%), to Central Eastern Europe (2013: 37.7%; 2012: 33%), to Asia (2013: 2.4%, 2012: 4.9%) and to Africa (2013: 1.7%; 2012: 1.5%).

New standards and interpretations

Several new accounting pronouncements were issued. We assessed whether our consolidated financial statements for 2013 and beyond may be affected.

IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (replacement of IAS 39) will become effective as from 2015, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. This standard encompasses an overall change of accounting principles for financial instruments and will eventually replace IAS 39 – the current standard on financial instruments. As its scope will be further expanded during the next year(s), we will review the effects of a comprehensive standard on financial instruments and consider adoption when appropriate.

IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interest in Other Entities" contains the disclosure requirements for interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other unconsolidated entities. This standard, which is effective as from 2014, is not expected to materially impact the financial statements

The amendments to IAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" clarify the right to offset must not be contingent on a future event, and must be legally enforceable. This amendment will be effective as from 2014. We do not expect that this will have an impact.

The amendment to IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets" will become effective in 2014. This amendment clarifies that the scope of those disclosures is limited to the recoverable amount of impaired assets that is based on fair value less cost of disposal. We do not expect that this will have an impact.

The amendment to IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting" will become effective in 2014. It includes the requirement that an entity discontinues hedge accounting if the derivative hedging instrument is novated to a clearing counterparty, unless the hedging instrument is being replaced as part of the entity's original documented hedging strategy. We do not expect that this will have a material impact.

IFRIC 21 "Levies" Levies will become effective in 2014. The interpretation provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with the requirements of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. We do not expect that this guideline will have a material impact.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared applying the indirect method.

Cash flows in foreign currencies have been translated at the weighted average exchange rates.

Receipts and payments of interest and corporate income tax are included in the cash flow from operating activities.

Determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Metro Finance B.V. has adopted IFRS 13 with a date of initial application of 1 January 2013. The nature and the effect of the changes are explained below.

IFRS 13 establishes a single framework for measuring fair value and making disclosures about fair value measurements, when such measurements are required or permitted by other IFRSs. In particular, it unifies the definition of fair value as the price at which an orderly transaction to sell an asset or to transfer a liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date. It also replaces and expands the disclosure requirements about fair value measurements in other IFRSs, including IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Accordingly, additional disclosures in this regard have been included in Note 20 – Financial risk management.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 13, Metro Finance B.V. has applied the new fair value measurement guidance prospectively as from 1 January 2013. Notwithstanding the above, the change had no significant impact on the measurements of the Group's assets and liabilities as set out in the next alineas.

The estimated fair value of financial instruments as included in either or both the balance sheet and disclosure notes has been determined by the Company using acknowledged measurement methodology, using market data as money market and swap curves and foreign exchange rates presented as at balance sheet date. Specific counterparty related credit risk is assessed by using the credit default swap spreads for the parties involved.

The fair values disclosed for financial liabilities outstanding under the DIP and EMTN programmes operated via listings on (regulated) exchanges in Frankfurt and Luxembourg are based on market data.

The fair values presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that will ultimately be realized by the Company upon maturity or disposal. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

IFRS 7 specifies a fair value hierarchy that identifies the following hierarchy levels:

- Level 1: Fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair values measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair values measured using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair values of the financial instruments included at fair value in the Company financial statements are classified as level 2 according to the before mentioned fair value hierarchy referred to in IFRS 7.

Where applicable detailed information concerning the principles for determination of the fair values has been included in the section that specifically relates to the relevant financial asset or liability.

1. Property, plant and equipment

The movements of the tangible fixed assets can be shown as follows:

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Balance as per January 1		
• At cost	107	107
• Accumulated depreciation	(88)	(80)
Book value	19	27
Movements:		
• Addition	7	
• Disposals		
- Cost		
- Cumulative depreciation		
• Depreciation	(7)	(8)
	0	(8)
Balance as per September 30, 2013, respectively December 31, 2012		
• At cost	114	107
• Accumulated depreciation	(95)	(88)
Total book value	19	19

Property, plant and equipment relate to a car as well as office and computer equipment mainly. Impairment adjustments were not deemed necessary.

2. Financial assets

	Total	Investments	Loans to third parties	Loans to METRO Group companies
	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Balance as at January 1, 2012	2,042,531	-	17,512	2,025,019
Additions	127,816	-	-	127,816
Repayments	(183,305)	-	(2,962)	(180,343)
Transfers to short term	(261,841)	-	(5,209)	(256,632)
Balance as at December 31, 2012	1,725,201	-	9,341	1,715,860
Balance as at January 1, 2013	1,725,201	-	9,341	1,715,860
Additions	136,631	8,995	5,457	122,179
Repayments	(16,025)	-	(212)	(15,813)
Reclass from external to internal loans	-	-	(5,237)	5,237
Transfers to short term	(963,443)	-	-	(963,443)
Balance as at September 30, 2013	882,364	8,995	9,349	864,020

The interest on fixed interest rate loans varies between 1.195% and 6.998% (2012: 1.033 % and 6.69%), depending on the lifetime and interest periods of the respective loans.

The expiration dates of the non-current loans are between 2014 and 2024 (2012: 2014 and 2024).

Impairments adjustment were not deemed necessary.

Loans to third parties, to non-consolidated Group companies and to Group companies with possible impairment needs are secured either by one or a combination of the following collaterals:

- Corporate guarantee of METRO AG
- Mortgages
- Negative pledge clause
- Pledge of lease receivables

In September 2013 Metro Finance BV has purchased MIAG B.V. from sole shareholder (and related party) MIAG C.V. The purchase price amounted to € 8,995 thousand (2012: EUR 0).

The transfer took place by bank payment on 12 September 2013. Metro Finance B.V. is now sole shareholder of MIAG B.V.

3. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

At 30 September 2013 a net amount of EUR 42 thousand of deferred tax liabilities exist (2012: EUR 6 thousand receivables).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the difference in measurement basis for IFRS and fiscal reporting purposes with regards to derivative financial instruments. For Dutch fiscal purposes these are valued at cost or lower market value rule while under IFRS fair value accounting is applied. The measurement difference is temporary in nature.

4. Loans and receivables

	2013 EUR 1,000	2012 EUR 1,000
Loans to Metro Group companies	3,454,029	3,210,857
Loans to third parties	5,057	20,087
Interest receivable Metro Group companies	76,064	43,751
Other receivables	16,839	29,631
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at September 30, 2013 respectively December 31, 2012	3,551,989	3,304,326
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The loans to METRO AG and Metro Group companies, as well as to third parties will be due within one year from balance sheet date. Loans to Metro Group companies comprise a current account position of EUR 774 million with METRO AG.

The interest on fixed interest rate loans varies between 1.397% and 5.755 % (2012: 2.594% and 5.845%), depending on the original duration and interest periods of the respective loans. The interest on the floating interest rate loans varies between Euribor + 0.45% and 1.7%. Impairment adjustments have not been deemed necessary.

Concerning the securisation of the loans we refer to note 2.

5. Other assets

	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Derivatives: Foreign exchange contracts	14,428	6,862
	<u>14,428</u>	<u>6,862</u>

The change in derivatives during the period can be specified as follows:

	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Balance as at 1 January	6,862	3,135
Change in fair value	7,566	3,727
	<u>14,428</u>	<u>6,862</u>
Balance as at September 30, 2013 respectively December 31, 2012		

Other assets per 30 September 2013 reflect the fair value of forward contracts used to hedge the future foreign exchange loan redemptions and related interest cash flows.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances held with commercial banks, that are due within three months after balance sheet date and which are at the free disposal of the company.

The cash and cash equivalents contain receivables of EUR 9,617 thousand. The balance of EUR 9,617 thousand reflected in the cash flow statement includes the debt to credit institutions amounting to EUR 0.

7. Shareholder's equity

The authorised share capital of the company as at September 30, 2013 consists of 700 ordinary shares of EUR 1 thousand each (2012: 700 ordinary shares of EUR 1 thousand each). The issued and fully paid-up share capital consists of 453 shares (2012: 453 shares).

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings of the Company. In July 2013 a dividend payment of EUR 70 million to the sole shareholder Metro AG was executed. (See also note 20).

The proposal for appropriation of net results over 2012 has been adopted at the Shareholders Meeting. The 2012 net result has been added to the retained earnings.

Reference is made to the statement of changes in equity as included in the financial statements.

8. Bonds (all EMTN notes)

Maturity	Fixed interest %	Effective interest %	Carrying amount September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	Principal amount September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	Carrying amount December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000	Principal amount December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
2016	3.1	3.09982	49,967	50,000	49,957	50,000
2017	1.594	1.63947	49,908	50,000	49,890	50,000
2017	4.25	4.47848%	748,441	750,000	748,128	750,000
2018	2.25	2.25118	496,724	500,000	496,228	500,000
2020	4.05	4.04979	124,048	125,000	123,950	125,000
2022	4.00	3.99978	74,811	75,000	74,798	75,000
Total			1,543,899	1,550,000	1,542,951	1,550,000

All instruments have been issued under the EMTN and DIP programs. The notes are denominated in EUR, and bear interest depending on the lifetime and interest periods of the respective loans.

The DIP and EMTN programmes are operated via listings on (regulated) exchanges in Frankfurt am Main and Luxembourg. For an overview of fair values reference is made to the note on financial risk management.

The interest on the floating bond is based on the 6-month Euribor plus a margin of 1.25%.

9. Loans from Metro group companies

	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Loans from Metro Group companies	1,410,589	1,814,746
Current account balances with regards to Metro Group companies	839,909	827,350
Interest payables	1,570	3,329
Balance as at period end	2,252,068	2,645,425

The interests are based on EURIBOR flat or – in special cases – plus a margin of 0.45%. The interest rates for loans which are denominated in other currencies than are set when a derivative contract is entered into on the loan.

Based on the repayment term of the loans, an amount of EUR 65 million is presented as non-current liabilities. The maturity date of this loan is May 30, 2018.

10. Bonds (current part)

	Fixed interest %	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
EMTN Notes	9,375	499,898	499,446
Total bonds		499,898	499,446

The interest accruals related to the Bonds are presented under other liabilities and accrued expenses. The bond will expire in November 2013.

11. Promissory note loans (current part)

	Weighted interest %	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Promissory note loans fixed rate	3,847	-	99,997
Promissory note loans floating interest rate	Variable	-	49,997
Total Promissory note loans		-	149,994

The promissory note loans have expired within the business year 2013.

12. Other liabilities and accrued expenses

	September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Accrued interest bonds	68,530	40,469
Accrued interest promissory note loans	0	3,630
Derivatives	5,509	5,719
Other	586	91
	<u>74,625</u>	<u>49,909</u>

The change in derivatives during the period can be specified as follows:

	2013 Nine months EUR 1,000	2012 Twelve months EUR 1,000
Balance as at 1 January	5,719	14,783
Change in fair value	(210)	(9,064)
Balance as at September 30, 2013 respectively December 31, 2012	<u>5,509</u>	<u>5,719</u>

The derivatives per 30 September 2013 reflect the fair value of forward contracts to hedge the future foreign exchange loan redemptions and related interest cash flows.

13. Financial income

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Interest income from loans and receivable		
Thereof financial instruments of the IAS 39 measurement categories and related classes of financial instruments:		
• Loans and receivables –external counterparties	544	1,175
• Loans and receivables –Metro Group companies	103,981	135,049
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal interest income	104,525	136,224
Currency translation gains		
Currency translation gains loans and receivables	5,064	5,403
Fair value changes on derivatives - external counterparties	13,126	12,791
Fair value changes on derivatives - internal counterparties	159	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal foreign exchange income	18,349	18,194
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial income	122,874	154,418
	<hr/>	<hr/>

14. Financial expense

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Interest expense from loans and receivable		
Thereof financial instruments of the IAS 39 measurement categories and related classes of financial instruments:		
• Loans and receivables - external counterparties	76,927	107,799
• Loans and receivables –Metro Group companies	13,339	25,614
Subtotal interest expense	90,266	133,413
Currency translation losses		
Currency translation losses loans and receivables	22,225	16,835
Fair value changes on Derivatives - external counterparties	5,509	-
Subtotal foreign exchange losses	27,734	16,835
Financial expense	118,000	150,248

15. Other income

The other income consists of general expenses and services fees which were cross charged by METRO Finance B.V. to METRO Group companies relating to expenses incurred and services rendered. The cross charges have been based on documented policies.

16. Wages and salaries

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Wages and salaries	526	671
Social security charges and pension contributions	55	38
	581	709

For an overview of staff members and remuneration of Board of Managing and Supervisory Directors, reference is made to note 23 and note 24.

17. Other expenses

Other expenses relate to general and administrative expenses.

18. Income tax

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Profit (loss) before tax	3,501	2,281
Expected tax expense (benefit)	869	728
Adjustment for prior year	1,178	(158)
Other adjustments	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total effective income tax expense (benefit)	(309)	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Metro Finance B.V. reached a deal with the Dutch Tax Authorities in August 2013 on the interest compensation by Metro AG to Metro Finance B.V. over the years 2001-2010.

The tax charge can be specified as follows:

	Nine months 2013 EUR 1,000	Twelve months 2012 EUR 1,000
Current tax expense	(357)	455
Deferred tax expense	48	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(309)	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Tax recognised in profit or loss:

	2013 EUR 1,000	2012 EUR 1,000
Current tax expense		
Current year	827	734
Adjustment for prior year	(1,184)	(279)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(357)	455
Deferred tax expense		
Current year	42	(6)
Adjustment for prior year	6	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	115
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total effective income tax expense (benefit)	(309)	570
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The nominal tax rate is 25.0% (2012: 25.0%). The tax charge in the statement of income over 2013 amounts to EUR 309.000 benefit (2012: EUR 570.000 expense). The tax benefit of this reporting period includes a prior year's benefit of EUR 1.2 million based on an agreement with the Dutch tax authorities in November 2013.

No permanent differences between fiscal and commercial tax base were identified.

19. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk including interest rate and currency risk.

This note presents information about the exposure of the Company to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring these risks, and the Company's approach to capital management.

General

During the normal course of business, the company uses various financial instruments that expose the company to market, credit and liquidity risks. The company is exposed to these risks given the portfolio of interest-bearing receivables (mainly taken up in financial fixed assets and cash at bank and in hand), interest-bearing long term and current liabilities (including bonds and bank loans) as well as derivative financial instruments.

The company does not trade these financial derivatives and follows procedures and lines of conduct to limit the size of the credit risk with each counterparty and market. If counterparties fail to meet payment obligations to the company, the resulting losses in principle are limited to the fair value of the instruments in question. The contract value or principal amounts of the financial instruments serve only as an indication of the extent to which such financial instruments are used, and not of the value of the credit or market risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables. Due to activities and agreements within the METRO Group the credit risk is very limited.

In the course of the risk management of monetary investments and financial derivatives, minimum creditworthiness requirements and maximum exposure limits have been defined for all business partners of METRO Group. This is based on a system of limits laid down in the treasury guidelines applied within the METRO Group.

The Company reviews the creditworthiness internally as part of the Company risk management procedures. This risk has not materialised and no allowance for impairment for incurred losses in respect of receivables is recognised.

Approximately 98% (2012: 98%) of the receivables of the company are held with related parties, for definition see below to related party transactions. Approximately 37% (2012: 33%) of the receivables is concentrated with METRO Cash and Carry International Holding B.V., The Netherlands.

METRO Finance B.V.

The receivables outstanding with third parties amount to EUR 14 million (2012: EUR 29 million). We refer to note 2 and 4, for further information. These receivables are secured by the following.

- Guarantee of Metro AG;
- Mortgage agreement, and;
- Pledge to take over rental receivables.

In general management of the Company tend to assess and review credit risk for counterparties within the Group. If considered necessary receivables will be secured by adequate warranty instruments.

Liquidity risk

Due to guarantees of METRO AG, METRO Finance B.V. has access to sufficient liquidity reserves so that liquidity risk is limited.

The following table provides a maturity overview of contractual cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted amounts.

Maturity of liabilities and cash outflows (contractual cash flows)	Less than 1 year EUR 1,000	Between 1 and 5 years EUR 1,000	Over 5 years EUR 1,000
At December 31, 2012			
Borrowings	650,000	850,000	700,000
Interest on borrowings	97,359	212,628	35,438
Deposits	2,645,425	-	65,000
Interest on deposits	3,913	-	-
Other payables	91	-	-
Derivatives	1,263,197	-	-
Total	4,659,985	1,062,628	800,438
At September 30, 2013			
Borrowings	500,000	1,350,000	200,000
Interest on borrowings	46,875	231,939	22,125
Deposits	2,252,068	65,000	-
Interest on deposits	210	-	-
Other payables	586	-	-
Derivatives	1,482,115	-	-
Total	3,026,598	1,646,939	222,125

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk regarding floating interest rates on receivables and liabilities. In relation to fixed rate interest bearing receivables and liabilities, the company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk.

Derivative financial instruments may be used by the entity to hedge interest rate risks if deemed necessary.

Interest rate derivative financial instruments may be used to adjust the fixed or floating nature of the external loans obtained to the desired profile. The METRO Group interest rate policy aims to reduce the financing costs as much as possible. Derivative financial instruments are not used for speculative purposes.

The estimated market value indicates the amount payable or receivable in exchange for termination of the contracts as at year-end without further obligations.

Sensitivity analysis

At September 30, 2013, if EURIBOR interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 200 thousand higher/lower (2012: EUR 400 thousand lower/higher), because of the existing service agreement with METRO AG, according to which a stable interest income is guaranteed. The change in interest rates would have had no impact on equity.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on loans receivables and payable denominated in a currency other than the euro. Foreign currency derivative financial instruments, mainly currency forwards and swaps may be used to reduce the foreign currency risk arising on financing and funding transactions in foreign currencies. Forward exchange contracts and currency swap contracts are entered into to adjust the currency of the payables and receivables to the desired currency. The derivative financial instruments are not collateralized and are not used for speculative purposes.

The estimated market value indicates the amount payable or receivable in exchange for termination of the contracts as at year-end without further obligations.

As per 30 September 2013 about 99 foreign exchange forward contracts (EUR against RUB, RON, DKK, GBP, JPY, HUF, CZK, CHF, TRY, SEK, PLN, USD) were outstanding to hedge the foreign exchange currency risk of the future foreign exchange interest margin relating to the foreign exchange deals with METRO Group companies and banks. The deals consist of loans and receivables with METRO Group companies and one RON denominated Note. We refer to the paragraph on "interest rate risk".

The summary of the Group's main exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	RON RON 1,000	PLN PLN 1,000	RUB RUB 1,000
At September 30, 2013			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Loans to METRO Group companies	86,905	860,132	10,635,467
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Loans from METRO Group companies	(261,304)	(381,826)	(5,086,755)
Net statement of financial position exposure	(174,399)	478,306	5,548,712
Forward exchange contracts	174,399	(478,306)	(5,548,712)
Net exposure	0,00	0,00	0,00

Sensitivity analysis

We perform foreign currency sensitivity analysis by applying an adjustment to the spot rates prevailing at yearend. This adjustment is based on observed changes in the exchange rate in the past and management expectation for possible future movements. We then apply the expected possible volatility to revalue all monetary assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) in a currency other than the functional currency of the subsidiary in its balance sheet at year-end.

At September 30, 2013, if the euro had weakened/strengthened by 10 percent against the RON with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 30 thousand (2012: EUR 75 thousand) lower/higher, because the RON positions are naturally hedged. Consequently, the change in exchange rate has no impact on equity.

At September 30, 2013, if the euro had weakened/strengthened by 10 percent against the PLN with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 13 thousand (2012: EUR 89 thousand) lower/higher, because the PLN positions are naturally hedged. Consequently, the change in exchange rate has no impact on equity.

At September 30, 2013, if the euro had weakened/strengthened by 10 percent against the RUR with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 23 thousand (2012: EUR 74 thousand) lower/higher, because the RUR positions are naturally hedged. Consequently, the change in exchange rate has no impact on equity.

Capital Management

For the purpose of its function as a financing company within the METRO Group, the Board of Managing Directors' policy is to maintain a sufficient capital base. There were no changes in the approach to capital management. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value

The fair value of the financial instruments stated on the balance sheet can be specified as follows:

	Note Ref.	Fair value September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	Carrying value September 30, 2013 EUR 1,000	Fair value December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000	Carrying value December 31, 2012 EUR 1,000
Financial assets	2				
Loans to third parties		9,411	9,349	9,742	9,341
Loans to Metro Group companies		963,672	864,029	1,863,519	1,715,860
Loans and receivables	4				
Loans to third parties		5,092	5,057	20,130	20,087
Loans to Metro Group companies		3,503,401	3,454,029	3,223,987	3,210,857
Other assets	5	14,428	14,428	6,862	6,862
Non-current liabilities					
Bond	8	1,643,714	1,543,899	1,638,238	1,542,951
Promissory loan notes	9	-	-	-	-
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	73,244	65,000	76,165	65,000
Current liabilities					
Loans from Metro Group companies	10	2,251,314	2,252,068	2,629,104	2,645,425
Bonds	11	546,563	499,446	543,783	499,446
Promissory note loans	12	-	-	153,939	149,994
Other liabilities-derivatives	13	5,509	5,509	5,719	5,719

We refer to notes mentioned to facilitate reconciliation to the face of the balance sheet. The fair values represent the clean fair value excluding of interest accruals. All assets, except for derivatives, are categorized as loans and receivables and valued accordingly at amortized cost. Derivatives are categorized at fair value through profit and loss and valued and accounted for accordingly. All liabilities are categorised as other financial liabilities and measured at amortised cost.

All Metro Finance B.V.'s financial instruments accounted for at fair value classify as Level 2 within the IFRS 7 fair value hierarchy. During the year, there have been neither financial instruments accounted for at fair value classifying as Level 1 or 3 nor transfers between Level 2 and other Levels.

Level 2 fair values for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments are determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where available.

The fair value of derivatives is calculated on the Metro AG level (Metro Finance B.V.'s parent) as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable interest yield curves, basis spread and foreign exchange rates. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include credit and/or debit value adjustments to take into account the credit risk of Metro Finance B.V. and its counterparty when appropriate.

20. Related party transactions

Metro Finance B.V. has business relationships with Metro AG, the sole shareholder, and several Metro Group companies.

The main activities of Metro Finance B.V. focus on providing short term financial services (up to one year), in particular by granting loans to and accepting deposits from METRO Group companies as well as granting loans for mid and long-term funding of METRO Group companies as well as hedging of related interest rate and currency risks. Besides accepting deposits from METRO Group companies refinancing is done via the capital markets. The pricings for transactions with affiliated companies are based on arms length interest rates.

The balance outstanding with and interest revenues and expenses related to METRO AG and the overall balance METRO Group companies have been separately disclosed in balance sheet and statement of income.

For an overview of all Metro Group companies we refer to the consolidated financial statements of METRO AG.

Business relationships with related parties are based on contractual agreements providing for at arm's length prices. During the year 2013, an amount of EUR 70 million regarding interim dividend was paid to METRO AG (2012: EUR 0 million).

Metro Finance B.V. had no business relations with related natural persons during the financial year.

21. Contingent obligations

The company has a rent agreement with a fixed period until May 31, 2017 cancellable on the basis of a 12 month period, which means before June 1, 2016 at the earliest, for its office building, with a total obligation of EUR 233 thousand (2012: EUR 262 thousand) for the remaining contractual period. EUR 46 thousand were due in financial year 2013 (2012: EUR 59 thousand). Furthermore, there are obligations out of operational leasing of two company cars. There is a contract with BMW which expires at 31 March 2016 with a total obligation of EUR 58 thousand and a contract with Mercedes which expires at 31 December 2015 with a total obligation of EUR 56 thousand. No other off balance sheet liabilities, guarantees or long term financial obligations are applicable.

22. Personnel

The company employed 10 persons (2012: 10) on average in the financial year. Measured in full time equivalents, the company employed 9.5 FTE on average during the financial year (2012: 8.7).

23. Remuneration of the Boards of Managing and Supervisory Directors

The Board of Managing Directors consisted of 4 persons during the year (2012: 4).


The Board of Supervisory Directors consisted of 3 persons during the year (2012: 3).


The remuneration for the Managing Directors amounted to EUR 178 thousand (2012: EUR 274 thousand).


The remuneration for the Supervisory Board for the financial year 2013 amounted to EUR 6 thousand. (2012: EUR 8 thousand).

Venlo, 6 December 2013

The Board of Managing Directors,



O. Kruse



H.-D. Hinker

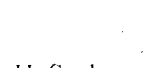

H. Laaks


F. Duijst

The Board of Supervisory Directors,


M. Frese


T. Grad


H. Sachs

Other Information

Independent auditor's report

To: The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of METRO Finance B.V.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements for the nine months period ended 30 September 2013 of METRO Finance B.V., Venlo, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2013, the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine month period then ended and notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, and for the preparation of Report of the Board of Managing Directors in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of METRO Finance B.V. as at 30 September 2013 and of its result and its cash flows for the nine months period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the legal requirements under Section 2:393 sub 5 at e and f of the Netherlands Civil Code, we have no deficiencies to report as a result of our examination whether the Report of the Board of Managing Directors, to the extent we can assess, has been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of this Code, and whether the information as required under Section 2:392 sub 1 at b - h has been annexed. Further, we report that the Report of the Board of Managing Directors, to the extent we can assess, is consistent with the financial statements as required by Section 2:391 sub 4 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Amstelveen, 6 December 2013

KPMG Accountants N.V.

R.W.G. van Teeffelen RA

Provisions in the Articles of Association governing the appropriation of profit

According to article 15.1 of the company's Articles of Association, the profit is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders, which can allocate the profit wholly or partly to the general or specific reserve funds.

The company can only make payments to the shareholders and other parties entitled to the distributable profit for the amount the shareholders' equity exceeds the paid-up and called-up part of the capital plus the legally required reserves.

Proposal for profit appropriation

The General Meeting of Shareholders will be proposed to add the 2013 net result after tax, amounting to EUR 3,810 thousand to the other reserves.

The proposed appropriation of the net result for the year has not been effectuated yet.