METRO Finance B.V.

Financial Statements
As at March 31 2015

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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 financial half year ended on 31 March 2015 as drawn up by the Board of Managing Directors for your adoption.

We recommend you to adopt the financial statements.

Venlo (the Netherlands), 31 May 2015

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 financial half year ended on 31 March 2015.

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 and the hedging of related interest rate and currency risks out of the before mentioned transactions. Besides accepting deposits from METRO Group companies refinancing is done via the capital markets.

METRO Finance B.V.'s activities are strongly focused on the financing needs of METRO subsidiaries worldwide. The operating business of the company still developed in line with the expectations of management. Total assets of the company amounted to EUR 4,382 million as at 31 March 2015.

The net interest margin amounted to EUR 3,010 thousand leading into a net result for the financial half year ended 31 March 2015 after operating expenses and taxes of EUR 1,300 thousand. No dividends were paid during the first financial half year ending March 31 2015.

In the first half financial year 2014/15 no new bonds were issued under the Debt Issuance Program. The remaining bonds with a total principal amount of EUR 1,550 million will mature between 2016 and 2022.

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.

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.

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 5:25c 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 financial year ended 31 March 2015 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 31 March 2015 and during the 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. Currently no new refinancing activities are planned for the financial year 2014/15. If refinancing needs will apply, they will be refinanced on the capital markets depending on market conditions. 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.

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

Venlo (The Netherlands), 31 May 2015

The Board of Managing Directors,

H. Laaks	O. Kruse	H.-D. Hinker	F. Duijst

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2015

(Before profit appropriation)

		March 31, 2015		September 30, 2014	
		EUR 1,000	**EUR 1,000**	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	*1*	**9**		13	
Financial assets loans	*2*	**1,646,433**		804,318	
Financial assets investments	*2*	**8,995**		8,995	
			1,655,437		813,326
Current assets					
Loans and receivables	*4*	**2,716,509**		3,761,584	
Income taxes		**0**		2,801	
Other Assets	*5*	**6,403**		22,352	
Cash and cash equivalents	*6*	**4,199**		3,015	
			2,727,111		3,789,752
			4,382,548		4,603,078

The notes on page 11 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:

The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

	Note	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Shareholders' equity	7				
Share capital		453		453	
Share premium		6,369		6,369	
Retained earnings		15,363		12,373	
Net result for the period		1,300		2,989	
			23,485		22,184
Non-current liabilities					
Bonds	8	1,495,882		1,545,203	
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	65,000		65,000	
			1,560,882		1,610,203
Current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	3	215		63	
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	2,652,646		2,936,893	
Bonds	10	49,988		-	
Income taxes		326		1,386	
Other liabilities	11	95,006		32,349	
			2,798,181		2,970,691
			4,382,548		4,603,078

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Note:

The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

Statement of income for the first financial half year 2015

		March 31, 2015		September 30, 2014	
		EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Financial income	*12*	167,684		154,240	
Financial expenses	*13*	164,674		149,780	
Net financial income			3,010		4,460
Other income	*14*		112		109
Operating expenses					
Amortisation and depreciation charges		3		10	
Wages and salaries	*15*	630		986	
Other expenses	*16*	578		1,255	
			1,211		2,251
Result before taxation			1,911		2,318
Income tax	*17*		611		671
Net result for the year			1,300		2,989

The notes on page 11 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:
The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

Statement of recognized income and expense for the first financial half year 2015

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Other comprehensive income directly recognised in equity	–	–
Net result for the year	**1,300**	**2,989**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,300**	**2,989**
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
- Shareholders of the company	**1,300**	**2,989**
- Minority interest		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,300**	**2,989**

The notes on page 11 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:
The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2015

	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
30 September 2013	453	6,369	12,373	3,810	23,005
Appropriation of the net results for the year ended 30 September 2013	–	–	3,810	(3,810)	–
Dividend payment	–	–	(3,810)	–	(3,810)
Net result for the year	–	–	–	2,989	2,989
30 September 2014	453	6,369	12,373	2,989	22,184
Appropriation of the net results for the period ended 30 September 2014	–	–	2,990	(2,990)	–
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-	
Net result for the first half year	–	–	–	1,300	1,300
31 March 2015	453	6,369	15,363	1,300	23,485

The notes on page 11 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:
The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

Cash flow statement as per 31 March 2015

		March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Result before taxation [1]		**1,911**	2,318
Adjustments for depreciation	*1*	**4**	10
		1,915	2,328
Change in other working capital		**133,108**	40,363
Cash generated from operations		**135,023**	42,691
Interest paid [1]		**(73,548)**	(155,801)
Interest received [1]		**109,936**	138,610
Corporate income tax paid/received		**1,929**	(602)
Cash flows from operating activities		**173,340**	24,898
Investment in subsidiary	*2*	**-**	-
Investments in tangible assets	*1*	**-**	(5)
Raising of financial assets Metro Group companies	*2*	**(930,312)**	(2,876)
Redemption of financial assets Metro Group companies	*2*	**4,030**	29,166
Loans to Metro Group Companies/third parties	*4/9*	**753,976**	441,171
Raising of financial assets third parties	*2/4*	**-**	-
Redemption of financial assets third parties	*2/4*	**150**	4,854
Cash flows from investing activities		**(172,156)**	472,310
Dividend payments		**-**	(3,810)
Raising of financial liabilities		**-**	-
Redemption of financial liabilities		**-**	(500,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		**-**	(503,810)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		**1,184**	(6,602)
Cash and cash equivalents October 1		**3,015**	9,617
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 March		**4,199**	3,015

The notes on page 11 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements

Note:
The financial year runs from 1 October to 30 September.

[1] The result before taxation contains the following cash items, interest paid EUR 73,548 (2014: EUR 155,801) and interest received EUR 109,936 (2014: EUR 138,610)

Notes to the half year 2015 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.

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 (IFRS) 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 31 March 2015. The accounting principles as set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the financial half year ended March 31, 2015 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 to 30 September as from the calendar year 2013 as well.

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 31 March 2015	Average 2014	**31 March 2015**	30 September 2014
Czech Kroner (CZK)	**27.62923**	27.29877	**27.533**	27.50
Great Britain Pounds(GBP)	**0.76667**	0.81927	**0.7273**	0.7773
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	**308.88137**	305.88518	**299.43**	310.57
Polish Zloty (PLN)	**4.20409**	4.17814	**4.0854**	4.1776
Romanian Leu (RON	**4.44372**	4.44849	**4.4098**	4.4102
Russian Ruble	**65.26389**	47.09572	**62.44**	49.7653

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 Loans

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 and using value date accounting. Subsequently loans are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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

Financial Assets 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 or less 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

Non-current 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 businesses 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 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 (2015, March 31: 73.2%; 2014: 71.2%), Metro Group Companies within Central Eastern Europe (2015, March 31: 20.9%; 2014: 23.5%), as well as Metro Group Companies in Asia (2015, March 31: 5.1%; 2014: 4.7%) and Africa (2015, March 31: 0.8%; 2014: 0.6%).
The interest income relates to continental Europe (2015, March 31: 31.9%; 2014: 52.6%), to Central Eastern Europe (2015, March 31: 61.0%; 2014: 43.4%), to Asia (2015, March 31: 5.7%; 2014: 2.6%) and to Africa (2015, March 31: 1.4%; 2014: 1.4%).

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from financial year 2014/2015

The following amended standards are relevant to the company and have been adopted for the first time in these financial statements, with no material impact:

IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'; IFRS 10 introduces a single control model for all entities. It replaces the consolidation requirements in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. Under the current IAS 27 requirements, an investor is required to consolidate an investee when it has the power to govern the investee's financial and operating policies to obtain benefits from the investee's activities. For special purpose entities, which are covered by SIC-12, control is based on (different) risk and reward principles.

IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements' IFRS 11 is based on the principle that each party to a joint arrangement accounts for its rights and obligations that arise from that arrangement. In consequence:

– Where an entity has rights to assets and obligations for liabilities relating to a joint arrangement, it is regarded as being a joint operator. Joint operators account for the assets and liabilities, and associated revenues and expenses, that arise from the joint arrangement

– Where an entity has rights to the net assets relating to a joint arrangement, it is regarded as having an interest in a joint venture. Joint venturers account for the net assets arising from the joint arrangement by applying equity accounting.An entity that is party to a joint arrangement that is not structured through a separate vehicle is a joint operator.

IFRS 12 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'. This standard contains the disclosure requirements for interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other unconsolidated entities

IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement' IFRS 13 Fair value measurement sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. IFRS 13 does not determine when an asset, a liability or an entity's own equity instrument is measured at fair value; this is dealt with in other applicable IFRSs.

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' equipment' The improvement clarifies that items such as spare parts, stand-by or servicing are required to be classified as property, plant and equipment (PPE) when they meet the definition of PPE, and are classified as inventory when the definition is not met.

IAS 19 ''Employee benefits (Revised)' The most significant amendment requires entities to recognise all changes in the defined benefit obligations and in the fair value of related plan assets when those changes occur. This eliminates the 'corridor' approach which permitted entities to leave actuarial gains and losses unrecognised if they were within a corridor (being the greater of 10 per cent of the plan assets and 10 per cent of the plan liabilities) and to defer recognition of actuarial gains and losses outside of that corridor.

IAS 27 'Separate financial statements (Revised)' IAS 27 was amended as part of the IASB's project to replace the existing guidance for consolidation, which resulted in the issue of IFRS 10 and IFRS 12. Most of the requirements of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements relating to separate financial statement have been carried forward unchanged, although the disclosure requirements of that standard have now been incorporated into IFRS 12.

IAS 28 'Investments in associates and joint ventures (Revised)' IAS 28 was amended as part of the IASB's project to replace the existing guidance for joint ventures, which resulted in the issue of IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. Most of the requirements of IAS 28 Investments in Associates have been carried forward unchanged, with the exception of the incorporation of accounting for joint ventures.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

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.

The amendments to IFRS 10 'Investment Entities'define an investment entity and require a parent that is an investment entity to measure its investments in particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidating them in its consolidated financial statements. Measurement at fair value through profit or loss must also be applied to an investment entity's separate financial statements. The amendments also introduce disclosure requirements for investment entities into IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and amend IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements. This amendment will be effective as from periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 for periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 for periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 for periods beginning on or after 1 January 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

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.

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 have 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:

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Balance as per March 31, 2015, respectively September 30, 2014		
• At cost	**119**	114
• Accumulated depreciation	**(106)**	(95)
Book value	**13**	19
Movements:		
• Addition	-	5
• Disposals	-	-
- Cost	-	-
- Cumulative depreciation	-	-
• Depreciation	**(4)**	(11)
	(4)	(6)
Balance as per March 31, 2015 respectively September 30, 2014		
• At cost	**119**	119
• Accumulated depreciation	**(110)**	(106)
Total book value	**9**	13

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

	Investments	Loans to third parties	Loans to METRO Group companies	Total
	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Balance as at October 1, 2013	8,995	9,349	864,020	882,364
Additions	-	-	2,876	2,876
Repayments	-	(935)	(29,166)	(30,101)
Reclass from external to internal loans	-	-	(61,067)	(61,067)
Transfers to short term	-	-	19,241	19,241
Balance as at September 30, 2014	8,995	8,414	795,904	813,313
Balance as at October 1, 2014	8,995	8,414	795,904	813,313
Additions	-	-	930,312	930,312
Repayments	-	(150)	(4,030)	(4,180)
Transfers to short term	-	-	(105,263)	(105,263)
Transfer from short term (prolongation into long term)	-	-	21,246	21,246
Balance as at March 31, 2015	8,995	8,264	1,638,169	1,655,428

The interest on fixed interest rate loans varies between 1.1105% and 5.855% (2014: 1.527% and 6.69%), depending on the lifetime and interest periods of the respective loans.

The expiration dates of the non-current loans are between 2016 and 2024 (2014: 2015 and 2024). Impairment adjustments 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 payments

In September 2013 Metro Finance BV has purchased MIAG B.V. from sole shareholder MIAG C.V. The purchase price amounted to EUR 8,995 thousand. Metro Finance B.V. is now sole shareholder of MIAG B.V.

3 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

At 31 March 2015 a net amount of EUR of 215 thousand deferred tax liabilities exist (2014: EUR 63 thousand liabilities).

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

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Loans to Metro Group companies	2,675,108	3,713,972
Loans to third parties	-	-
Interest receivable Metro Group companies	41,364	46,889
Other receivables	37	723
Balance as at September 30, 2014 respectively September 30, 2013	2,716,509	3,761,584

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. As per 31 March 2015 Loans to Metro Group companies comprise a current account position of EUR 628 million (2014: 791 million) with METRO AG. The interest on fixed interest rate loans varies between 0.85% and 6.69% (2014: 1.286 % and 6.428%), depending on the original duration and interest periods of the respective loans. The interest on the floating interest rate loans varies between Euribor plus 1 %. Impairment adjustments have not been 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 collaterals which are included in note 2.

5 Other assets

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Derivatives: Foreign exchange contracts	6,403	22,352
	6,403	22,352

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

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Balance as at 1 October 2014 respectively 1 October 2013	22,352	14,428
Change in fair value	(15,949)	7,924
Balance as at March 31, 2015 respectively September 30, 2014	6,403	22,352

Other assets per 31 March 2015 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.

7 Shareholder's equity

The authorised share capital of the company as at March 31, 2015 consists of 700 ordinary shares of EUR 1 thousand each (2014: 700 ordinary shares of EUR 1 thousand each). The issued and fully paid-up share capital consists of 453 shares (2014: 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.

The proposal for appropriation of net results over 2014 has been adopted at the Shareholders Meeting.

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

8 Bonds

	Maturity	Fixed Interest %	Effective interest %	Carrying amount March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	Principal amount March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	Carrying amount September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000	Principal amount September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Maturity more than 1 years:							
EMTN Notes	2016	3.1	3.09982	--	--	49,981	50,000
EMTN Notes	2017	1.387	1.54228	**49,943**	**50,000**	49,931	50,000
EMTN Notes	2017	4.25	4.47848	**749,100**	**750,000**	748,876	750,000
EMTN Notes	2018	2.25	2.25118	**497,749**	**500,000**	497,403	500,000
EMTN Notes	2020	4.05	4.04979	**124,251**	**125,000**	124,182	125,000
EMTN Notes	2022	4.00	3.99978	**74,839**	**75,000**	74,830	75,000
Total				**1,495,882**	**1,500,000**	1,545,203	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. The EMTN Notes that mature in 2016 and 2017 are unlisted bonds. For an overview of fair values reference is made to the note on financial risk management.

The interest on the floating bond amounting to EUR 50,000 thousand which matures in 2017 is based on the 6-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 1.25%.

9 Loans from Metro group companies

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Loans from Metro Group companies	**1,526,761**	1,850,355
Current account balances with regards to Metro Group companies	**1,123,161**	1,085,141
Interest payables	**2,724**	1,397
Balance as at September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 respectively	**2,652,646**	2,936,893

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 EURO are set after a derivative contract has been entered with regard to the non-EURO 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)

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
EMTN Notes	**49,988**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2015 and September 30, 2014 respectively	**49,988**	-

The interest accruals related to the Bonds are presented under other liabilities and accrued expenses. The bond expires in January 2016.

11 Other liabilities and accrued expenses

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Accrued interest bonds	**16,894**	29,102
Derivatives	**47,579**	2,557
Other	**30,533**	690
Balance as at March 31, 2015 respectively September 30, 2014	**95,006**	32,349

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

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Balance as at 1 October 2014 respectively 1 October 2013	**2,557**	5,509
Change in fair value	**45,022**	(2,952)
Balance as at March 31, 2015 respectively September 30, 2014	**47,579**	2,557

The derivatives per 31 March 2015 reflect the fair value of forward contracts to hedge the future foreign exchange loan redemptions and related interest cash flows.

12 Financial income

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 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	**154**	399
• Loans and receivables –Metro Group companies	**75,830**	127,151
Subtotal interest income	**75,984**	127,550
Currency translation gains		
Currency translation gains loans and receivables	**91,700**	3,902
Fair value changes on derivatives - external counterparties	**0**	22,788
Fair value changes on derivatives - internal counterparties	-	-
Subtotal foreign exchange income	**91,700**	26,690
Financial income	**167,684**	154,240

13 Financial expense

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 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	**27,360**	62,446
• Loans and receivables –Metro Group companies	**17,039**	35,823
Subtotal interest expense	**44,399**	98,269
Currency translation losses		
Currency translation losses loans and receivables	**59,304**	39,599
Fair value changes on Derivatives - external counterparties	**60,971**	11,476
Fair value changes on derivatives - internal counterparties	**0**	436
Subtotal foreign exchange losses	**120,275**	51,511
Financial expense	**164,674**	149,780

14 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.

15 Wages and salaries

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Wages and salaries	**612**	883
Social security charges and pension contributions	**18**	103
	630	986

For an overview of staff members and remuneration of Board of Managing and Supervisory Directors, reference is made to note 21 and note 22.

16 Other expenses

Other expenses relate to general and administrative expenses.

17 Income tax

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Profit (loss) before tax	1,911	2,318
Expected tax expense (benefit) based on rate of 25.0% (2014: 25.0%)	478	579
Adjustment for prior year	133	(1,251)
Total effective income tax expense (benefit)	611	(671)

The tax charge can be specified as follows:

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Current tax expense	**460**	(692)
Deferred tax expense	**151**	21
	611	(671)

Tax recognised in profit or loss:

	March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000	September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000
Current tax expense		
Current year	**326**	559
Adjustment for prior year	**134**	(1,251)
	460	(692)
Movement deferred tax liability	**151**	21
Total effective income tax expense (benefit)	**611**	(671)

The nominal tax rate is 25.0% (2014: 25.0%). The tax charge in the statement of income as per March 31, 2015 amounts to EUR 477 thousand benefit (2014: EUR 580 thousand benefit) being 25.0% of the result before taxes (2014: 25.0%).

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

18 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 99% (2014: 100%) of the receivables of the company are held with related parties, for definition see below to related party transactions. Approximately 38% (2014: 36%) of the receivables is concentrated with METRO Cash and Carry International Holding B.V., The Netherlands.

The receivables outstanding with third parties amount to EUR 8 Million (2014: EUR 9 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 September 30, 2014			
Borrowings	-	1,350,000	200,000
Interest on borrowings	-	186,461	14,063
Deposits	1,859,855	65,000	-
Interest on deposits	718	-	-
Other payables	690	-	-
Derivatives	1,811,331	-	-
Total	3,672,594	1,601,461	214,063

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 March 31, 2015			
Borrowings	50,000	1,425,000	75,000
Interest on borrowings	1,550	137,303	24,000
Deposits	1,526,761	65,000	-
Interest on deposits	1,395	-	-
Other payables	30,533	-	-
Derivatives	1,518,468	-	-
Total	3,128,707	1,627,303	99,000

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 March 31, 2015, 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 492 thousand higher/lower (2014: EUR 174 thousand lower/higher). Because of the existing service agreement with METRO AG, according to which an interest margin is agreed, the change in interest rates would have had no impact on OCI.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on loan receivables and payables denominated in a currency other that 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 31 March 2015 97 foreign exchange forward contracts (EUR against RUB, RON, DKK, GBP, JPY, HRK, HUF, CZK, CHF, TRY, SEK, SGD, 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. 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	PLN	RUB
	RON 1,000	PLN 1,000	RUB 1,000
At March 31, 2015			
Financial assets			
Loans to METRO Group companies	122,946	63,881	25,090,973
Financial liabilities			
Loans from METRO Group companies	(250,229)	(796,016)	(112,553)
Net statement of financial position exposure	(127,283)	(732,135)	24,978,420
Forward exchange contracts	127,283	732,135	(24,978,420)
Net exposure	0,000	0,000	0,000

Sensitivity analysis

We perform foreign currency sensitivity analysis by applying an adjustment to the spot rates prevailing at year-end. 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 March 31, 2015, 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 41 thousand (2014: EUR 12 thousand) lower/higher, because the RON positions are naturally hedged. Consequently, the change in exchange rate has no impact on equity.

At March 31, 2015, 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 2 thousand (2014: EUR 38 thousand) lower/higher, because the PLN positions are naturally hedged. Consequently, the change in exchange rate has no impact on equity.

At March 31, 2015, if the euro had weakened/strengthened by 10 percent against the RUB with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been EUR 1,149 thousand (2014: EUR 622 thousand) lower/higher, because the RUB 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 March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000**	**Carrying value March 31, 2015 EUR 1,000**	Fair value September 30, 2014 EUR 1,000	Carrying value September 30, 201 EUR 1,000
Financial assets	2				
Loans to third parties		**8,391**	**8,264**	8,474	8,413
Loans to Metro Group companies		**1,777,366**	**1,638,169**	897,856	795,905
Loans and receivables	4				
Loans to third parties		-	-	-	-
Loans to Metro Group companies		**2,719,345**	**2,675,108**	3,744,213	3,713,972
Other assets	5	**6,403**	**6,403**	22,352	22,352
Non-current liabilities					
Bond	8	**1,636,852**	**1,495,882**	1,689,640	1,545,203
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	**74,267**	**65,000**	73,797	65,000
Current liabilities					
Loans from Metro Group companies	9	**2,650,911**	**2,652,646**	2,936,159	2,936,893
Bonds	10	**51,426**	**49,988**	-	-
Other liabilities-derivatives	11	**47,579**	**47,579**	2,557	2,557

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 except for the listed bonds which are accounted for at fair value classify as level 1. 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.

19 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 an 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 arm's 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 first financial half year 2015, no dividend was paid to METRO AG (2014: EUR 3,810 million).

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

20 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 131 thousand (2014: EUR 172 thousand) for the remaining contractual period. EUR 28 thousand were due in the first financial year 2015 (2014: EUR 59 thousand). Furthermore, there are obligations out of operational leasing of two company cars. There are two contracts with BMW: one expires at 31 March 2016 with a total obligation of EUR 24 thousand (2014: EUR 35 thousand) and the other contract expires at 28 February 2018 with a total obligation of EUR 70 thousand (2014: EUR 31 thousand; this was a contract with Mercedes which expired at 31 December 2015 and was preliminary canceled as per 1 March 2015). No other off balance sheet liabilities, guarantees or long term financial obligations are applicable.

21 Personnel

The company employed 10 persons (2014: 10) on average in the financial year. Measured in full time equivalents, the company employed 9.5 FTE on average during the financial year (2014: 9.5).

22 Remuneration of the Boards of Managing and Supervisory Directors

The Board of Managing Directors consisted of 4 persons during the first financial half year 2015 (2014: 4).

The Board of Supervisory Directors consisted of 3 persons during the first financial half year 2015 (2014: 3).

The remuneration for the Managing Directors amounted to EUR 345 thousand (2014: EUR 347 thousand).

The remuneration for the Supervisory Board for the first half financial year 2015 amounted to EUR 0 thousand. (2014: EUR 6 thousand).

Venlo, 31 May 2015

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

Provisions in the Articles of Association governing the appropriation of profit

According to article 22.1of 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.

According to article 22.2, 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 proposed appropriation of the net result for the year has not been effectuated yet.

Report on the financial statements

Following Directive 394.3, article 303 regarding interim financial statements, we herewith state that this financial statement was not subject to audit as mentioned in article 2:293 BW.