FINANCIAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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Financial Highlights

2013 financial highlights:

Continuing operations € millions	2012	**2013**	Reported change (%)	Organic change[(1)]
Consolidated net sales	41,971	**48,645**	+15.9%	4.5%
Gross profit	10,844	**12,445**	14.8%	
EBITDA[(2)]	2,853	**3,337**	+17%	+8.3%
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(851)	**(974)**	+14.4%	
Trading profit	2,002	**2,363**	+18.1%	+10.7%
Other operating income and expense	377	**261**		
Net financial expense, of which:	(499)	**(719)**		
Finance costs, net	(519)	**(635)**		
Other financial income and expense	20	**(84)**		
Profit before tax	1,880	**1,905**	+1.4%	
Income tax expense	(323)	**(401)**		
Share of profits of associates	(21)	**21**		
Profit from continuing operations	1,535	**1,524**	-0.7%	
Group share	1,065	**853**	-19.9%	
Attributable to minority interests	470	**672**	+42.8%	
Net profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	(2)	**(2)**		
Group share	(2)	**(2)**		
Attributable to minority interests	0	**0**		
Consolidated net profit	1,533	**1,523**		
Group share	1,062	**851**		
Attributable to minority interests	470	**672**		
Underlying net profit, Group share[(3)]	564	**618**	+9.7%	

(1) Based on a comparable scope of consolidation and constant exchange rates, excluding the impact of property disposals.
(2) EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation = Trading profit + depreciation and amortisation expense.
(3) Profit from continuing operations adjusted for the impact of other operating income and expense (as defined in the "Significant Accounting Policies" section of the notes to the consolidated financial statements), non-recurring financial items and non-recurring income tax expense/benefits (see appendix).

Significant events of the year

- On **7 January 2013**, Casino formally informed the French Competition Authority that it had acquired exclusive control of Monoprix. The first phase to review the case began on **6 February 2013** when the Competition Authority announced that the case was complete. The Competition Authority found, following this first review phase on **12 March 2013**, that the case required an in-depth Phase 2 review. On **5 April 2013**, Casino exercised its option to transfer the 50% interest in Monoprix, previously held by Galeries Lafayette, to a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank. On **10 July 2013**, the Casino Group announced that it had received approval from the French Competition Authority to take exclusive control of the Monoprix Group. This approval includes provisions for 58 stores to be sold across the entire Casino Group network in France, representing less than 1% of the Casino Group's sales in France. Further to this approval, Casino announced on **24 July 2013** that it had finalised the acquisition of the remaining 50% stake in Monoprix.

- On **18 January 2013**, Casino successfully carried out a 10-year bond issue for €750 million. This new bond, which will pay a coupon of 3.311%, was significantly oversubscribed by a diversified investor base.

- On **29 April 2013**, Casino announced the successful completion of two bond placements for a total of €600 million, with €350 million added to the existing bonds maturing in 2019 and €250 million added to the existing bonds maturing in 2023. The cost of these financing facilities came to 1.990% for the operation maturing in 2019, making it possible to achieve a cost of less than 2% for the first time, with a cost of 2.788% for the 2023 maturity.

- On **27 May 2013**, the Casino Group announced that it had received a green light from the French Competition Authority allowing Leader Price to acquire 38 convenience stores in southeast France from the Norma Group. This operation was finalised on **31 July 2013**.

- On **10 June 2013**, the Casino Group announced the appointment of Mr Ronaldo Iabrudi as an executive and the Group's representative in Brazil.

- On **4 July 2013**, Casino announced that it had signed a confirmed five-year credit line for USD 1,000 million (around €770 million) with a group of 10 international banks. This line refinanced the USD 900 million facility set up in August 2011. The increase in the size of this facility and the extension of the maturity to five years have made it possible to further strengthen the Group's liquidity position, while extending the average maturity of its confirmed lines.

- On **6 September 2013**, the Casino Group, the controlling shareholder in CBD in Brazil, and Mr Abilio Diniz, as well as the other members of the Diniz family group ("AD Group"), announced that they had reached a transactional agreement, including an exchange of the shares still held by the AD Group in the Wilkes holding company and the immediate cancellation of any agreements entered into previously between the two groups (such as the Wilkes shareholders' agreement, the CBD shareholders' agreement and the conditional sales option). Mr Abilio Diniz resigned from his positions as Chairman of the Board of Directors of CBD, a member of Wilkes' Human Resources and Compensation Committee and a director of Wilkes; the AD Group's other representatives also resigned from their positions as members of CBD's Board of Directors and various Committees.

- On **9 October 2013**, Mr Jean-Charles Naouri was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of GPA during GPA's extraordinary general meeting.

- On **18 October 2013**, Casino announced the successful completion of a €750 million perpetual hybrid issue. The securities have a perpetual maturity and a first redemption option on 31 January 2019, based on a coupon of 4.87% until this date, with this rate to be set again every five years thereafter.

- On **28 October 2013**, the Casino Group announced that it had signed an agreement with Mutant Distribution, a subsidiary of the Les Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie group, concerning Leader Price's acquisition of 47 stores, primarily in southwest France, and the establishment of an affiliation partnership with the Leader Price banner under a brand licensing and supplies agreement covering nearly 90 stores in the Normandy–Picardie regions.

- On **20 December 2013**, Monoprix decided to issue €500 million of convertible bonds. This operation further strengthened Monoprix's equity capital, while providing it with long-term resources for financing its development. The convertible bonds, with a maturity of three years, were subscribed for in full by Crédit Agricole CIB, with a coupon based on +5.1% over the six-month Euribor.

Business Report

- In 2013, the Group's profile was transformed in France and its international business mix enabled it to achieve a strong organic performance.

- In France, the Group's profile has been revitalised by the turnaround of Géant, the acquisitions in the convenience and discount store sectors, and the growth of e-commerce. More specifically, the Group has seen its growth profile further strengthened with the acquisition of the 50% stake held by Galeries Lafayette in the capital of Monoprix, which has been fully consolidated since 5 April 2013.

- Internationally, Brazil achieved an excellent performance, while business proved to be very resilient in Colombia and Thailand, in a less favourable macroeconomic environment.

- The Group's consolidated sales grew strongly by +15.9% in 2013.
  The currency effect was a negative -8.1%. Changes in scope of consolidation had a positive impact of +19.4%, reflecting the full consolidation of Monoprix (April 2013) and GPA (July 2012).

- France achieved growth in consolidated sales, thanks to the consolidation of Monoprix, while Mercialys was deconsolidated from 21 June 2013. On an organic basis (excluding the calendar effect), sales picked up again at the end of the year thanks to the turnaround in trends for both footfall and volumes for Géant and Casino Supermarkets. In France, the calendar effect* came to -0.7%, with a petrol effect** of -0.3%.

- Internationally, organic sales growth (+11.9% excluding petrol and calendar effects) accelerated, thanks to a sustained and steady rate of development across all the Group's international markets, set against a slowdown in inflation. The full consolidation of GPA from the beginning of the second half of 2012 significantly boosted International's contribution to the Group's revenue and trading profit, at 60% and 74% respectively.

- Trading profit rose sharply by +18.1%.

- The trading margin was 4.9%, up +9 basis points.
  - In France, the margin contracted by -54 basis points;
  - Internationally, the margin rose by +39 basis points reflecting the increase in profitability in each of the Group's main markets (Brazil, Colombia, Thailand and Vietnam).

- Net profit from continuing operations came to €1,524 million, down -0.7%, while underlying net profit, Group share is up 9.7% to €618 million.

- Lastly, financial flexibility has improved, with a net financial debt to EBITDA ratio of 1.62x.

** The calendar effect measures the theoretical impact of calendar differences from one year to another on like-for-like sales growth. It therefore takes into consideration:*

- *The impact of variations in days of the week from one year to another*
- *The impact of differences in the timing of days with very strong variations in sales, either up or down.*

*** The petrol effect measures the change in service station sales, which are usually excluded from analyses of like-for-like sales and organic sales.*

FRANCE
(40% of consolidated net sales and 26% of consolidated trading profit)

€ millions	2012	**2013**	Change (%)
FRANCE			
Casino banners excluding Mercialys	12,027	**11,511**	-4.3%
Monoprix	2,010	**3,561**	+77.2%
Franprix-Leader Price	4,279	**4,356**	+1.8%
France (excl. Mercialys, consolidated until 21 June 2013)	18,316	**19,429**	+6.1%
Mercialys	131	**64**	-51.4%
Net sales	18,447	**19,492**	+5.7%
Casino banners excluding Mercialys	254	**145**	-43%
Monoprix	122	**247**	+101.9%
Franprix-Leader Price	163	**152**	-6.7%
France (excl. Mercialys, consolidated until 21 June 2013)	539	**544**	+0.9%
Mercialys	146	**75**	-48.9%
Trading profit	685	**618**	-9.8%
Casino banners excluding Mercialys	2.1%	1.3%	*-85bp*
Monoprix	6.1%	6.9%	*+85bp*
Franprix-Leader Price	3.8%	3.5%	*-32bp*
France (excl. Mercialys, consolidated until 21 June 2013)	2.9%	2.8%	*-14bp*
Mercialys	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Trading margin	*3.7%*	***3.2%***	*-54bp*

Net sales in France totalled €19,492 million in 2013, compared with €18,447 million in 2012, up +5.7% (-2.9% on an organic basis excluding petrol and calendar effect).

The **trading profit** came in lower than 2012 at €618 million. The trading margin came to 3.2%, down -54bp in relation to 2012 and -39bp on an organic basis. Excluding Mercialys, the trading profit was €544 million (€539 million in 2012).
Highlights by format were as follows:

- Casino banners

    - **Géant Casino** hypermarket sales totalled €4,890 million, down -6.3% on an organic basis (excluding petrol and calendar effects), reflecting the impact of significant price reductions. Géant now has a new and very competitive price positioning. The sequential improvement in sales on a same-store basis excluding calendar and petrol effects* was very strong during the year (+0.8% in Q4 2013 vs. -7% in Q4 2012), reflecting the impact of the improvement in footfall levels and volumes (+1.9% and +8.1% in Q4 2013). Non-food business also improved.
    - **Casino Supermarket** sales came to €3,463 million, compared with €3,687 million in 2012, down -4.4% on an organic basis (excluding petrol and calendar effects). The banner's sales show a satisfactory trend for the end of 2013, with customer footfall levels and volumes moving into positive territory during the second half of the year as a result of the price cuts rolled out. The banner is moving forward with action plans aiming to increase its appeal: quality of fresh produce, choice of food products and in-store service.
    - **Convenience** sales are down (-2.3% on an organic basis excluding calendar effect) to €1,440 million, compared with €1,480 million in 2012. The banner has continued to rapidly expand with new points of sale in high footfall areas (stations, airports, motorways, etc.). At 31 December 2013, there were 7,315 stores, compared with 6,517 at 31 December 2012. In addition, a new loyalty programme was deployed across the entire integrated store network. Lastly, the Group began rolling out a commercial relaunch for various integrated and franchised networks.

* *FMCG*

    - **Other businesses**, which primarily include Cdiscount and Casino Restauration, reported a +2.1% increase in sales to €1,782 million versus €1,746 million in 2012.

The e-commerce business (Cdiscount and Monshowroom) maintained a very strong rate of sales growth (+10.3%), driven by Cdiscount's very strong momentum (+9.7%). Cdiscount's total business volume increased by +16.1% over the year including the marketplace, which represented more than 16% of the website's total volumes at the end of December (versus 10% in December 2012). The marketplace's rapid development has continued, with 5.5 million offers and over 2,800 sellers. Lastly, Cdiscount is supported by a distribution network with over 15,000 pick-up points across France.

  - The operating margin for **Casino** banners (excluding Mercialys) came to 1.3%. The price reductions rolled out in 2013, particularly at Géant, are reflected in a successful price repositioning. They have had a very positive impact on volumes: the Group has seen market share growth in terms of volumes since the fourth quarter, for both hypermarkets and supermarkets. To a great extent, the cost cutting plans limited the impact of the price cuts rolled out.

- **Monoprix** recorded sales growth of +1.4% on an organic basis (excluding petrol and calendar effect), thanks to its continued expansion and resilient same-store sales. Expansion continued on all formats (Citymarchés, Monop', Naturalia, etc.) with 40 stores opened in 2013.
  Monoprix's total sales rose by +77.2% to €3,561 million, versus €2,010 million in 2012. Monoprix's operating margin is up +85bp to 6.9%. Monoprix's contribution to earnings in France increased as a result of it being fully consolidated since 5 April 2013, combined with improvements in its margin on an organic basis.

- **Franprix-Leader Price** sales increased by +1.8% to €4,356 million, versus €4,279 million in 2012.
  - Leader Price recorded +5.3% growth in sales over the year. The banner rolled out a significant price repositioning at the end of the year and is now the cheapest on the market (independent panelist) for both private label and national brands. In addition, Leader Price continued moving forward with its expansion, notably acquiring 38 Norma stores in 2013.

  - Franprix sales fell by -1.8% on an organic basis excluding the calendar effect. The loyalty card has been rolled out across the network, the expansion has resumed with various formats and the banner has continued converting stores to the new concept.

Franprix-Leader Price recorded a trading margin of 3.5%, up +13bp on an organic basis compared with 2012.

INTERNATIONAL

(60% of consolidated net sales and 74% of consolidated trading profit)

€ millions	**2012**	**2013**	Change (%)	Organic change(1)
Net sales	23,524	29,153	+23.9%	+11.2%
Trading profit	1,316	1,745	+32.6%	+22.7%
Trading margin	*5.6%*	*6%*	*+39bp*	

(1) Based on a comparable scope of consolidation and constant exchange rates, excluding the impact of property disposals

International sales surged +23.9% to €29,153 million, driven by the full consolidation of GPA from the second half of 2012. The scope effect was positive (+27.2%), while the currency effect was negative (-14.4%) for the year. Adjusted for these factors, the International business reported strong **organic sales growth** of +11.2%.

The International **trading profit** came to €1,745 million, versus €1,316 million in 2012, an increase of +32.6%.

The trading margin increased by +39bp to +6%, reflecting the significant improvement in the margin in both Latin America and Asia.

International contributed 60% to Group revenue and 74% to Group trading profit, versus 56% and 66% respectively in 2012.

Latin America
- *Brazil*
- *Colombia*
- *Uruguay*
- *Argentina*

€ millions	**2012**	**2013**	Change (%)
Net sales	19,251	24,731	+28.5%
Trading profit	1,060	1,469	+38.7%
Trading margin	*5.5%*	*5.9%*	*+44bp*

Sales in Latin America rose by +28.5% to €24,731 million from €19,251 million in 2012.
The currency effect was a negative -17.1%, whilst changes in scope of consolidation had a positive impact of +33.2%, driven by the full consolidation of GPA in the second half of 2012.
Latin America reported strong organic growth of (+12.4%), driven by a very strong same-store performance across the entire region (up +8.7% excluding petrol).

In **Brazil,** GPA posted strong organic growth of +14.7%. In the food segment, GPA Food's same-store sales rose by +10.4% (excluding calendar effect), significantly higher than inflation. The Group's banners have benefited from successful commercial operations and the rapid development of the cash & carry branch Assai. 85 stores were opened in 2013, including 59 Minimercado convenience stores and 14 Assaí stores.
In the non-food sector, Viavarejo recorded a very high level of same-store sales growth (excluding Nova.com), up +10.1%, thanks in particular to the success of the various promotional operations. Once again, e-commerce (Nova.com) performed very well, up +30% on an organic basis, thanks to the strengthening of services (especially free deliveries).

In **Colombia** and **Uruguay**, the Exito Group reported strong organic sales growth of +4%, supported by the continued expansion drive and the strengthening of Surtimax's market shares in Colombia. The rapid expansion has focused on discount and convenience formats, with 276 Surtimax stores opened in 2013 in connection with the rapid development of a network of affiliates ("Aliados"). On 10 February 2014, the Group announced the acquisition of 19 stores and the signing of a lease-management agreement with an option to buy 31 other Super Inter banner stores, further strengthening the Group's exposure in two key Colombian regions.

Trading profit in Latin America totalled €1,469 million in 2013, an increase of +38.7%. In Brazil, the cash & carry margin continued to rise, and synergies between Casas Bahia and Ponto Frio continued. Colombia reported a very satisfactory performance for all formats.

Asia
- *Thailand*
- *Vietnam*

€ millions	**2012**	**2013**	Change (%)
Net sales	3,407	3,561	+4.5%
Trading profit	241	264	+9.5%
Trading margin	*7.1%*	*7.4%*	*+34bp*

Sales in Asia increased by +4.5% to €3,561 million, versus €3,407 million in 2012. The currency effect was a negative -2.6%. On an organic basis, growth was a sustained +7.1%, driven by the continued expansion in both Thailand and Vietnam.

In **Thailand**, Big C reported growth of +3.7%. Organic growth was buoyant at +6%, despite the slowdown in consumption and the political unrest seen at the end of the year, notably reflecting the success of the innovative sales initiatives and the sustained expansion drive. 212 stores were opened in 2013 (compared with 129 in 2012), including 153 Mini Big Cs, 41 Pure stores, six hypermarkets with adjacent shopping malls and 12 supermarkets.

Vietnam delivered further strong sales growth of +15% on an organic basis, set against the backdrop of an improving macroeconomic climate. Four hypermarkets with adjacent shopping malls were opened during the year.

Trading profit in Asia rose by +9.5% to €264 million, driven by Thailand with its excellent trading margin.

Comments on the consolidated financial statements

Significant accounting policies

Pursuant to European regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union on the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors and mandatory as of the reporting date.

These standards can be consulted on the website of the European Commission at the following address: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_fr.htm.

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented, after taking account of or with the exception of the new standards and interpretations (see note 1.1.1 to the consolidated financial statements).

Main changes in the scope of consolidation and their related impacts

- After part of the capital was put on the stock market by the shareholders, GPA's interest in Viavarejo dropped from 52.4% to 43.3% at the end of December 2013. Without any change of control, this operation did not have any impact on consolidated sales. In addition, the change in GPA's interest in Nova.com, from 43.9% to 52.3%, also had no impact on consolidated sales.
- On 21 June 2013, the date of the general meeting during which Casino's loss of control was noted, Mercialys was deconsolidated. Since this date, its results have been consolidated using the equity method.
- The Monoprix Group has been fully consolidated in the Casino Group's accounts since 5 April 2013, when the acquisition of 50% of Monoprix's securities is presumed to have taken place.
- As in 2012, changes in scope generated significant levels of non-recurring income, with €551 million recorded under other operating income and expense on the income statement (versus €672 million for the previous year).
- Since 1 February 2013, Casino has fully consolidated (through Franprix-Leader Price) various franchises and particularly the DSO, Cafige and Guerin sub-groups. Franprix-Leader Price's scope has also changed, with the NORMA stores fully consolidated since 31 July 2013.

Net sales

Consolidated net sales for the year rose by +15.9% to €48,645 million versus €41,971 million in 2012.

Main currency effects

The currency effect was a negative -8.1%.

Main scope effects

Changes in the scope of consolidation had a positive impact of +19.4%, primarily reflecting the full consolidation of Monoprix since 5 April 2013, as well as the gaining of control over GPA and its full consolidation since 2 July 2012.

A detailed review of sales growth is presented above, in the sections on French and International operations.

Trading profit

Trading profit rose by +18.1% to €2,363 million versus €2,002 million in 2012.
The currency effect was a negative -10.3%. Changes in scope of consolidation had a positive impact of +17.6%, reflecting the full consolidation of Monoprix and GPA.

Adjusted for these factors, trading profit was up +10.7% on an organic basis.

A detailed review of trading profit is presented above, in the sections on French and International operations.

Operating profit

Other operating income and expense showed a net income of €261 million for the year, compared with €377 million of income for 2012.

The €261 million of net income for 2013 primarily included:

- €58 million in capital gains on asset disposals;
- €551 million in net income related to scope operations (notably the revaluation at fair value of the previously held interest in Mercialys and Monoprix);
- €79 million in net impairment of assets;
- €148 million in provisions and charges for restructuring;
- €86 million in legal and risk provisions and charges, and others.

(See Note 8 - Other operating income and expenses in the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

After other operating income and expense, operating profit amounted to €2,625 million, up +10.3% from €2,379 million in 2012.

Profit before tax

Profit before tax rose by +1.4% to €1,905 million in 2013, compared with €1,880 million in 2012, after deducting net financial expenses of €719 million for the period, compared with a net expense of €499 million in 2012, with the following breakdown:

- €635 million in net finance costs, up from €519 million in 2012;
- €84 million of other net financial expenses, compared with €20 million of other net financial income for 2012.

Net profit, Group share

Income tax expense came to €401 million, compared with €323 million in 2012. The effective tax rate was 21.1%. Excluding non-recurring items, the underlying tax rate was 28.8% versus 32.3% in 2012.
The **Group's share in income of associates** came to €21 million, compared with losses of €21 million in 2012.

Minority interests represented €672 million in 2013, compared with €470 million in 2012. In 2013, excluding non-recurring items, underlying profit attributable to minority interests came to €636 million, with this increase primarily due to the full consolidation of GPA, including the company Viavarejo.
In 2012, excluding non-current items, underlying profit attributable to minority interests came to €415 million.

In light of these factors, **net profit from continuing operations, Group share** came to €853 million in 2013, compared with €1,065 million for 2012.

Underlying net profit from continuing operations, Group share (as defined after) amounted to €618 million in 2013, versus €564 million in 2012, up +9.7%.

Total net profit, Group share fell by -19.9% to €851 million from €1,062 million in 2012.

Cash flows

Cash flow rose by +23.6% to €2,025 million from €1,639 million in 2012.

Change in working capital was a positive €444 million for 2013, versus €194 million for 2012, notably reflecting the favourable change in working capital for international goods and the effective management of inventories in France.

In 2013, **capital expenditure** amounted to €1,633 million, a contained increase over the 2012 level of €1,406 million given the full consolidation of GPA and Monoprix. In France, capital expenditure continued to be controlled and focused mainly on the convenience stores. Internationally, capital expenditure was driven by scope effects in Brazil and by expansion.

Acquisitions and changes in scope of consolidation amounted to €1,334 million for the period (€603 million in 2012), primarily resulting from the acquisition of 50% of Monoprix, the acquisition of FPLP master franchises and the deconsolidation of Mercialys.

Financial position

At 31 December 2013, the Group's **net financial debt** totalled €5,416 million, compared with €5,451 million at 31 December 2012. The Group has continued to improve its debt ratios, with a net financial debt to EBITDA ratio[(1)] of 1.62x (versus 1.91x at end-2012).

Equity came to €15,426 million at 31 December 2013, compared with €15,201 million at 31 December 2012.

The average maturity of the Group's bond debt was extended to 4.8 years (versus 4.5 years at 31 December 2012), reflecting the impact of a €750 million bond issue with a 10-year maturity in January 2013, as well as two bond placements in April 2013, for a total of €600 million, with a maturity of six years and 10 years.

(1) EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) = trading profit + amortisation and depreciation expense.

Outlook and Conclusion

At the end of 2013, the Casino Group's profile had been significantly transformed, with a stronger portfolio of banners and an excellent geographical mix. Over time, the Casino Group has focused its development on the sectors and formats offering the best fit with current consumption trends.

In 2014, the Casino Group will continue rolling out and accelerate this strategy across all its markets, and plans to deploy its discount banners, further strengthen its positioning on premium formats, continue expanding in the convenience sector and develop its e-commerce operations for non-food.

For 2014, the Casino Group has set itself the following objectives:

- Returning to positive organic growth for net sales in France
- Continuing to achieve strong organic growth for net sales internationally
- Achieving further organic growth in the trading profit
- Continuing to improve the financial structure.

Subsequent events

- **Further step forward for the Group's e-commerce activities**

On 15 January 2014, the Group announced the launch of three new sites under the Cdiscount brand in Thailand, Vietnam and Columbia. These activities will supplement the sites already in place in its international subsidiaries, eventually making it possible to build up a strong position in various markets where e-commerce is starting to develop.

- **Exito further strengthens its leading position in Colombia**

On 10 February 2014, Exito, a Casino subsidiary, announced that it had signed an agreement to acquire and manage 50 stores from the Colombian banner Super Inter. In 2014, Exito will acquire 19 stores and sign a lease-management agreement for the remaining 31 stores, which Exito has an option to buy that may be exercised in 2015. Super Inter is an independent chain based in the Cali and Café regions. In 2013, its net sales are expected to represent around USD 425 million. This operation will enable Exito to consolidate its leading position in the retail sector in Colombia. It will also generate new growth for Exito on the rapidly developing discount format, through a banner that will dovetail effectively with Surtimax.
The transaction will be financed from Exito's cash position and will have a positive impact on Exito's net profit as of the first year. The finalisation of the transaction is still dependent on approval from Colombia's competition authorities.

Appendix: Reconciliation of reported net profit to underlying net profit

Underlying profit corresponds to profit from continuing operations adjusted for the impact of other operating income and expense (as defined in the "Significant Accounting Policies" section of the notes to the consolidated financial statements), non-recurring financial items and non-recurring income tax expense/benefits.
Non-recurring financial items include fair value adjustments to certain financial instruments whose market value may be highly volatile. For example, fair value adjustments to financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives indexed to the Casino share price are excluded from underlying profit.
Non-recurring income tax expense/benefits correspond to tax effects related directly to the above adjustments and to direct non-recurring tax effects. In other words, the tax on underlying profit before tax is calculated at the standard average tax rate paid by the Group.
Underlying profit is a measure of the Group 's recurring profitability.

€ millions	2012	Adjustments	2012 (underlying)	2013	Adjustments	2013 (underlying)
Trading profit	2,002		2,002	2,363		2,363
Other operating income and expense	377	(377)	0	261	(261)	0
Operating profit	2,379	(377)	2,002	2,625	(261)	2,363
Finance costs, net	(519)	0	(519)	(635)	0	(635)
Other financial income and expense, net (1)	20	(24)	(4)	(84)	88	4
Income tax expense (2)	(323)	(155)	(478)	(401)	(97)	(499)
Share of profits of associates	(21)	0	(21)	21	0	21
Net profit from continuing operations	1,535	(556)	979	1,524	(270)	1,254
Attributable to minority interests (3)	470	(55)	415	672	(36)	636
Attributable to owners of the parent	1,065	(501)	564	853	(234)	618

(1) Other financial income and expense, net is stated before the impact of discounting tax liabilities in Brazil (€22 million expense in 2012 and €25 million expense in 2013), foreign exchange losses on USD receivables due from the Venezuelan government (€2 million expense in 2012 alone), changes in the fair value of Total Return Swaps on GPA, Big C shares, forwards and calls (€48 million income in 2012 and €63 million expense in 2013)
(2) Income tax expense is stated before the tax effect of the above adjustments and non-recurring income tax expense/benefits.
(3) Non-controlling interests are stated before the above adjustments.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2013

Contents

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated income statement

For the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012

€ millions	Notes	2013	2012
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Net sales	7.1	48,645	41,971
Cost of goods sold	7.2	(36,200)	(31,126)
Gross profit		**12,445**	**10,844**
Other income	7.1	324	322
Selling expenses	7.3	(8,685)	(7,478)
General and administrative expenses	7.3	(1,721)	(1,686)
Trading profit	6.1	**2,363**	**2,002**
as a % of sales		*4.9*	*4.8*
Other operating income	8	999	1,078
Other operating expense	8	(738)	(701)
Operating profit		**2,625**	**2,379**
as a % of sales		*5.4*	*5.7*
Income from cash and cash equivalents		179	152
Finance costs		(814)	(670)
Finance costs, net	9.1	**(635)**	**(519)**
Other financial income	9.2	168	177
Other financial expense	9.2	(252)	(157)
Profit before tax		**1,905**	**1,880**
as a % of sales		*3.9*	*4.5*
Income tax expense	10	(401)	(323)
Share of profits of associates	11	21	(21)
Net profit from continuing operations		**1,524**	**1,535**
as a % of sales		*3.1*	*3.7*
attributable to owners of the parent		853	1,065
attributable to non-controlling interests		672	470
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Net profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		**(2)**	**(2)**
attributable to owners of the parent		(2)	(2)
attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
CONTINUING AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Consolidated net profit		**1,523**	**1,533**
attributable to owners of the parent		851	1,062
attributable to non-controlling interests		672	470

Earnings per share

In €	Notes	2013	2012
From continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	13		
Basic earnings per share		7.41	9.44
Diluted earnings per share		7.40	9.41
From continuing and discontinued operations attributable to owners of the parent	13		
Basic earnings per share		7.39	9.42
Diluted earnings per share		7.38	9.39

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Income statement for the period	1,523	1,533
Items that may subsequently be recycled to profit or loss	**(2,197)**	**(776)**
Cash flow hedges	*(5)*	*(11)*
Hedges of net investment in operations abroad	*-*	*(47)*
Foreign currency translation (*)	*(2,176)*	*(732)*
Available-for-sale financial assets	*3*	*2*
Associate companies' share of items that may be recycled	*(19)*	*(9)*
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	*-*	*21*
Items that may not be recycled to profit or loss	**8**	**(28)**
Actuarial gains and losses	*13*	*(43)*
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	*(4)*	*14*
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(2,188)**	**(805)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(666)**	**728**
Attributable to owners of the parent	*13*	*594*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*(678)*	*134*

(*) The negative change of 2,176 million euros was mainly due to depreciation of the Brazilian, Columbian and Thai currencies in the amounts of 1,641, 349 and 120 million euros, respectively.
The negative change for 2012 was mainly due to depreciation of the Brazilian currency in the amount of 898 million euros, which was offset by the appreciation of the Columbian currency in the amount of 192 million euros.

Movements in the period are presented in note 26.7.1.

Consolidated balance sheet

For the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012

ASSETS € millions	Notes	2013	2012 (*)
Goodwill	14	10,791	10,909
Intangible assets	15	4,100	3,884
Property, plant and equipment	16	9,470	8,625
Investment property	17	557	537
Investments in associates	19	768	260
Other non-current assets	21	1,593	2,001
Deferred tax assets	10	425	865
Total non-current assets		**27,704**	**27,081**
Inventories	22	4,693	4,727
Trade receivables	23	1,510	1,734
Other current assets	24	1,647	1,714
Current tax receivables		85	49
Cash and cash equivalents	25	5,433	6,303
Non-current assets held for sale	12	96	1,461
Total current assets		**13,464**	**15,990**
TOTAL ASSETS		**41,168**	**43,071**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES € millions	Notes	2013	2012 (*)
Share capital		173	172
Additional paid-in capital, treasury shares and retained earnings		7,502	7,335
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**7,675**	**7,507**
Minority interests		**7,751**	**7,694**
Total equity	26	**15,426**	**15,201**
Non-current provisions	28	963	975
Non-current financial liabilities	30	8,516	9,394
Other non-current liabilities	31	606	900
Deferred tax liabilities	10	1,406	1,364
Total non-current liabilities		**11,492**	**12,634**
Current provisions	28	214	275
Trade payables		7,016	6,655
Current financial liabilities	30	2,623	2,786
Current taxes payable		155	118
Other current liabilities	31	4,242	4,307
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	12	-	1,095
Total current liabilities		**14,250**	**15,237**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**41,168**	**43,071**

(*) Financial statements previously published have been restated subsequent to changes concerning determination of the fair value of acquired GPA assets and liabilities (note 4.1)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Net profit, Group share	851	1,062
Minority interests	672	470
Profit for the period	**1,523**	**1,533**
Depreciation, amortisation and provision expense	1,061	1,119
Unrealised (gains)/losses arising from changes in fair value	142	(51)
(Income)/expenses on share-based payment plans	19	20
Other non-cash items	(8)	(27)
(Gains)/losses on disposal of non-current assets	(20)	(82)
(Gains)/losses due to changes in percentage ownership of subsidiaries resulting in the gain/loss of control or of non-controlling interests	(719)	(897)
Share of profits of associates	(21)	21
Dividends received from associates	49	3
Cash flow	**2,025**	**1,639**
Finance costs, net (excluding changes in fair value)	646	492
Current and deferred tax expenses	401	322
Income tax paid	(372)	(291)
Change in operating working capital (note 5.1)	444	194
Net cash from operating activities	**3,144**	**2,357**
Outflows of acquisitions:		
▪ property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	(1,603)	(1,394)
▪ non-current financial assets	(32)	(130)
Inflows of disposals:		
▪ property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	210	282
▪ non-current financial assets	8	6
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control (note 5.2)	(1,868)	1,402
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation related to joint ventures and associated companies (note 5.3)	-	(26)
Change in loans granted	38	(44)
Net cash used by investing activities	**(3,248)**	**94**
Dividends paid:		
▪ to owners of the parent (note 26.9)	(338)	(205)
▪ to minority shareholders	(197)	(610)
▪ to holders of deeply-subordinated perpetual bonds (TSSDI)	(17)	(20)
Increase/(decrease) in the parent's share capital	14	-
Transactions with minority shareholders without change of control (note 5.4)	163	406
(Purchases)/sales of treasury shares	(3)	(6)
Issues of equity instruments	1,237	-
Additions to debt	1,709	2,909
Repayments of debt	(1,905)	(1,574)
Interest paid, net	(647)	(541)
Net cash from/(used) by financing activities	**16**	**360**
Effect of changes in foreign currency translation adjustments	**(682)**	**(153)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(770)**	**2,658**
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,004	3,346
▪ Net cash and cash equivalents from operations held for sale	(204)	-
Reported cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (see note 25)	**5,799**	**3,346**
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5,233	6,004
▪ Net cash and cash equivalents from operations held for sale	-	(204)
Reported cash and cash equivalents at end of period (note 25)	**5,233**	**5,799**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

€ millions (before appropriation of profit)	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital (1)	Treasury shares	Deeply subordinated perpetual bonds	Retained earnings and profit for the period	Cash flow hedges	Net investment hedge	Foreign currency translation	Actuarial gains and losses	Available-for-sale financial assets	**Equity attributable to owners of the parent (2)**	Minority interests	**Total equity**
At 1 January 2012	**169**	**3,951**	**-**	**600**	**1,574**	**5**	**-**	**476**	**(11)**	**15**	**6,779**	**2,604**	**9,383**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(31)	(405)	(27)	2	(468)	(337)	(805)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	1,062	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	470	1,533
Consolidated comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**-**	**1,062**	**(7)**	**(31)**	**(405)**	**(27)**	**2**	**594**	**134**	**728**
Issue of share capital (3)	3	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	127
Purchases and sales of treasury shares (4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Dividends paid (6)	-	-	-	-	(332)	-	-	-	-	-	(332)	(610)	(942)
Dividends payable to deeply subordinated perpetual bond holders and owners of non-controlling interests in GPA (7)	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	(39)	(48)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	19
Changes in percentage interest not resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries (8)	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	350	(269)	81
Change in percentage interest resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,861	5,861
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(7)	1	-	-	-	-	(6)	2	(4)
At 31 December 2012	**172**	**4,075**	**(4)**	**600**	**2,647**	**(2)**	**(31)**	**71**	**(39)**	**17**	**7,507**	**7,694**	**15,201**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(844)	8	2	(838)	(1,350)	(2,188)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	851	-	-	-	-	-	851	672	1,523
Consolidated comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**-**	**851**	**(4)**	**-**	**(844)**	**8**	**2**	**13**	**(678)**	**(666)**
Issue of share capital	1	13	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Purchases and sales of treasury shares (4)	-	-	4	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Issues of equity instruments (5)	-	-	-	750	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	741	420	1,161
Dividends paid (6)	-	-	-	-	(338)	-	-	-	-	-	(338)	(147)	(485)
Dividends payable to deeply subordinated perpetual bond holders and owners of non-controlling interests in GPA (7)	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(30)	(47)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	18
Changes in percentage interest not resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries (10)	-	-	-	-	(248)	-	-	-	-	-	(248)	838	590
Change in percentage interest resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359)	(359)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
At 31 December 2013	**173**	**4,088**	**(1)**	**1,350**	**2,886**	**(6)**	**(31)**	**(773)**	**(30)**	**19**	**7,675**	**7,751**	**15,426**

(1) Additional paid-in capital: premiums on shares issued for cash or in connection with mergers or acquisitions, and statutory reserves.
(2) Attributable to the shareholders of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon.
(3) Corresponded primarily to the stock dividend paid by the Company in respect of 2011 (see note 26.2).
(4) Corresponds to movements in treasury shares during the period held under the shareholder-approved buyback programme and in connection with the liquidity contract (see note 26.4).
(5) See note 26.5 for the deeply subordinated perpetual bonds issued by Casino, Guichard Perrachon and note 26.6 for the convertible bonds issued by the Monoprix subsidiary (impact of -4 million euros and 420 million euros attributable to shareholders of the parent and to minority shareholders respectively)
(6) Dividends paid by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon for 2011 and 2012, amounting to €332 million and €338 million respectively (see note 26.9). Dividends paid to owners of non-controlling interests in 2013 concerned GPA, Exito and Big C Thailand in the amount of 82, 35 and 17 million euros, respectively, compared with 540, 38, 15 and 13 million euros in 2011 for the subsidiaries Mercialys, Exito, Big C Thaïlande and GPA.
(7) See note 26.9 for dividends paid to holders of deeply subordinated perpetual bonds. The negative impact of 30 million euros corresponds to the minimum dividends paid to shareholders in accordance with legal Brasilian provisions
(8) The positive impact of €81 million arose mainly from (i) transactions with owners of non-controlling interests in GPA after gaining control (-€180 million including -€407 million in respect of the two put options) and (ii) the decrease in the Group's percentage interest in Big C Thailand (+€208 million) and Mercialys (+€59 million including €49 million related to disposals made as part of the loss of control process).
(9) Corresponds to the recognition of non-controlling interests after gaining control of GPA (€5,844 million).
(10) The positive impact of 590 million euros mainly arose from (i) the forex transaction with Mr Abilio Diniz (net impact of 384 million euros - see note 3.4), (ii) GPA's dilution in the subsidiary Via Varejo (impact of 210 million euros – see note 3.6) and (iii) the purchase of minority interests related to Franprix - Leader Price master franchises in the amount of -24 million euros
(11) Corresponds to 350 million euros from the sale of minority interests following the loss of control of Mercialys

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORTING ENTITY

Casino, Guichard-Perrachon is a French société anonyme listed on compartment A of NYSE Euronext Paris. In these notes, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group", "Casino" or “the Casino Group”. The company's registered office is at 1, Esplanade de France, 42008 Saint-Etienne.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 reflect the accounting situation of the Company, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled companies, as well as the Group's interests in associates.

The 2013 consolidated financial statements of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 17 February 2014.

Note 1 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Accounting standards

Pursuant to European regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union on the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors and mandatory as of the reporting date.

These standards are available on the European Commission's website (http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_fr.htm).

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented, after taking account of or with the exception of the new standards and interpretations set out below.

1.1.1 New standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as of 1 January 2013

The Group adopted the following standards, amendments and interpretations which were applicable as of 1 January 2013. Their application date coincides with that of the IASB:

- IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement;
  This standard has the purpose of improving consistency and reducing complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of requirements concerning fair value measurement for all IFRS. These requirements do not broaden the framework for the recognition at fair value but gives some indications on how to apply this concept where it is already required or allowed by other IFRS
- Amendment to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements;
  The main impact for the Group consists in amending the presentation of its statement of comprehensive income to make a distinction between the items that will subsequently, and under certain conditions, be reclassified to profit or loss and those items that will not
- Amendment to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits;
  The effects of this amendment included:
  - ⇨ *Changes to the method for calculating the long-term return of the plan's assets, which uses the discount rate to discount commitments to their present value. The "interest expense" and "interest income" components made up the "net interest expense"*
  - ⇨ *Removal of the option of apportioning actuarial gains and losses using the corridor method. The new standard requires that all actuarial gains and losses are recognised under other comprehensive income. The Group had already applied this method*
  - ⇨ *Elimination of the staggering of unvested past service costs: these costs will be taken directly to profit or loss*

- Amendment to IFRS 7 – Information – Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
  This amendment strengthens requirements concerning information required in the notes in case of offsetting between financial assets and liabilities
- Annual improvements to IFRS – 2009-2011 cycle (issued in May 2012)
  In May 2012, the IASB published the standard entitled IFRS Improvements 2009-2011 as part of its annual process of updating and improving the standards. These amendments are mandatory for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main amendments are as follows:
  - ⇨ *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements: clarification of requirements for comparative information and consistency with the revised conceptual framework;*
  - ⇨ *IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment: classification of maintenance equipment;*
  - ⇨ *IAS 32, Presentation: tax effects relating to distributions to shareholders and to expenses on equity transactions (refer to IAS 12);*
  - ⇨ *IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting: interim financial reporting and segment reporting for all a segment's assets.*

These new texts do not have a material impact on the Group's financial performance or position. The appended notes have been updated with new information on the fair value of assets and liabilities, brought into effect mainly by IFRS 13.

1.1.2 Standards and interpretations published but not yet mandatory

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE REPORTING DATE

- Amendment to IFRS 32 – Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:
  This amendment clarifies the offsetting rules
- IFRS 10 – Financial Statements and revised IAS 27 – Separate financial statements:
  IFRS 10 will replace IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Interpretation SIC 12 – Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. This new standard introduces a new definition of control based on power, exposure (and rights) to variable returns and the ability to exercise this power in order to influence returns
- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements and revised IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:
  Revised IFRS 11 and IAS 28 will replace IAS 31 – Investments in Joint Ventures and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates, as well as SIC 13 – Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. The definition of joint control is based on the existence of a contractual agreement and unanimous consent of the parties sharing the control. These new amendments mainly provide for two distinct accounting treatments since IFRS 11 removes the proportionate consolidation method applicable to jointly controlled entities:
  - ⇨ *Partnerships classified as joint operations shall be recognised in the portion of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled by the Group in accordance with the contractual agreement. A joint operation may be undertaken through a simple contract or a jointly controlled legal entity;*
  - ⇨ *Partnerships classified as joint ventures, because they give control only on the net assets, shall be consolidated under the equity method.*
- IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;
  This standard brings together all disclosures where an entity has shareholdings in non-consolidated subsidiaries, associated companies or structured entities, irrespective of the level of control or influence exercised over the entity.
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 11 and 12: Transition Guidance
- Amendment to IAS 36 – Non-Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-financial Assets;
  This amendment concerns disclosures on the recoverable amount of impaired assets where the amount is based on fair value less costs to sell
- Amendment IAS 39 – Novation of Derivatives and Maintenance of Hedge Accounting;
  This amendment deals with the possibility of maintaining hedge accounting where a derivative that has been classified as a hedge is the subject of novation resulting in a counterparty being substituted by a central counterparty following new laws or regulations if certain conditions are met (in this context, novation of a derivative is the substitution of the contract's initial counterparty by a new counterparty).

The European Union has ruled that the above-mentioned standards will be mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 instead of 1 January 2013, the date set by the IASB, except for IAS 32.

The Group has not early adopted any of these new amendments or standards.

Based on analysis performed to date, the Group does not anticipate any material impact resulting from adopting IFRS 10.

Following the takeover of Monoprix, adoption of IFRS 11 will have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements since, as at 31 December 2013, the Group's main joint ventures have been Grupo Disco Uruguay and Distridyn.
Adoption of the standard will lead to mainly Grupo Disco Uruguay, Distridyn and Geimex being consolidated under the equity method in 2014, with restatement of 2013 financial statements, with a negative impact of 295 million euros on revenue and 23 million euros on profit from recurring operations. Impact on the Group's consolidated balance sheet will be negligible.
Adoption of the standard will also lead to Monoprix being consolidated under the equity method in the first quarter 2013 only (negative impact of 504 million euros on revenue and 23 million euros on profit from recurring operations).

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE REPORTING DATE

Subject to their final adoption by the European Union, the following standards, amendments and interpretations published by the IASB are mandatory according to the IASB for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, except for IFRS 9:

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement, and amendments subsequent to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015);
  It concerns the first of the three sections of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" that will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement". This first section deals with the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The effects of the adoption of this section cannot be analysed independently of the other two sections, which are not yet published and concern the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting, respectively
- IFRIC 21 – Levies
  This standard specifies that the recognition of a liability to pay various taxes, duties and other levies that do not come under the scope of IAS 12 depends on legislation thereon, independent of the period of the tax base used for calculating the levy
- Amendment to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits
  This amendment simplifies the recognition of contributions, which are independent of an employee's number of years of service
- Annual improvements to IFRS – 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles (issued in December 2013)
  In December 2013, the IASB published the standards entitled IFRS Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 as part of its annual process of revising and improving the standards. The main amendments are as follows:
  - ⇨ *IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment: clarification of notion of ""vesting condition";*
  - ⇨ *IFRS 3 – Business Combinations: recognition of conditional consideration when businesses are combined;*
  - ⇨ *IFRS 8 – Operational Segments: disclosures on grouping criteria and reconciliation of total assets by segment presented and that of all the entity's assets;*
  - ⇨ *IFRS 13 – Measurement of Fair Value: clarification of notion of fair value concerning short-term accounts receivable and payable;*
  - ⇨ *IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, and IAS 38 – Intangible Assets: revaluation method to be applied;*
  - ⇨ *IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures: clarification of notion of "key" management staff;*
  - ⇨ *IFRS 3 – Business Combinations: exclusion of joint venture from scope of IFRS 3;*
  - ⇨ *IFRS 13 – Measurement of Fair Value: possibility of offsetting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities;*
  - ⇨ *IAS 40 – Investment Property: clarification on interaction between IFRS 3 and IAS 40 to know to what extent an acquisition of a building can be considered as a business combination within the meaning of IFRS 3.*

The Group has not early adopted any of these new standards, amendments or interpretations and is currently analysing the potential impacts, including on first-time adoption of IFRIC 21 and IFRS 9.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

1.2.1 Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, with the exception of the following:

- assets and liabilities remeasured at fair value pursuant to a business combination, in accordance with the principles set out in IFRS 3;
- derivative financial instruments and financial assets available for sale, which are measured at fair value. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities hedged by a fair value hedge, which would otherwise be measured at cost, are adjusted for changes in the fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of euros. The figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest million euros and include individually rounded data. Consequently, the totals and sub-totals may not correspond exactly to the sum of the reported amounts.

1.2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of certain assets and liabilities and income and expenses, as well as the disclosures made in certain notes to the consolidated financial statements. Due to the inherent uncertainty of assumptions, actual results may differ from the estimates. Estimates and assessments are reviewed at regular intervals and adjusted where necessary to take into account past experience and any relevant economic factors.

The main estimates and assumptions are based on the information available when the financial statements are drawn up and concern the following:

- method of consolidating Mercialys and revaluation of the previous interest (see Note 3.2);
- takeover date and revaluation of the previous interest in Monoprix (see Note 3.1);
- classification under equity instruments of deeply subordinated perpetual bonds issued on 18 October 2013 and Monoprix convertible bonds issued on 27 December 2013 (Note 1.4.18.1 and 26.6);
- impairment of non-current assets and goodwill (see notes 1.4.12 and 18);
- fair values of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination (see notes 1.4.2, 3.1 and 4.1);
- deferred tax assets (see notes 1.4.31 and 10);
- provisions for liabilities and other operating provisions (see notes 1.4.19.2 and 28).

Notes 18.2, 19.3 and 29.2 show the sensitivity of measurements concerning goodwill, brands, consolidated entities consolidated under the equity method and pension provisions.

1.3 Positions adopted by the Group for accounting issues not specifically dealt with in IFRSs

In the absence of standards or interpretations applicable to conditional or unconditional put and call options on non-controlling interests (see note 1.4.20), management has used its judgment to define and apply the most appropriate accounting treatment.

1.4 Significant accounting policies

1.4.1 Basis of consolidation and consolidation methods

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of all material subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates over which the parent company exercises control, joint control or significant influence, either directly or indirectly.

SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are companies controlled by the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Control is presumed to exist when the Group directly or indirectly holds more than half of the voting power of an entity. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of subsidiaries from the date when control is acquired to the date at which the Group no longer exercises control. All controlled companies are fully consolidated in the Group's balance sheet, whatever the percentage interest held.

JOINT VENTURES

Joint ventures are companies in which the Group shares control of an economic activity under a contractual agreement. Companies that are controlled jointly by the Group are consolidated by the proportionate method.

ASSOCIATES

Associates are companies in which the Group exercises significant influence over financial and operational policies without having control. They are accounted for by the equity method. Goodwill related to these entities is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any impairment and gains or losses on disposal of investments in associates are recognised in "Other operating income and expense".

POTENTIAL VOTING RIGHTS

For all companies other than special purpose entities, control is determined based on the percentage of existing and potential voting rights currently exercisable.

The Group may own share warrants, share call options, debt or equity instruments that are convertible into ordinary shares or other similar instruments that have the potential, if exercised or converted, to give the Group voting power or reduce another party's voting power over the financial and operational policies of an entity (potential voting rights). The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity. Potential voting rights are not currently exercisable or convertible when, for example, they cannot be exercised or converted until a future date or until the occurrence of a future event.

Control of special purpose entities is determined by reference to the Group's share of the risks and rewards of ownership of the entity.

Special purpose entities are consolidated when, in substance:

- the relationship between the special purpose entity and the Group indicates that the Group controls the special purpose entity;
- the special purpose entity conducts its business activities to meet the Group's specific operating needs in such a way that the Group benefits from these activities;
- the Group has decision-making powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the special purpose entity's activities or is able to obtain the majority of these benefits through an "auto-pilot" mechanism;
- by having a right to the majority of the special purpose entity's benefits, the Group is exposed to the special purpose entity's business risks;
- the Group retains the majority of residual or ownership risks related to the special purpose entity's property or its assets in order to benefit from its activities.

1.4.2 Business combinations

As required by IFRS 3 revised, the consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their acquisition-date fair values. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred under "Other operating expense".

Any excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognised as goodwill. For each business combination, the Group may elect to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets or at fair value. Under the latter method (called the full goodwill method), goodwill is recognised on the full amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
Business combinations completed prior to 1 January 2010 were accounted for using the partial goodwill method, as required by the standards applicable at the time.

In case of acquisition by stages, the previous interest held is remeasured to fair value as at the takeover date. The difference between fair value and net carrying amount of this interest is recognised directly in profit or loss ("Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses").
The provisional amounts recognised on the acquisition date may be adjusted retrospectively during a 12-month measurement period if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. The subsequent acquisition of non-controlling interests does not give rise to the recognition of additional goodwill.

Any contingent consideration is included in the consideration transferred at its acquisition-date fair value even if it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration due to facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date are recorded by adjusting goodwill if they occur during the measurement period or directly in profit or loss for the period under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expense" if they arise after the measurement period, unless the obligation is settled in equity instruments in which case the contingent consideration is not remeasured.

1.4.3 Closing date

With the exception of a few small subsidiaries, Group companies all have a 31 December year-end.

1.4.4 Consolidation of subsidiaries whose business is dissimilar from that of the Group as a whole

The financial statements of Casino Ré are prepared in accordance with accounting standards applicable to insurance companies. In the consolidated financial statements, their assets, liabilities, income and expenses are classified based on non-industry specific IASs and IFRSs.

1.4.5 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, the functional currency of the Group's parent company. Each Group entity determines its own functional currency and all their financial transactions are measured in that currency.

The financial statements of subsidiaries that use a different functional currency from that of the parent company are translated according to the closing rate method:

- assets and liabilities, including goodwill and fair value adjustments, are translated into euros at the closing rate, corresponding to the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date;
- income statement and cash flow items are translated into euros using the average rate of the period unless significant variances occur.

The resulting exchange differences are recognised directly within a separate component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences in equity relating to that operation is reclassified to profit or loss.
Foreign currency transactions are translated into euros using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate and the resulting exchange differences are recognised in the income statement under "Exchange gains and losses". Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised within a separate component of equity and reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign currency borrowings hedging a net investment denominated in a foreign currency or on permanent advances made to subsidiaries are recognised in equity and then reclassified in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

1.4.6 Goodwill and intangible assets

Intangible items are recognised as intangible assets when they meet the following criteria:

- the item is identifiable and separable;
- the Group has the capacity to control future economic benefits from the item;
- the item will generate future economic benefits.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised as goodwill when they do not meet these criteria.

1.4.6.1. Goodwill

At the acquisition date, goodwill is measured in accordance with note 1.4.2. Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit or groups of cash-generating units that benefit from the synergies of the combination, based on the level at which the return on investment is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each year-end, or whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversible. The method used by the Group to test goodwill for impairment is described in the note entitled "Impairment of non-current assets" presented in note 1.4.12. Negative goodwill is recognised directly in the income statement for the period of the business combination, once the identification and measurement of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities have been verified.

1.4.6.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately by the Group are measured at cost and those acquired in business combinations are measured at fair value. Intangible assets consist mainly of purchased software, software developed for internal use, trademarks, patents and lease premiums. Trademarks that are created and developed internally are not recognised on the balance sheet. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Development costs are amortised over three years and software over three to ten years. Indefinite life intangible assets (including lease premiums and purchased trademarks) are not amortised, but are tested for impairment at each year-end or whenever there is an indication that their carrying amount may not be recovered.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net sale proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. It is recognised in profit or loss ("Other operating income and expense") when the asset is derecognised.

Residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed at each year-end and revised prospectively if necessary.

1.4.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.
Subsequent expenditures are recognised in assets if they satisfy the recognition criteria of IAS 16. The Group examines these criteria before making an expenditure. Land is not depreciated.

All other items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives without taking into account any residual value. The main useful lives are as follows:

Asset category	Depreciation period (years)
Land	-
Buildings (shell)	40
Roof waterproofing	15
Shell fire protection systems	25
Land improvements	10 to 40
Building fixtures and fittings	5 to 20
Technical installations, machinery and equipment	5 to 20
Computer equipment	3 to 5

"Roof waterproofing" and "shell fire protection systems" are classified as separate items of property, plant and equipment only when they are installed during major renovation projects. In all other cases, they are part of the building.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an asset is determined as the difference between the net sale proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. It is recognised in profit or loss ("Other operating income and expense") when the asset is derecognised.

Residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed at each year-end and revised prospectively if necessary.

1.4.8 Finance leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. They are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Leased assets are accounted for as if they had been acquired through debt. They are recognised as assets (according to their nature) with a corresponding amount recognised in financial liabilities.

Leased assets are depreciated over their expected useful life in the same way as other assets in the same category, or over the lease term if shorter, unless the lease contains a purchase option and it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

Finance lease obligations are discounted and recognised in the balance sheet as a financial liability. Payments made under operating leases are expensed as incurred.

In certain countries, the Group makes lease payments in advance linked to the use of the land. These payments are recognised as prepaid expenses and amortised over the duration of the lease terms.

1.4.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (typically more than six months) are capitalised in the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.4.10 Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. The shopping centres owned by the Group are classified as investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Their fair value is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Investment property is depreciated over the same useful life and according to the same rules as owner-occupied property.

1.4.11 Cost of fixed assets

The cost of fixed assets corresponds to their purchase cost plus transaction expenses including tax. As with property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property, these expenditures increase the value of the assets and adhere to the same accounting rules.

1.4.12 Impairment of non-current assets

The procedure to be followed to ensure that the carrying amount of assets does not exceed their recoverable amount (recovered by use or sale) is defined in IAS 36.
Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least once a year. Other assets are tested whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

1.4.12.1. Cash Generating Units (CGUs)

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.
The Group has defined cash-generating units as follows:

- for hypermarkets, supermarkets and discount stores, each store is treated as a separate CGU;
- for other networks, each network represents a separate CGU.

1.4.12.2. Impairment indicators

Apart from the external sources of data monitored by the Group (economic environment, market value of the assets, etc.), the impairment indicators used are based on the nature of the assets:

- land and buildings: loss of rent or early termination of a lease contract;
- fixed assets related to the business (assets of the cash generating unit): ratio of net book value of the assets related to a store divided by sales (including VAT), higher than a defined level determined separately for each store category;
- assets allocated to administrative activities (headquarters and warehouses): the closing of a site or the obsolescence of equipment used at the site.

1.4.12.3. Recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. It is generally determined separately for each asset. When this is not possible, the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs to which the asset belongs is used.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. In the retailing industry, fair value less costs to sell is generally determined on the basis of a sales or EBITDA multiple.

Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of an asset plus a terminal value. It is determined internally or by external experts on the basis of:

- cash flow projections contained in business plans or budgets covering no more than five years. Cash flows beyond the projection period are estimated by applying a constant or decreasing growth rate;
- the terminal value determined by applying a perpetual growth rate to the final cash flow projection.

The cash flows and terminal value are discounted at long-term after-tax market rates reflecting market estimates of the time value of money and the specific risks associated with the asset.

For goodwill impairment testing purposes, the recoverable amounts of CGUs or groups of CGUs are determined at the year end.

1.4.12.4. Impairment

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or the CGU to which it belongs is greater than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recorded as an expense under "Other operating income and expense".

Impairment losses recognised in a prior period are reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed.

1.4.13 Financial assets

1.4.13.1. Definitions

Financial assets are classified into four categories according to their type and intended holding period, as follows:

- held-to-maturity investments;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- loans and receivables;
- available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets are classified as current if they are due in less than one year and non-current if they are due in more than one year.

1.4.13.2. Recognition and measurement of financial assets

With the exception of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, all financial assets are initially recognised at cost, corresponding to the fair value of the consideration paid plus transaction costs.

1.4.13.3. Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are fixed income securities that the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by adding or deducting any premium or discount over the remaining life of the securities. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the assets are derecognised or there is objective evidence of impairment, and also through the amortisation process.

1.4.13.4. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets classified as held for trading, i.e. assets that are acquired principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. They are measured at fair value and gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are recognised in the income statement. Some assets may be designated at inception as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

1.4.13.5. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets issued or acquired by the Group in exchange for cash, goods or services that are paid, delivered or rendered to a debtor. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Long-term loans and receivables that are not interest-bearing or that bear interest at a below-market rate are discounted when the amounts involved are material. Any impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.
Trade receivables are recognised and measured at the original invoice amount net of any accumulated impairment losses. They are derecognised when all the related risks and rewards are transferred to a third party.

1.4.13.6. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets correspond to all other financial assets. They are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are accumulated in equity until the asset is derecognised. In these cases, gains and losses that were previously recognised under equity are transferred to profit or loss.
When the available-for-sale asset is an equity instrument, the impairment is permanent. Impairment losses on equity instruments are irreversible and any subsequent increases in fair value are recognised directly in equity.
Impairment losses on debt instruments are reversed through the income statement in the event of a subsequent increase in fair value, provided that the amount reversed does not exceed the impairment losses previously recognised in the income statement.
This category mainly comprises investments in non-consolidated companies. Available-for-sale financial assets are classified under non-current financial assets.

1.4.13.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and short-term investments.
To be classified as a cash equivalent under IAS 7, investment securities must fulfil four criteria, and namely be:

- short-term investments;
- highly liquid investments;
- readily convertible to known amounts of cash;
- subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.4.13.8. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised in the following two cases:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or,
- the contractual rights are transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition,
  - when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, the asset is derecognised in full;
  - when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group, the financial asset continues to be recognised in the balance sheet for its total amount.

1.4.14 Financial liabilities

1.4.14.1. Definitions

Financial liabilities are classified into two categories as follows:

- borrowings recognised at amortised cost;
- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as current if they are due in less than one year and non-current if they are due in more than one year.

1.4.14.2. Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured according to their category under IAS 39.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RECOGNISED AT AMORTISED COST

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are usually recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. These liabilities may be hedged.
Debt issue costs and issue and redemption premiums are included in the cost of borrowings and financial debt. They are added or deducted from borrowings, and are amortised using an actuarial method.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

These are financial liabilities intended to be held on a short-term basis for trading purposes. They are measured at fair value and gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value are recognised in the income statement.

1.4.14.3. Recognition and measurement of derivative instruments

All derivative instruments are recognised in the balance sheet and measured at fair value.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS THAT QUALIFY FOR HEDGE ACCOUNTING: RECOGNITION AND PRESENTATION

In accordance with IAS 39, hedge accounting is applied to:

- fair value hedges (for example, swaps to convert fixed rate debt to variable rate). In this case, the debt is measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value recognised in profit or loss. Gains and losses at fair value of the derivative are also recognised in profit or loss. If the hedge is entirely effective, the loss or gain on the hedged debt is offset by the gain or loss on the derivative.
- cash flow hedges (for example, swaps to convert floating rate debt to fixed rate, hedging a budgeted foreign currency denominated purchase). For these hedges, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in equity and reclassified into the income statement on a symmetrical basis with the hedged cash flows and under the same line item as the hedged item (i.e. trading profit for hedges of operating cash flows and net financial income or expense for other hedges). The ineffective portion is recognised directly in the income statement.
- hedges of net investments in foreign operations. For these hedges, the effective portion of the change in fair value attributable to the hedged foreign currency risk is recognised net of tax in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised directly in profit or loss. Gains or losses accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss on the date of liquidation or disposal of the net investment.

Hedge accounting may only be used if:

- the hedging relationship is clearly defined and documented at inception; and
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be demonstrated at inception and throughout its life.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS THAT DO NOT QUALIFY FOR HEDGE ACCOUNTING: RECOGNITION AND PRESENTATION

When a derivative financial instrument does not qualify or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recognised directly in profit or loss for the period under "Other financial income and expense".

1.4.15 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value measurements are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.
The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is the quoted price on the balance sheet date. A market is considered as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These instruments are classified as Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments which are not quoted in an active market (such as over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. These techniques use observable market data wherever possible and make little use of the Group's own estimates. If all the inputs required to calculate fair value are observable, the instrument is classified as Level 2.

If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is classified as Level 3.

1.4.16 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and the probable net realisable value, determined by the first-in first-out (FIFO) method applied by the Group.
The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Accordingly, logistics costs are included in the carrying amount and supplier discounts recognised in "Cost of goods sold" are deducted.

The cost of inventory includes gains or losses on cash flow hedges of future inventory purchases initially recognised in equity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Property development work in progress is recognised in inventories.

1.4.17 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell. A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this condition to be met, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable. For the sale to be highly probable, management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

In the consolidated income statement for the current and prior periods, the post-tax results of discontinued operations and any gain or loss on sale are presented as a single amount on a separate line item below the results of continuing operations, even where the Group retains a minority interest in the subsidiary after its sale.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets classified as held for sale are no longer depreciated or amortised.

1.4.18 Equity

Equity is attributable to two categories of owner: the owners of the parent (Casino, Guichard-Perrachon shareholders) and the owners of the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries. A non-controlling interest is the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent.

Transactions with the owners of non-controlling interests resulting in a change in the parent company's percentage interest without loss of control only affect equity as there is no change of control of the economic entity. Cash flows arising from changes in ownership interests in a fully consolidated entity that do not result in a loss of control (including increases in percentage interest) are classified as cash flows from financing activities.

In the case of an acquisition of an additional interest in a fully consolidated subsidiary, the Group recognises the difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interests as a change in equity attributable to owners of the parent. Transaction costs are also recognised in equity. The same treatment applies to transaction costs relating to disposals without loss of control. In the case of disposals of controlling interests involving a loss of control, the Group derecognises the whole of the ownership interest and recognises any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. The gain or loss on the entire derecognised interest (interest sold and interest retained) is recognised in profit or loss under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expense", which amounts to remeasuring the investment retained at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flows arising from the acquisition or loss of control of a subsidiary are classified as cash flows from investing activities.

1.4.18.1. Equity instruments and hybrid instruments

The classification of instruments issued by the Group in equity or debt depends on each instrument's specific characteristics. An instrument is deemed to be an equity instrument when the following two conditions are met: (i) the instrument does not contain a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; and (ii) in the case of a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that does not include a contractual obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments, or it is a derivative that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

The Group also examines the special provisions of contracts to ensure the absence of an indirect obligation to repurchase of the equity instruments in cash by delivering another financial asset or delivering shares having a value substantially higher than the amount of cash or the other financial asset to be delivered.

In particular, instruments that are redeemable at the Group's discretion and for which the remuneration depends on the payment of a dividend are classified in equity.

When there exists a "debt" component, it is measured separately and classified under "financial debt".

1.4.18.2. Equity transaction costs

External and qualifying internal costs directly attributable to equity transactions or transactions involving equity instruments are recorded as a deduction from equity, net of tax. All other transaction costs are recognised as an expense.

1.4.18.3. Treasury shares

Casino, Guichard-Perrachon shares purchased by the Group are deducted from equity at cost. The proceeds from sales of treasury shares are credited to equity with the result that any disposal gains or losses, net of the related tax effect, have no impact in the income statement for the period.

1.4.18.4. Options on treasury shares

Options on treasury shares are treated as derivative instruments, equity instruments or financial liabilities depending on their characteristics.

Options classified as derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Options classified as equity instruments are measured in equity at their initial amount and changes in value are not recognised. The accounting treatment of financial liabilities is described in note 1.4.14.

1.4.18.5. Share-based payment

Management and selected employees of the Group receive options to purchase or subscribe for shares and share grants.

The benefit granted under stock option plans, measured at fair value when granted, constitutes additional compensation. The fair value of the options at the grant date is recognised in employee benefits expense over the option vesting period. The fair value of options is determined using the Black & Scholes option pricing model, based on the plan attributes, market data (including the market price of the underlying shares, share price volatility and the risk-free interest rate) at the grant date and assumptions concerning the probability of grantees remaining with the Group until the options vest.

The fair value of share grants is also determined on the basis of the plan attributes, market data at the grant date and assumptions concerning the probability of grantees remaining with the Group until the shares vest. If there are no vesting conditions attached to the share grant plan, the expense is recognised in full when the plan is set up. Otherwise the expense is deferred over the vesting period as and when the vesting conditions are met.

1.4.19 Provisions

1.4.19.1. Post-employment and other long-term employee benefits

Group companies provide their employees with various employee benefit plans depending on local laws and practice.

Under defined contribution plans, the Group pays fixed contributions into a fund and has no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions to these plans are expensed as incurred.

Under defined benefit plans, the Group's obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method based on the agreements effective in each company. Under this method, each period of service gives rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and each unit is measured separately to build up the final obligation. The final obligation is then discounted. The actuarial assumptions used to measure the obligation vary according to the economic conditions prevailing in the relevant country. The obligation is measured by independent actuaries annually for the most significant plans and for the employment termination benefit, and regularly for all other plans. Assumptions include expected rate of future salary increases, estimated average working life of employees, life expectancy and staff turnover rates.
Actuarial gains and losses arise from the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments (differences between results based on previous actuarial assumptions and what has

actually occurred). All gains and losses arising on defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in equity.

The past service cost referring to the increase in an obligation following the introduction of a new benefit plan or modification of an existing plan is immediately expensed.

Expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in operating expenses (service cost) or other financial income and expense (interest cost and expected return on plan assets).

Curtailments, settlements and past service costs are recognised in operating expenses or other financial income and expense depending on their nature. The liability recognised in the balance sheet is measured as the net present value of the obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

1.4.19.2 Other provisions

A provision is recorded when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the related adjustment is material.
In accordance with the above principle, a provision is recorded for the cost of repairing equipment sold with a warranty. The provision represents the estimated cost of repairs to be performed during the warranty period, as estimated on the basis of actual costs incurred in prior years. Each year, part of the provision is reversed to offset the actual repair costs recognised in expenses.

A provision for restructuring is recorded when the Group has a constructive obligation to restructure. This is the case when management has drawn up a detailed, formal plan and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by announcing its main features to them before the period-end.

Other provisions concern specifically identified liabilities and charges.

Contingent liabilities correspond to possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Group's control, or present obligations whose settlement is not expected to require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4.20 Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests

The Group has granted put options to the owners of non-controlling interests in some of its subsidiaries. The exercise price may be fixed or based on a predetermined formula and the options may be exercised either at any time or on a fixed future date. In accordance with IAS 32, obligations under these puts related to subsidiaries fully consolidated have been recognised as financial liabilities. Options with a fixed exercise price are measured at discounted present value and options with a variable exercise price at fair value.

IAS 27 revised, which is applicable as of 1 January 2010, sets out the accounting treatment for acquisitions of additional equity interests. The Group has decided to apply two different accounting methods depending on whether the put options were granted before or after the effective date of IAS 27 revised, as recommended by France's securities regulator (Autorité des Marchés Financiers). Put options granted before the effective date are accounted for using the goodwill method and those granted after the effective date are treated as equity transactions (i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners with the impact in equity).

1.4.21 General definition of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

1.4.22 Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

Assets that are expected to be realised in, or are intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle or within twelve months after the balance sheet date are classified as current assets, together with assets that are held primarily for the purpose of being traded and cash and cash equivalents. All other assets are classified as "non-current". Liabilities that are expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle or within twelve months after the balance sheet date are classified as current. The Group's normal operating cycle is twelve months.
All deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets or liabilities.

1.4.23 Total revenue

Revenue is divided into two parts: net sales and other income.

Net sales include sales by the Group's stores, self-service restaurants and warehouses, as well as financial services, rental services, income from the banking business and revenue from other miscellaneous services rendered.

Other income consists of revenue from the property development business, other revenue from rendering of services, incidental revenues and revenues from secondary activities, including fees in connection with the sales of travel packages, fees related to franchise-activity and sub-lease revenues.

Total revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of any trade discounts, volume rebates and sales taxes. It is recognised as follows:

- revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer (in most cases when the legal title is transferred), the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits of the transaction will flow to the Group;
- revenue from the sale of services, such as extended warranties, services directly related to the sale of goods and services rendered to suppliers are recognised in the period during which they are performed. When a service is combined with various commitments, such as volume commitments, the Group analyses facts and legal patterns in order to determine the appropriate timing of recognition. Accordingly, revenue may either be recognised immediately (the service is considered as performed) or deferred over the period during which the service is performed or the commitment achieved.

If payment is deferred beyond the usual credit period and is not covered by a financing entity, the revenue is discounted and the impact of discounting, if material, is recognised in financial income over the deferral period.

Award credits granted to customers under loyalty programmes are recognised as a separately identifiable component of the initial sales transaction. The corresponding revenue is deferred until the award credits are used by the customer.

1.4.24 Gross profit

Gross profit corresponds to the difference between net sales and the cost of goods sold.

The cost of goods sold comprises the cost of purchases net of discounts and commercial cooperation fees, changes in inventory related to retail activities and logistics costs.

Commercial cooperation fees are measured based on contracts signed with suppliers. They are billed in instalments over the year. At each year-end, an accrual is booked for the amount receivable or payable, corresponding to the difference between the value of the services actually rendered to the supplier and the sum of the instalments billed during the year.

Changes in inventory, which may be positive or negative, are determined after taking into account any impairment losses.

Logistics costs correspond to the cost of logistics operations managed or outsourced by the Group, comprising all warehousing, handling and freight costs incurred after goods are first received at one of the Group's stores or warehouses. Transport costs included in suppliers' invoices (e.g. for goods purchased on a "delivery duty paid" or "DDP" basis) are included in purchase costs. Outsourced transport costs are recognised under logistics costs.

1.4.25 Selling expenses

Selling expenses consist of point-of-sale costs, as well as the cost of property development work and changes in work in progress.

1.4.26 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses correspond to overheads and the cost of corporate units, including the purchasing and procurement, sales and marketing, IT and finance functions.

1.4.27 Pre-opening and post-closure costs

When they do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, costs incurred prior to the opening or after the closure of a store are recognised in operating expense when incurred.

1.4.28 Other operating income and expense

Other operating income and expense covers two types of item.

- first, the effects of major events occurring during the period that would distort analyses of the Group's recurring profitability. They are defined as significant items of income and expense that are limited in number, unusual or abnormal, whose occurrence is rare;
- second, items which by their nature are not included in an assessment of a business unit's recurring operating performance, such as impairment losses on non-current assets, disposals of non-current assets and the impact of applying IFRS 3 revised and IAS 27 revised (see note 1.4.2).

1.4.29 Finance costs, net

Finance costs, net correspond to all income and expenses generated by net debt during the period, including gains and losses on sales of cash equivalents, interest rate and currency hedging gains and losses, as well as interest charges related to finance leases.

Net debt corresponds to borrowings and financial liabilities including any associated hedges with a negative fair value, less (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) financial assets held for treasury management purposes and other similar investments, (iii) hedges of debt with a positive fair value and (iv) financial assets arising from a significant disposal of non-current assets.

1.4.30 Other financial income and expense

This item corresponds to financial income and expense that is not generated by net debt.

It consists mainly of dividends from non-consolidated companies, gains and losses arising from remeasurement at fair value of financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents and of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting, gains and losses on disposal of financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents, discounting adjustments (including to provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefit obligations) and exchange gains and losses on items other than components of net debt.

Cash discounts are recognised in financial income for the portion corresponding to the normal market interest rate and as a deduction from cost of goods sold for the balance.

1.4.31 Income tax expense

Income tax expense corresponds to the sum of the current taxes due by the various Group companies and changes in deferred taxes.
Qualifying French subsidiaries are generally members of a tax group and file a consolidated tax return.
Current tax expenses reported in the income statement correspond to the tax expenses of the parent companies of the tax groups and companies that are not members of a tax group.
Deferred tax assets correspond to future tax benefits arising from deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards and certain consolidation adjustments that are expected to be recoverable.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in full for:

- taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability results from recognition of a non-deductible impairment loss on goodwill or from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or the tax loss; and
- taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except when the Group controls the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred taxes are recognised according to the balance sheet method and, in accordance with IAS 12, are not discounted. They are calculated by the liability method, which consists of adjusting deferred taxes recognised in prior periods for the effect of any enacted changes in the income tax rate.

Since 1 January 2010, the taxe professionnelle business tax has been replaced with two new levies which are different in nature:

- the Cotisation Foncière des Entreprises (CFE), which is based on the property rental values previously used to calculate the taxe professionnelle. This is very similar to the taxe professionnelle and is therefore treated as an operating expense;
- the Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises (C.V.A.E), which is based on the value added reported in the parent company financial statements. The CVAE is considered to meet the definition of a tax on income as defined in IAS 12 and is therefore treated as income tax.

When payments to holders of equity instruments qualify for tax deductions, the tax impact is recognised by the Group in income statement.

1.4.32 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, excluding shares issued in payment of dividends and treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by the treasury stock method, as follows:

- numerator: earnings for the period are adjusted for interest on convertible bonds and dividends on deeply subordinated perpetual bonds;
- denominator: the number of shares is adjusted to include potential shares corresponding to dilutive instruments (equity warrants, stock options and share grants), less the number of shares that could be bought back at market price with the proceeds from the exercise of the dilutive instruments. The market price used for the calculation corresponds to the average share price for the year.

Equity instruments that will or may be settled in Casino, Guichard-Perrachon shares are included in the calculation only when their settlement would have a dilutive impact on earnings per share.

1.4.33 Segment information

As required by IFRS 8 – Operating Segments, segment information is disclosed on the same basis as the Group's internal reporting system as used by the chief operating decision maker (the Chairman and CEO) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The segment information is divided into six reportable segments split between France (Casino France, Monoprix Franprix – Leader Price) and International (Latin America, Asia and Other Businesses). Casino France, Latin America and Asia all cover several operating segments.

Casino France includes all the French retail businesses, regardless of format (hypermarket, supermarket, convenience) or operating method (owned or franchised), other than Franprix – Leader Price and Monoprix, which are separate reportable segments. It also includes ancillary or related activities such as real estate, e-commerce, financial services and foodservice. The operating segments included in Latin America (Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil) and Asia (Thailand and Vietnam) have similar businesses in terms of product type (food and non-food), assets and human resources required for operations, customer profile, distribution methods (direct, online, marketing offer) and long-term financial performance.

Management evaluates the performance of these segments on the basis of sales and trading profit. Total assets and liabilities by segment are not specifically reported internally for management purposes and are therefore not disclosed in the Group's IFRS 8 segment reporting.

Segment information is provided on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Significant events of the period

Highlights of the year included:

- Business combinations in 2013
  - Acquisition of control in Monoprix (see note 3.1)
  - Acquisition of control in Mercialys (see note 3.2)
  - Acquisition / loss of control in the Franprix – Leader Price subgroup (see note 3.3)
  - GPA shares swap (see note 3.4)
  - Acquisition of control in Bartira (see note 3.5)
  - Partial disposal without loss of control in Via Varejo (see note 3.6)
  - Issuance of bonds redeemable in shares by Monoprix (see note 26.6)

- Business combinations in 2012: Acquisition of control in GPA (see note 4.1)

- Financing transactions
  - Perpetual hybrid debt issue (see note 26.5)
  - Bond issues (see note 30.1)

- Signature of a partnership agreement with Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie pending authorisation of the French Competition Authority (see note 34.2)

Note 3 Business combinations

3.1 Monoprix – Acquisition of control

On 5 April 2013, Casino exercised its right to have a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank (CACIB) hold the remaining 50% stake in Monoprix (held up to that point by Galeries Lafayette (GL)) under the terms of the transactional agreement entered into on 26 July 2012.

On 5 April 2013, the sale of the 50% stake by GL was carried out at a price of €1,176 million, financed by Casino.

On 10 July 2013, the French Competition Authority gave the green light for the takeover of Monoprix with the obligation to sell 58 Group’s stores (50 consolidated stores and 8 independent stores), including 55 stores in Paris (see note 14).

Payment for the Monoprix shares to GL brought an end to the joint control agreement between Casino and GL, without CACIB replacing GL as a partner of the Group.

In accordance with the commitments made by the Group to the French Competition Authority, Monoprix's governance was changed, placing Monoprix under self-governance during the holding period.

According to the agreements with CACIB, and since the prepayment made on 5 April 2013 when the holding period began, Casino is exposed to the risks and rewards linked to the 50% stake previously held by GL. As a result, in accordance with IAS 27, Casino Group had exclusive control of Monoprix as of 5 April 2013, i.e. the date on which Monoprix was fully consolidated by the Group. Until 4 April 2013, Monoprix had been proportionately consolidated by the Group on a 50% basis.

On 24 July 2013, upon receiving the approval of the French Competition Authority for acquiring exclusive control of Monoprix, Casino finalised the acquisition of the remaining 50% stake in Monoprix held by a subsidiary of CACIB under a temporary conveyance agreement. Monoprix is henceforth a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group.

FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION OF PREVIOUSLY-HELD INTERESTS

In accordance with IFRS 3, the change from proportionate consolidation on a 50% basis to full consolidation on a 100% basis, resulted in recognition of a gain of 141 million euros from the remeasurement of the stake previously held that was recognised under "Other operating income" (see note 8).

FAIR VALUE OF IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The acquisition-date fair values of Monoprix's identifiable assets and liabilities, as provisionally determined by an independent accounting firm, are summarised below.

Monoprix's balance sheet and the temporary goodwill resulting from the operation are as follows:

€ millions	**Balance sheet at 5 April 2013**
Intangible assets	837
Property, plant and equipment	1,753
Other non-current assets	22
Deferred tax assets	6
Inventories	325
Trade receivables	34
Current tax receivables	7
Other assets	139
Cash and cash equivalents	106
Assets	**3,230**
Non-current provisions	86
Non-current financial liabilities	2
Other non-current liabilities	1
Deferred tax liabilities	622
Current provisions	7
Current financial liabilities	620
Trade payables	443
Other current liabilities	327
Liabilities	**2,107**
Net identifiable assets and liabilities at 100% (A)	**1,123**
Fair value of the previously-held 50% interest (B)	**1,175**
Acquisition cost of a 50% stake in Monoprix (C)	**1,176**
Temporary goodwill (B+C-A)	**1,228**

At 31 December 2013, the main provisional fair value adjustments were the recognition of brands (€561 million), lease rights (€147 million), property assets (€661 million), and net deferred tax liabilities related to fair value adjustments (€468 million).

Measurement of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities resulted in the temporary recognition of €1,228 million in goodwill allocated to the Monoprix CGU. Goodwill mainly reflects cost optimisation and human capital.

Between 1 Avril and 31 December 2013, Monoprix contributed €3,057 million and €350 million to

Casino's consolidated net sales and profit before tax respectively.

The impact of the full consolidation of Monoprix on the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2013 if the takeover of Monoprix had occurred on 1 January 2013 is presented in note 3.7. The corresponding acquisition-related expenses amounted to €24 million (see note 8).

3.2 Loss of controlling interest in Mercialys

In early January 2012, the Group began the process of giving up its controlling interest in its subsidiary, Mercialys. Mercialys' assets and liabilities have since been classified under "assets held for sale" and "liabilities associated with assets held for sale", in accordance with IFRS 5.

The sale of a 9.9% stake in Mercialys in 2012 brought the Group's interest in the subsidiary to 40.2%, generating a capital gain of €89 million recognised in 2013 first half on the loss of its controlling interest in Mercialys.

In addition to this disposal process, Mercialys' governance and the agreements between Casino and Mercialys were restructured.

The Annual General Meeting held on 21 June 2013 confirmed the independence of the Board of Directors and the loss of Casino's control of the majority of the voting rights at Annual General Meetings.

As a result, the Mercialys Group has been accounted for according to the equity method in Casino's consolidated financial statements since 21 June 2013 (see note 19). The impact of the loss of Casino's controlling interest generated a gain of €548 million, recorded under "Other operating income" (see note 8). This gain includes the income of €459 million linked to the fair value remeasurement of the stake retained by the Group, determined on the basis of the market price at the date of the loss of control, and the capital gain of €89 million recognised in the first semester 2013 from the sale of the 9.9% stake at the end of 2012.

3.3 Franprix-Leader Price sub-group

3.3.1 Other changes in Group structure within the Franprix-Leader Price sub-group

In the first half of 2013, Franprix - Leaderprice acquired a controlling interest in three sub-groups (Distri Sud-Ouest, RLPG Développement and Cafige), in which it already held a non-controlling interest. These sub-groups operate 159 stores under the Franprix and Leader Price banners. Outflows for the acquisition of these sub-groups amounted to €85 million and generated temporary goodwill of €284 million and an expense of €4 million recorded under "Other operating expense". The acquisition cost for these sub-groups came to €3 million.

On 27 May 2013, the Group received approval from the French Competition Authority for the acquisition of 38 convenience stores in south-east France from the Norma Group. This acquisition was finalised in July 2013 for €37 million and generated temporary goodwill of €33 million. The analysis of fair value of assets liabilities and contingent liabilities will be performed in the first half of 2014.

In parallel, on 1 October 2013, the Volta 10 Group, a subsidiary of Franprix – Leader Price operating 17 stores, was put under judicial governance. A judicial administrator was appointed to manage the subsidiary and make the necessary strategic decisions. In light of this situation, Volta 10 was deconsolidated and recognised according to the equity method. The judicial administrator placed Volta 10 and its subsidiaries under receivership and examined the possibilities for the sale of the business. Volta 10's deconsolidation resulted in the recognition by the Group of a provision covering its negative share in the subsidiary's equity. Amounts owed by the Group to Volta 10 amounted to €24 million (€14 million for Franprix – Leader Price warehouses and €10 million for current accounts). In light of the prospects for recovery in the event the sub-group is liquidated, a probable loss of €4 million was recognised under "Other operating expenses".

The impact of these transactions on 1 January 2013 on the main income statement aggregates are presented in no 3.7.

3.3.2 Buyout of non-controlling interests

Furthermore, Franprix - Leaderprice bought out the non-controlling interests related primarily to master franchisees of Distri Sud-Ouest, Cogefisd and Figeac for €84 million, generating a negative impact on equity attributable to owners of the parent of €22 million.

3.4 GPA shares swap

On 6 September 2013, a settlement agreement was concluded between the Group and Mr. Diniz whereby the parties waived any disputes and recourse to legal remedy concerning their partnership in Brazil, and notably as shareholders of Wilkes and GPA. This agreement also provided for cancellation of the put option (7.3%) granted by Casino. In exchange, the Group delivered 19,375,000 GPA preferred shares in consideration for 19,375,000 Wilkes shares held by Mr. Abilio Diniz.

This was recognised as an equity transaction having a negative impact on equity attributable to owners of the parent of €190 million and a positive impact on equity attributable to non-controlling interests of €574 million and cancellation of financial liabilities linked to the put of €399 million.

3.5 Bartira – Acquisition of control

At the level of the GPA sub-group, Via Varejo exercised its call option on 1 November 2013 for 75% of Bartira (specialised in furniture) and acquired a controlling interest in the entity for €70 million.

This transaction generated a capital gain of €35 millions for the previously-held stake (25%).

Based on an independent appraisal, Bartira's balance sheet and temporary goodwill generated break down as follows:

€ millions	**Balance sheet At 1 November 2013**
Intangible assets	27
Property, plant and equipment	46
Deferred tax assets	1
Inventories	17
Other assets	13
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Assets	**104**
Provisions	39
Financial liabilities	6
Other liabilities	26
Liabilities	**72**
Net identifiable assets and liabilities at 100% (A)	**32**
Fair value of the previously-held 25% interest (B)	**58**
Acquisition cost of 75% stake in Bartira (C)	**70**
Fair value of the call option held (D)	**103**
Temporary goodwill (B+C+D-A)	**199**

Measurement of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities resulted in the temporary recognition of €199 million in goodwill allocated to the non-food GPA CGU (Via Varejo). Goodwill reflects mainly growth prospects for business.

As Via Varejo accounted for 100% of Bartira's revenue, the impact of Bartira's full consolidation on Group revenue was nil. The impacts on the other portions of the consolidated income statement were not material.

3.6 Partial disposal without loss of control in Via Varejo

On 27 December 2013, Via Varejo finalised an offering of units in the company of 123.7 million units (with each unit comprised of one common share and two preferred shares,) in the Brazilian market for preferred shares held by GPA and the Klein family.

This transaction led to a decrease of GPA's interest of 9.06% in its subsidiary Via Varejo, GPA keeping the majority of the ordinary shares voting. This sale of 9.06% by GPA on the market had a negative impact of €8 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent and a positive impact of €218 million on equity attributable to non-controlling interests. The corresponding expenses net of tax of €28 million were recognised under equity attributable to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests respectively for €6 million and €22 million.

3.7 Impact of acquisitions / losses of controlling interests on income statement aggregates

If the acquisitions / losses of control described above had occurred on 1 January 2013, the impact on income statement aggregates would have been as follows:

€ millions	**31 December 2013 reported**	**Monoprix – acquisition of control**	**Mercialys – loss of controlling interest**	**Franprix-Leader Price transactions**	**Other**	**31 December 2013 restated**
Revenue	48,645	504	(60)	134	15	49,238
Trading profit	2,363	23	(68)	(6)	0	2,312
Operating profit	2,625	19	(129)	(11)	0	2,503
Net financial income / (expense)	(719)	(1)	18	(2)	0	(705)
Profit before tax	1,905	18	(105)	(13)	(1)	1,805
Share of profits of associates	21	0	42	-	0	63
Consolidated net profit	**1,523**	**11**	**(62)**	**(13)**	**0**	**1,458**
Net profit, Group share	*851*	*11*	*-*	*(13)*	*0*	*849*
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	*672*	*0*	*(62)*	*-*	*0*	*609*

Note 4 Scope operations in 2012

4.1 Acquisition of control in GPA

The acquisition-date (2 July 2012) fair values of GPA's identifiable assets and liabilities, as determined by an independent accounting firm, are summarised below.

€ millions	**Fair value at 2 July 2012**
Intangible assets	3,301
Property, plant and equipment	3,096
Other non-current assets	510
Deferred tax assets	1,018
Inventories	2,014
Trade receivables	2,025
Other current assets	1,157
Cash and cash equivalents	2,159
Assets	15,281
Provisions	741
Non-current financial liabilities	2,311
Other non-current liabilities	608
Deferred tax liabilities	1,367
Current financial liabilities	959
Trade payables	1,641
Other current liabilities	3,038
Liabilities	10,664
Net identifiable assets and liabilities at 100% (A)	**4,617**
Fair value of the previously-held 40.3% interest (B)	**3,331**
Fair value of non-controlling interests (full goodwill method) (C)	**6,234**
Goodwill (B+C-A)	**4,949**

Fair value measurements of identifiable assets and liabilities gave rise to the recognition of €4,949 million of goodwill, €564 million more than the provisional value presented in the consolidated statements for the period ended 31 December 2012 and €82 million more than 30 June 2013.
The negative change in the accounts as of 31 December 2012 results mainly from the revision of assumptions as regards the pricing of lease premiums amounting to €288 million net of tax and of contingent tax liabilities of €115 net of tax, as well as the recognition of social risks equivalent to €45 million net of tax.
In the second half of the year, additional work on GPA's judicial deposits, outstanding orders to be delivered by Via Varejo on the acquisition-date and on other GPA liabilities gave rise to an additional adjustment of €82 million of goodwill.

The main fair value adjustments were the recognition or remeasurement of brands (€1,379 million), lease rights (€497 million), property assets (€86 million), tax-related liabilities (€377 million), provisions for social risks (€153 million) and net deferred tax liabilities related to fair value adjustments (€381 million).

These changes gave rise to the following adjustments in the consolidated financial states as of 31 December 2012:

€ millions	**31 December 2012 restated**	**31 December 2012 reported**
Goodwill	10,909	10,380
Intangible assets (*)	3,884	4,211
Property, plant and equipment (*)	8,625	8,681
Other non-current assets	2,798	2,880
Deferred tax assets	865	671
Other assets	8,226	8,226
Cash and cash equivalents	6,303	6,303
Non-current assets held for sale	1,461	1,461
Assets	43,071	42,813
Equity	15,201	15,201
Non-current provisions	975	762
Non-current financial liabilities	9,394	9,394
Other non-current liabilities	900	900
Deferred tax liabilities	1,364	1,366
Current provisions	275	275
Current financial liabilities	2,786	2,786
Trade payables	6,655	6,655
Current taxes payable	118	118
Other current liabilities	4,307	4,260
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	1,095	1,095
Liabilities	43,071	42,813

(*) The accounts adjusted for 2012 also include the reclassification of €54 million of property, plant and equipment in intangible assets.

The table below shows the effect of full consolidation of GPA in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2012 as if control of GPA had been obtained on 1 January 2012.

€ millions	**31 December 2012 pro forma**	**31 December 2012 reported**
Net sales	47,712	41,971
Trading profit	2,279	2,002
Operating profit	2,630	2,379
Net financial income/(expense)	(638)	(499)
Profit before tax	1,991	1,880
Consolidated net profit	1,614	1,533
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent(*)	*1,048*	*1,062*
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	*566*	*470*

(*) The €14 million decrease in the pro forma net income attributable to equity owners of the parent stems from the fact that certain transactions are accounted for directly in equity, as they are now transactions between owners. They were previously transactions with a proportionately consolidated company and treated through profit or loss for the period. The transactions involved are the issuance of preferred shares to Casino and the exercise of stock options.

4.2 Other activities in 2012

4.2.1 Franprix-Leader Price scope operations

During the year, Franprix – Leader Price acquired various sub-groups in which they held non-controlling interests. The main transactions were the acquisition of controlling interests in the Barat sub-group and in a group of 21 Leader Price stores in south eastern France for €40 million and €31 million, respectively.
These transactions gave rise to the recognition of €127 million in goodwill, of which €49 million was for the Barat sub-group and €62 million for the Leader Price stores in the south-east.
Had these acquisitions been made on 1 January 2012, they would have contributed an additional €74 million in sales and a net loss of €28 million.

4.2.2 Change in Casino's percentage interest in Big C Thailand

In 2012, Casino's interest in Big C Thailand had decreased by 4.60% as a result of (i) dilution due to the Group's decision not to subscribe to the rights issue made by Big C Thailand and (ii) disposals on the market. These transactions had a positive impact of €139 million on equity attributable to owners of the parent and €69 million on equity attributable to non-controlling interests.

Note 5 Additional information on the statement of cash flows

5.1 Change in operating working capital

€ millions	2013	2012
Inventories of goods	(230)	(283)
Property development work in progress	1	11
Trade payables	786	585
Trade receivables	72	(8)
Finance receivables (credit activity)	(47)	918
Finance payables (credit activity)	83	(862)
Other	(221)	(166)
Change in operating working capital	**444**	**194**

5.2 Effect on cash of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control

€ millions	2013	2012
Amounts paid for acquisition of control	(1,403)	(116)
Cash/(bank overdrafts) related to acquisition of control	(248)	1,297
Amounts received for loss of control	-	88
Cash/(bank overdrafts) related to loss of control	(10)	(3)
Effect of Mercialys loss of control process (*)	(207)	137
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation resulting in the gain or loss of control	**(1,868)**	**1,402**

(*) The loss of control of Mercialys had a negative impact of €207 million on the Group's cash. In 2012, the €137 million corresponded to cash received by the Group for the sale of a 9.9% interest in Mercialys (9.8% as a result of winding up the total return swap (TRS) with a financial institution).

In 2013, the negative impact of these transactions on the Group cash position mainly comprised:

- the takeover of Monoprix for €1,432 million (€1,176 million was the acquisition price and €256 million for cash liabilities).
- acquisitions of control made by the Franprix – Leader Price sub-group (€126 million);

In 2012, the negative impact of these transactions on the Group cash position mainly comprised:

- acquisition of control of GPA (€1,293 million);
- acquisitions of control made by the Franprix Leader-Price sub-group (€109 million);
- receipt of the final instalment due from the Venezuelan government relating to the sale of Cativen in November 2010 (€83 million net of expenses).

5.3 Impact on cash of changes in scope of consolidation related to joint ventures and associated companies

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Amount paid for the acquisition of joint ventures (*) or associates (*)	-	(21)
Cash/(bank overdrafts) of joint ventures acquired	-	3
Amount received for the disposal of joint ventures (*) or associates (**)	-	1
(Cash)/bank overdrafts of joint ventures sold	-	(10)
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation related to joint ventures and associated companies	**-**	**(26)**

(*) joint ventures: investments are consolidated by the proportionate method/ associates: investments are consolidated by the equity method

In 2012, the impact on cash of changes in scope of consolidation resulted mainly from the acquisition of Monshowroom.com and the change of percentage interest in GPA in the first half of 2012.

5.4 Impact on cash of transactions with owners of non-controlling interests not resulting in the change of control

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Partial sale without loss of control of Via Varejo	259	-
Buyback transactions carried out by the owners of non-controlling interests Franprix - Leader	(84)	(4)
Payment of Sendas liability	(22)	(21)
Sale of GPA shares and exercise of the first put option	-	209
Sale of shares and Big C Thailand rights issue	-	210
Other	9	12
Impact on transactions with owners of non-controlling interests not resulting in the change of control	**163**	**406**

Note 6 Segment information

6.1 Key indicators by operating segment

	France			International			
€ millions	**Casino France**	**Monoprix**	**Franprix-Leader Price**	**Latin America**	**Asia**	**Other Businesses, International**	**2013**
External sales	11,575	3,561	4,356	24,731	3,561	862	**48,645**
Trading profit (*)	220	247	152	1,469	264	12	**2,363**

(*) In accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments," information by operating segment is prepared based on internal reports and includes the allocation of holding company costs to all of the Group's business units.

€ millions	France			International			2012
	Casino France	Monoprix	Franprix-Leader Price	Latin America	Asia	Other Businesses, International	
External sales	12,158	2,010	4,279	19,251	3,407	866	**41,971**
Trading profit (*)	400	122	163	1,060	241	16	**2,002**

(*) In accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments," information by operating segment is prepared based on internal reports and includes the allocation of holding company costs to all of the Group's business units.

6.2 Non-current assets by geographical segment

Total non-current assets (*)

€ millions	France	Latin America	Asia	Other Businesses, International	Total
31 December 2013	11,780	11,859	1,983	328	**25,950**
31 December 2012 restated	8,618	13,483	2,092	328	**24,521**

(*) Non-current assets include goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant & equipment, investment property, investments in associates and long-term deferred charges

Note 7 Trading profit

7.1 Total revenue

€ millions	2013	2012
Net sales	48,645	41,971
Other income	324	322
Total revenue	**48,969**	**42,292**

7.2 Cost of goods sold

€ millions	2013	2012
Purchases and change in inventories	(34,532)	(29,653)
Logistics costs	(1,668)	(1,473)
Cost of goods sold	**(36,200)**	**(31,126)**

7.3 Expenses by nature and function

€ millions	Logistics costs (*)	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	2013
Employee benefits expense	(591)	(3,908)	(944)	(5,443)
Other expenses	(1,022)	(4,079)	(557)	(5,657)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(55)	(698)	(221)	(974)
Total	**(1,668)**	**(8,685)**	**(1,721)**	**(12,074)**

(*) Logistics costs are reported in the income statement under "Cost of goods sold".

€ millions	Logistics costs (i)	Selling expenses	General and administrative expenses	2012
Employee benefits expense	(605)	(3,354)	(918)	(4,877)
Other expenses	(822)	(3,502)	(586)	(4,910)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(46)	(622)	(182)	(851)
Total	**(1,473)**	**(7,478)**	**(1,686)**	**(10,637)**

(*) Logistics costs are reported in the income statement under "Cost of goods sold".

7.3.1 Employees

Employees at 31 December (number of employees)	2013	2012
Number of employees	329,355	316,711
Full-time equivalents	312,373	295,840

Employees of associates are not included in these figures. Employees of joint ventures are included proportionally to the Group's percentage interest.

The increase in the number of employees and full-time equivalents between 2013 and 2012 was due primarily to the acquisition of control of Monoprix.

7.3.2 Finance and operating lease expense

OPERATING LEASES

Operating lease payments amounted to €1,178 million at 31 December 2013 (including €1,098 million for property assets) and €911 million at 31 December 2012 (including €836 million for property assets).

The amount of future operating lease payments and minimum lease payments to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases are disclosed in note 34.3.2.

FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

Conditional rental payments related to finance leases included in the income statement amounted to €1 million in 2013 and 2012.

The amount of future finance lease payments and minimum lease payments to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases are disclosed in note 34.3.1.

7.3.3 Depreciation

€ millions	2013	2012
Depreciation and amortisation expense - owned assets	(928)	(794)
Depreciation expense - finance leases	(35)	(47)
Lease payments for land use (see note 21.2)	(11)	(11)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**(974)**	**(851)**

Note 8 Other operating income and expense

€ millions	2013	2012
Total other operating income	**999**	**1,078**
Total other operating expense	**(738)**	**(701)**
	261	**377**
Breakdown by type		
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	**58**	**110**
Gain on property development operations (i)	*60*	*103*
Other operating income and expense	**203**	**267**
Restructuring provisions and expense (ii)	(148)	(200)
Impairment losses (v)	(79)	(123)
Provisions for litigation and risks (iii)	(86)	(68)
Net income/(expenses) related to changes in scope of consolidation (iv)	551	672
Other	(35)	(13)
Total other operating income and expense, net	**261**	**377**

(i) In 2012, as part of its new strategy, Mercialys sold 21 assets including 14 local shopping centres, an off-plan extension and 6 individual lots. In the first half of 2013, Mercialys continued its strategy selling 20 assets.

(ii) The restructuring charge in 2013 mainly concerned Casino France (€49 million), GPA (€41 million), Franprix-Leader Price (€22 million) and Exito (€12 million). In 2012, it mainly concerned Casino France (€94 million), Franprix-Leader Price (€62 million) and GPA (€21 million).

(iii) Corresponds mainly to fiscal risks and disputes in the Group's various entities.

(iv) The €551 million of net income recognised in 2013 arose mainly from the loss of control of Mercialys (€548 million) and the remeasurement at fair value of the previously-held interest in Monoprix (€141 million), offset in part by expenses totalling €112 million related mainly to changes in scope of consolidation in GPA (€77 million) and Monoprix (€24 million).

In 2012, the €672 of net income arose mainly from the remeasurement at fair value of the previously-held interest in GPA (€904 million), offset by expenses totalling €157 million related to (i) acquiring control of GPA and defending the Group's interests in Brazil, (ii) acquiring control of Monoprix and (iii) the process of loss of control of Mercialys, as well as impairment losses on commitments to purchase Franprix-Leader Price master franchises (€62 million).

(v) Breakdown of impairment losses:

€ millions	Notes	2013	2012
Goodwill impairment losses	14.2	(2)	(73)
Impairment reversals/(losses) on intangible assets	15.2	(10)	(7)
Impairment reversals/(losses) on property, plant & equipment	16.2	(44)	(8)
Impairment reversals/(losses) on other assets (*)		(23)	(35)
Total impairment losses, net		**(79)**	**(123)**

(*) In 2012, mainly includes €30 million in impairment of Franprix-Leader Price associates.

Note 9 Financial income and expense

9.1 Finance costs, net

€ millions	2013	2012
Gains and losses on sales of cash equivalents	-	1
Revenue from cash and cash equivalents	179	151
Income from cash and cash equivalents	**179**	**152**
Interest expense on borrowings after hedging	(803)	(665)
Interest expense on finance lease liabilities	(11)	(5)
Finance costs	**(814)**	**(670)**
Total finance costs, net	**(635)**	**(519)**

9.2 Other financial income and expense

€ millions	2013	2012
Investment income	1	2
Exchange gains (other than on borrowings)	48	26
Discounting and discounting reversal adjustments	2	13
Gains from remeasurement at fair value of derivative instruments not qualifying for hedge accounting (*)	8	58
Other financial income	109	79
Financial income	**168**	**177**
Exchange losses (other than on borrowings)	(56)	(27)
Discounting and discounting reversal adjustments	(18)	(22)
Losses from remeasurement at fair value of derivative instruments not qualifying for hedge accounting (*)	(68)	(3)
Losses from remeasurement at fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4)	(2)
Other financial expense	(106)	(103)
Financial expense	**(252)**	**(157)**
Total other financial income and expense, net	**(84)**	**20**

(*) In 2013, the net expense of €60 million was primarily due to the fair value adjustments to Big C Thailand and GPA TRS, GPA forward and call options on GPA preferred shares (see below). In 2012, it mainly comprised a €46 million gain in fair value adjustments to GPA TRS.

In December 2011, the Group entered into a 2.5-year TRS with a financial institution covering 7.9 million of GPA American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The contract will be settled in cash. The swap has an interest rate of 3-month Euribor +3.25%. Following a change to the entry price in 2012 and 2013, Casino received the sum of €69 million and €50 million, respectively. The TRS is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. At 31 December 2013, the swap covered 7.8 million ADRs (representing 3.0% of GPA's capital share), a notional amount of €332 million and presented a negative fair value of €80 million (against 7.8 million ADRs, a notional amount of €282 million and a negative fair value of €23 million at 31 December 2012).

In 2012, the Group purchased call options on 8.9 million GPA ADRs from a financial institution. The options may be exercised at any time and expire on 30 June 2014. At 31 December 2013, these call options related to 3.4% of GPA's share capital and presented a fair value of €18 million, although the option premium of €38 million was not paid.

At the end of December 2012, the Group entered into a 2-year forward contract on GPA ADRs, paying interest at 3-month Libor + 3.00%. The contract will be settled in cash. It is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Following a change to the forward entry price in 2013, Casino received the sum of €43 million. At 31 December 2013, the swap covered 5.8 million ADRs (representing 2.2% of GPA's share capital), a notional amount of USD 319 million (€231 million) and presented a negative fair value of €43 million.

In 2012, the Group entered into a TRS with a financial institution covering 20.6 million Big C Thailand shares. The TRS has a notional amount of €108 million maturing on 1 July 2014 and an interest rate of 3-month Euribor + 2.30%. Following the amendment to the contract in 2013, the notional has been raised to €110 million. The contract will be settled in cash. The TRS is a derivative instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss. Following a change to the entry price in 2013, Casino received the sum of €1.9 million. At 31 December 2013, the swap covered 20.6 million ADRs and presented a negative fair value of €26million.

Note 10 Taxes

10.1 Income tax expense

10.1.1 Analysis of income tax expense

€ millions	2013			2012		
	France	International	TOTAL	France	International	TOTAL
Current taxes	(100)	(193)	(292)	(87)	(202)	(289)
Other taxes (CVAE)	(63)	(2)	(66)	(63)	(2)	(66)
Deferred taxes	48	(92)	(43)	68	(36)	32
Total income tax expense recognised in the income statement	**(115)**	**(286)**	**(401)**	**(82)**	**(241)**	**(323)**
Tax effect recognised in "Other comprehensive income" (see note 26.7.2)	**(4)**	**-**	**(4)**	**35**	**1**	**35**
Tax effect recognised in equity	**(7)**	**(46)**	**(54)**	**13**	**2**	**15**

10.1.2 Reconciliation of theoretical and actual tax expense

€ millions	2013		2012	
Profit before tax and share of profits of associates	**1,905**		**1,880**	
Income tax at the standard French tax rate (i)	**(656)**	*34.43%*	**(647)**	*34.43%*
Impact of tax rate differences in foreign subsidiaries	91		139	
Mercialys tax-exempt share of profit	36		57	
Change of tax rate (ii)	(2)		35	
Gains or losses on remeasurement of previously-held interests pursuant to transactions resulting in gain or loss of control and sale of shares (iii)	246		226	
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax benefits on tax losses and other deductible temporary differences	33		12	
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards or other deductible temporary differences	(25)		(61)	
Goodwill impairment loss	(4)		(36)	
CVAE net of income tax	(39)		(39)	
Non-deductible financial expense (iv)	(9)		(16)	
Tax credits	15		21	
Non-taxation of CICE (v)	26		-	
Additional contribution of 3% dividend	(10)		(1)	
Temporary different in the value of Mercialys shares retained (see note 3.2)	(134)		-	
Tax rate lowered on the sale of Mercialys shares 2012	(20)		-	
Effect of tax on GPA shares exchange transactions (see note 3.4)	13		-	
Recovery of deferred tax liabilities related to Bartira call option	37		-	
Tax on Exito equity	(16)		-	
Tax amortisation of goodwill (Exito)	19		26	
Loss on master franchise put options	(4)		(21)	
Other	2		(16)	
Other items taxed at a lower rate or tax exempt	-		(1)	
Actual income tax expense	**(401)**		**(323)**	
Effective tax rate paid by the Group	21.07%		17.20%	

(i) For 2013 and 2012, reconciliation of the effective tax rate paid by the Group was based on the constant tax rate of 34.43%. The rate used by the Group does not take into account the transitional additional contribution of 5 % in 2012 and 10.7% in 2013 for surtax on French companies with revenues of more than €250; the impact of the revaluation of differed taxes that will be paid in 2014 amounts to €5 million in the Group's consolidated financial statements. This measure added €7 million to the Group's tax expense for the period (against €2 million the previous year).

(ii) In 2012, the main effect was a decrease in the tax rate in Colombia.
(iii) In 2013, transactions concerning Mercialys, Monoprix and Bartira amounted to €188 million, €49 million and €9 million, respectively. Transactions concerning GPA in 2012.
(iv) France's 2012 amended Finance Act introduced a new flat-rate restriction on the deductibility of financial expenses paid by French companies. Deductions are limited to 15% of financial expenses in 2012 and in 2013, decreasing to 25% for 2014 and beyond.
(v) France's third amended Finance Act for 2012 introduced a competitiveness and employment tax credit (CICE), a tax credit (repayable from the end of the third year) of 4% for salaries below or equal to 2.5 times the minimum wage as of 1 January 2013 (the rate will rise to 6% from 1 January 2014). The Group recognised this expense by reducing employee expenses and has sold its receivables up to €58 million.

10.2 Deferred taxes

10.2.1 Change in deferred tax assets

€ millions	2013	2012 restated
At 1 January	**865**	**377**
Benefit (expense) for the period on continuing operations	(387)	(305)
Impact of changes in scope of consolidation (*)	44	795
Impact of changes in exchange rates and reclassifications (*)	(85)	(49)
Deferred tax assets recognised directly in equity	(13)	48
At 31 December	**425**	**865**

(*) In 2012, corresponded mainly to the full consolidation of GPA

10.2.2 Change in deferred tax liabilities

€ millions	2013	2012 restated
At 1 January	**1,364**	**697**
Expense (benefit) for the period	(343)	(337)
Impact of changes in scope of consolidation (*)	549	1,079
Impact of changes in exchange rates and reclassifications (*)	(164)	(75)
Deferred tax assets recognised directly in equity	-	-
At 31 December	**1,406**	**1,364**

(*) corresponded mainly to the full consolidation of GPA in 2012 and of Monoprix in 2013

10.2.3 Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by source

	Net	
€ millions	**2013**	**2012 restated**
Intangible assets	(958)	(866)
Property, plant and equipment	(637)	(326)
of which finance leases	*(70)*	*(88)*
Inventories	37	30
Financial instruments	(21)	2
Other assets	(57)	(39)
Provisions	227	259
Untaxed provisions	(201)	(181)
Other liabilities	108	160
Of which finance lease liabilities	*13*	*26*
Tax loss carryforwards	521	461
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**(982)**	**(499)**
Deferred tax assets recognised in the balance sheet	425	865
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in the balance sheet	1,406	1,364
Net	**(982)**	**(499)**

In 2013, the Casino, Guichard-Perrachon group tax relief agreement resulted in a tax saving of €94 million compared with €126 million in 2012.

Recognised tax loss carryforwards mainly concern GPA and Casino Guichard-Perrachon. The corresponding deferred tax assets have been recognised in the balance sheet as their utilisation is considered probable in view of the forecast future taxable profits of the companies concerned.

10.2.4 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

At 31 December 2013, the Group had €311 million of unused unrecognised tax loss carryforwards (€98 million of unrecognised deferred tax assets) compared with €135 million and €43 million respectively in 2012. These losses mainly concern Franprix-Leader Price.

Expiry dates of tax loss carryforwards

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Less than 1 year	5	-
One to two years	2	1
Two to three years	3	2
More than three years	88	41
Total	**98**	**43**

Note 11 Share of profits of associates

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Mercialys	12	-
GPA group associates	16	8
Other	1	(3)
Franprix and Leader Price group associates	(8)	(26)
Share of profits of associates	**21**	**(21)**

Note 12 Discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale:

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Franprix-Leader Price assets (i)	58	-
Monoprix assets (i)	15	-
GPA assets (ii)	14	-
DCF assets (i)	5	-
Property assets of the French sub-group "Store assets"	3	-
Mercialys assets	-	1,461
Non-current assets held for sale	**96**	**1,461**
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	**-**	**1,095**

(i) In connection with the takeover of Monoprix on 5 April 2013 and the notice from the French competition authority, the Group began the process of selling 50 Monoprix (stores under the Monop' banner), Franprix - Leader Price and Casino France integrated stores (see note 3.1).

(ii) In connection with GPA's acquisition of control of Nova Casa Bahia in 2011, the Group began the process of selling 74 Via Varejo stores in accordance with the decision given by the Brazilian competition authority.

The difference between 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 corresponds mainly to the loss of control of Mercialys (see note 3.2) which is consolidated from now on by the equity method (see note 19).

Note 13 Earnings per share

13.1 Number of shares

Calculation of the weighted average number of shares and potential shares used to determine diluted earnings per share		2013	2012
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the			
Total ordinary shares		112,894,920	111,825, 980
Ordinary shares held in treasury		(128,746)	(84,121)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares before dilution	**(1)**	**112,766,174**	**111,741,859**
Potential shares represented by:			
Stock options		318,174	523,800
Non-dilutive instruments (out of the money or covered by calls)		-	(309,778)
Weighted average number of dilutive instruments		**318,174**	**214,022**
Theoretical number of shares purchased at market price (*)		(266,742)	(170,168)
Dilutive effect of stock options		51,432	43,854
Share grants		101,019	387,500
Total potential dilutive shares		**152,451**	**431,355**
Total diluted number of shares	**(2)**	**112,918,625**	**112 173,213**

(*) In accordance with the treasury stock method, the proceeds from the exercise of warrants and options are assumed to be used in the first instance to buy back shares at market price. The theoretical number of shares that would be purchased is deducted from the total shares that would be issued on exercise of the rights attached to the warrants and options. Any theoretical shares in excess of the number of shares resulting from the exercise of rights are not taken into account.

13.2 Profits attributable to ordinary shares

€ millions		2013	2012
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent		**851**	**1,062**
Dividends payable on deeply subordinated perpetual bonds		(18)	(9)
Profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares	**(3)**	**833**	**1,053**
of which:			
- profit from continuing operations, attributable to equity holders of the parent	*(4)*	*835*	*1,055*
- profit from discontinued operations, attributable to equity holders of the parent		*(2)*	*(2)*

13.3 Earnings per share

In €		2013	2012
Basic earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:			
- on continuing and discontinued operations	(3) / (1)	7.39	9.42
- on continuing operations	(4) / (1)	7.41	9.44
Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:			
- on continuing and discontinued operations	(3) / (2)	7.38	9.39
- on continuing operations	(4) / (2)	7.40	9.41

Note 14 Goodwill

14.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013 Gross	2013 Impairment	2013 Net	2012 restated Net
Casino France	1,639	(1)	1,638	1,593
Hypermarkets, supermarkets and convenience stores	*1,375*	-	*1,375*	*1,362*
Other	*264*	*(1)*	*263*	*231*
Franprix-Leader Price	2,462	(1)	2,461	2,170
Monoprix	1,233	-	1,233	914
France	**5,334**	**(2)**	**5,332**	**4,676**
Latin America	**4,619**	**-**	**4,619**	**5,309**
Argentina	21	-	21	29
Brazil	4,031	-	4,031	4,639
GPA (food)	*3,229*	-	*3,229*	*3,870*
Via Varejo (non-food)	*802*	-	*802*	*770*
Colombia	464	-	464	527
Uruguay	104	-	104	113
Asia	**662**	**-**	**662**	**745**
Thailand	658	-	658	742
Vietnam	3	-	3	3
Other	**178**	**-**	**178**	**179**
Indian Ocean	176	-	176	176
Other	2	-	2	2
International	**5,459**	**-**	**5,459**	**6,233**
Goodwill	**10,793**	**(2)**	**10,791**	**10,909**

14.2 Movements for the period

€ millions	2013	2012 restated
Carrying amount at 1 January	**10,909**	**7,955**
Goodwill recognised during the period (i)	893	3,470
Impairment losses recognised during the period (ii)	(2)	(73)
Derecognised companies	(2)	(15)
Translation adjustment (iii)	(972)	(343)
Adjustments arising from recognition of put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	-	-
Reclassifications and other movements (iv)	(35)	(86)
Carrying amount at 31 December	**10,791**	**10,909**

(i) At 31 December 2013, the €893 million increase corresponds to the full consolidation of Monoprix for €311 million (see note 3.1), the transactions carried out by Franprix - Leader Price amounting to €321 million (see not 3.3) and the takeover of Bartira for €199 million (see note 3.5). The change in 2012 was mainly due to the full consolidation of GPA (€3,239 million, see note 4.1).

(ii) The impairment losses recognised in 2012 mainly concerned Geimex (€41 million) and Casino France (€17 million).

(iii) The negative translation adjustment in 2013 stemmed mainly from the appreciation of the euro against the Brazilian real (€802 million), the Thai baht (€84 million) and the Colombian peso (€63 million). In 2012, it stemmed mainly from the appreciation of the euro against with the Brazilian real (€384 million) and the depreciation of the euro against the Colombian peso (€37 million) and Thai baht (€12 million).

(iv) The negative change in 2013 (€35 million) corresponds to €29 million in goodwill related to the reclassification of certain Franprix - Leader Price stores in assets held for sale (see note 12). The €86 million negative change in 2012 was mainly due to the reclassification of goodwill associated to Mercialys in assets held for sale (€50 million)

Note 15 Intangible assets

15.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013 Gross	2013 Amortisation and impairment	2013 Net	2012 restated Gross	2012 restated Amortisation and impairment	2012 restated Net
Concessions, trademarks, licences and banners	2,538	(45)	2,493	2,338	(43)	2,295
Lease premiums	974	(40)	934	916	(35)	880
Software	996	(494)	502	803	(408)	395
Other	353	(182)	171	467	(153)	315
Intangible assets	**4,861**	**(761)**	**4,100**	**4,524**	**(640)**	**3,884**

15.2 Movements for the period

€ millions	Concessions, trademarks, licences and banners	Lease premiums	Software	Other	Total
At 1 January 2012	**593**	**277**	**118**	**223**	**1,211**
Change in scope of consolidation	1,870	649	114	94	2,727
o/w impact of full consolidation of GPA (i)	*1,869*	*645*	*114*	*117*	*2,744*
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	3	8	39	104	153
Intangible assets disposed of during the period	-	(5)	(7)	(2)	(14)
Amortisation for the period (continuing operations)	(4)	(2)	(83)	(47)	(137)
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the period (continuing operations)	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Translation adjustment	(136)	(52)	(17)	(10)	(215)
Reclassifications and other movements (ii)	(31)	13	231	(47)	166
At 31 December 2012 restated	**2,295**	**880**	**395**	**315**	**3,884**
Change in scope of consolidation	579	185	30	(40)	754
o/w impact of full consolidation of Monoprix	*564*	*168*	*30*	*11*	*773*
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	2	15	109	76	202
Intangible assets disposed of during the period	-	(7)	(3)	(11)	(21)
Amortisation for the period (continuing operations)	(4)	(3)	(103)	(55)	(165)
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the period (continuing operations)	-	(7)	(3)	(1)	(10)
Translation adjustment	(378)	(120)	(49)	(23)	(570)
Reclassifications and other movements	-	(10)	126	(90)	26
At 31 December 2013	**2,493**	**934**	**502**	**171**	**4,100**

(i) Including €1,920 million related to the revaluation of GPA and €824 million related to its full consolidation.
(ii) The accounts adjusted in 2012 also include the reclassification of €54 million of property, plant and equipment in intangible assets (see note 4.1).

Internally-generated intangible assets, mainly information systems developments, represented €8 million in 2013 compared with €43 million in 2012.

At 31 December 2013, intangible assets included trademarks and lease premiums with an indefinite useful life for the amount of €2,484 million and €934 million respectively. They are allocated to the following groups of CGU:

€ millions	2013	2012 restated
Brazil	2,304	2,761
Colombia	200	231
Casino France	79	83
Franprix-Leader Price	68	62
Monoprix	759	24
Other	8	7

Intangible assets were tested for impairment at 31 December 2013 using the method described in note 1.4 "Significant Accounting Policies". The impact is presented in note 18.

Note 16 Property, plant and equipment

16.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013			2012 restated		
	Gross	Depreciation and impairment	Net	Gross	Depreciation and impairment	Net
Land and land improvements	2,442	(88)	2,354	1,907	(71)	1,836
Buildings, fixtures and fittings	6,024	(2,197)	3,827	5,790	(2,099)	3,691
Other	8,155	(4,866)	3,289	7,259	(4,161)	3,097
Property, plant and equipment	**16,621**	**(7,151)**	**9,470**	**14,955**	**(6,331)**	**8,625**

16.2 Movements for the period

€ millions	Land and land improvements	Buildings, fixtures and fittings	Other	Total
At 1 January 2012	**1,432**	**2,662**	**2,568**	**6,663**
Change in scope of consolidation	328	975	625	**1,929**
o/w impact of full consolidation of GPA (i)	*326*	*962*	*591*	*1,879*
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	60	193	942	**1,195**
Intangible assets disposed of during the period	(42)	(65)	(55)	**(163)**
Amortisation for the period (continuing operations)	(5)	(176)	(517)	**(698)**
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the period (continuing operations)	(2)	4	(10)	**(8)**
Translation adjustment	(22)	(83)	(65)	**(171)**
Reclassifications and other movements (ii)	87	182	(392)	**(123)**
o/w impact of IFRS 5 reclassification of Mercialys	*32*	*27*	*(19)*	*41*
At 31 December 2012 restated	**1,836**	**3,691**	**3,097**	**8,625**
Change in scope of consolidation	613	399	365	**1,377**
o/w impact of full consolidation of Monoprix	*605*	*373*	*230*	*1,208*
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	95	325	922	**1,342**
Intangible assets disposed of during the period	(16)	(38)	(58)	**(113)**
Amortisation for the period (continuing operations)	(5)	(207)	(552)	**(764)**
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the	(4)	(18)	(22)	**(44)**
Translation adjustment	(157)	(444)	(228)	**(828)**
Reclassifications and other movements	(8)	120	(236)	**(123)**
At 31 December 2013	**2,354**	**3,827**	**3,289**	**9,470**

(i) Including €77 million related to the revaluation of GPA and €1,802 million related to its full consolidation.
(ii) The accounts adjusted in 2012 also include the reclassification of €54 million of property, plant and equipment in intangible assets (see note 4.1).

Property, plant and equipment were tested for impairment at 31 December 2013 using the method described in note 1.4 "Significant Accounting Policies". The impact is presented in note 18.

16.3 Finance leases

Finance leases on owner-occupied property and investment property break down as follows:

€ millions	2013			2012 restated		
	Gross	Depreciation	Net	Gross	Depreciation	Net
Land	30	(2)	28	30	(2)	28
Buildings	203	(111)	92	215	(110)	105
Equipment and other	560	(489)	71	589	(487)	102
Total	**793**	**(603)**	**191**	**835**	**(600)**	**236**

16.4 Capitalisation of borrowing costs

Interest capitalised during the period ended 31 December 2013 amounted to €9 million at an average interest rate of 7.79%, compared with €6 million at an average interest rate of 7.85% in 2012.

Note 17 Investment property

17.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013			2012		
	Gross	Depreciation and impairment	Net	Gross	Depreciation and impairment	Net
Investment property	**746**	**(188)**	**557**	**725**	**(188)**	**537**

17.2 Movements for the period

€ millions	2013	2012
1 January	**537**	**1,613**
Change in scope of consolidation	30	35
Increases and separately acquired intangible assets	36	27
Intangible assets disposed of during the period	-	(1)
Amortisation for the period (continuing operations)	(34)	(32)
Impairment reversals/(losses) recognised during the period (continuing operations)	-	-
Translation adjustment	(63)	5
Reclassifications and other movements	52	(1,111)
31 December	**557**	**537**

In 2012, the movement stemmed from the reclassification of Mercialys' assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS 5.

The carrying amount of investment property totalled €557 million at 31 December 2013, including €371 million representing 67 % for Big C Thailand and €95 million representing 17% for Exito. It amounted to €537 million at 31 December 2012 (representing 75% for Big C Thailand and 14% for Exito).

THE FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY

At 31 December 2013, the fair value of investment property amounted to €1,374 million (against €1,093 million at 31 December 2012). For most investment properties, fair value is determined on the basis of valuations carried out by independent external appraisers. Valuations are based on open market value as confirmed by market indicators, in accordance with international valuation standards, and are considered as level 3 fair value.

FAIR VALUES OF INVESTMENT PROPERTY CARRIED BY BIG C THAILAND

The fair value of Big C Thailand's investment property, acquired over previous years, was revised on the basis of an initial evaluation carried out by an independent appraiser. The fair value of assets acquired in 2013 was valued by an independent appraiser. The method of measuring fair value consists of updating cash flows from each investment property. The main assumptions relate to the expected rate of rent increases (between 1% and 3.7%) and the discount rate (between 11% and 15%).

Amounts recognised in the income statement in respect of rental revenue and operating costs on investment property break down as follows:

€ millions	2013	2012
Rental revenue from investment property	219	199
Directly attributable operating costs of investment properties that did not generate any rental revenue during the period	(9)	(8)
Directly attributable operating costs of investment properties that generated rental revenue during the period	(20)	(17)

Note 18 Impairment of non-current assets

18.1 Movements for the period

Goodwill and other non-financial non-current assets were tested for impairment at 31 December 2013 by the method described in note 1.4.12 "Impairment of non-current assets".

Management made the best possible estimate of recoverable amounts where necessary (evidence of impairment of a CGU) or required (goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life). The assumptions concerning goodwill and trademarks are set out in note 18.2.

The impairment tests carried out in 2013 led to the recognition of an impairment loss of €2 million on goodwill and €55 million (of which €26 million relates to Franprix - Leader Price) on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

For information, the impairment tests carried out in 2012 led to the recognition of an impairment loss of €73 million on goodwill and a reversal of €16 million on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

18.2 Impairment loss on intangible assets with an indefinite life

Goodwill, trademarks and lease premiums are tested for impairment at each year end in accordance with the principles set out in note 1.4.12 "Impairment of non-current assets".

18.2.1 Goodwill impairment losses

Impairment testing consists of determining the recoverable values of the cash generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGU to which the goodwill is allocated and comparing them with the carrying amounts of the relevant assets. Goodwill arising on the initial acquisition of networks is allocated to the groups of CGU in accordance with the classifications set out in note 14. Some goodwill may occasionally be allocated directly to CGUs.

For internal valuations, annual impairment testing generally consists of determining the recoverable amount of each CGU based on value in use, in accordance with the principles set out in note 1.4.12. Value in use is determined by the discounted cash flows method, based on after-tax cash flows and using the following rates.

Parameters used for internal calculations of 2013 values in use

Region	2013 perpetual growth rate (i)	2013 after-tax discount rate (ii)	2012 after-tax discount rate (ii)
France (retailing) (iii)	1.6%	5.5% (iv)	6.0% (iv)
France (other) (iii)	1.6% to 2.1%	5.5% to 7.6%	6.0% to 8.8%
Argentina	11.4%	18.0%	17.0%
Brazil (vi)	5.7%	10.5% to 11.3%	(v)
Colombia (vi)	3.6%	8.2%	9.2%
Uruguay	7.5%	14.1%	13.1%
Thailand (vi)	2.4%	7.7%	6.9%
Vietnam	8.5%	15.1%	14.8%
Indian Ocean (vii)	1.6% to 7.0%	5.5% to 13.9%	6.0% to 11.9%

(i) The inflation-adjusted perpetual growth rate ranges from 0% to +0.5% depending on the nature of the CGU's business/banner.
(ii) The discount rate corresponds to the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for each country. WACC is calculated at least once a year during the annual impairment testing by taking account of the sector's indebted beta, a market risk premium and the Group's cost of debt.
(iii) For the French retailing businesses, the discount rate also takes account of the CGU's type of business/banner and the associated operational risks.
(iv) With the exception of Geimex, for which the after-tax discount rate is 7.0%.
(v) As control of GPA was only recently obtained and its carrying amount was lower than its market capitalisation, value in use was not calculated in 2012.
(vi) The market capitalisation of listed subsidiaries GPA, Big C and Exito was €8,517 million, €3,360 million and €5,053 million, respectively, at 31 December 2013. In all three cases, market capitalisation was higher than the carrying amount.
(vii) The Indian Ocean region includes Reunion, Mayotte, Madagascar and Mauritius. The discount rates used reflect the risks inherent in each of these geographical areas.

Based on the annual goodwill impairment test, which was completed at the year-end, a €2 million impairment loss was recognised at 31 December 2013 on goodwill allocated to separate assets.

In view of the positive difference between value in use and carrying amount, the Group believes that on the basis of reasonably foreseeable events, any changes in the key assumptions set out above would not lead to the recognition of an impairment loss. The Group considers reasonably foreseeable changes in key assumptions to be a 100-basis point increase in the discount rate or a 25-basis point decrease in the perpetual growth rate used to calculate terminal value or a 50-basis point decrease in the EBITDA margin for the cash flow projection used to calculate the terminal value.

18.2.2 Trademark impairment losses

For brands, recoverable amounts were estimated at the year-end using the royalties method.

The assumptions as regards impairment tests of GPA trademarks concern royalty rates (varying between 0.4% and 1.4% depending on the banner). These tests did not reveal any evidence of impairment. A decline in the royalty rate by 5 points would not lead to the recognition of an impairment.

Note 19 Investments in associates

19.1 Movements for the period

€ millions	Opening balance	Impairment	Share of profit for the period	Retailing	Change in scope of consolidation, translation adjustments	Closing balance
GPA group associates (i)	42	-	8	(3)	55	102
Franprix and Leader Price group associates	122	(30)	(26)	-	(9)	57
Banque du Groupe Casino (ii)	-	-	(4)	-	86	82
Monshowroom.com	-	-	-	-	18	17
Other	1	-	1	-	1	1
2012	**164**	**(30)**	**(21)**	**(3)**	**150**	**260**
GPA group associates (i)	102	-	16	(5)	(19)	95
Franprix and Leader Price group associates	57	(6)	(8)	-	(16)	27
Banque du Groupe Casino (ii)	82	-	1	-	-	83
Monshowroom.com (iii)	17	-	-	-	(17)	-
Mercialys (iv)	-	-	12	(48)	598	561
Other	1	-	-	-	-	2
2013	**260**	**(6)**	**21**	**(53)**	**546**	**768**

(i) GPA Group associates are mainly composed of FIC and BINV. They finance purchases made by GPA customers and were created through a partnership between Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. (Itaú Unibanco), GPA and Via Varejo. They are accounted for by the equity method as GPA only exercises significant influence over their operating and financial policies. Condensed financial statements for FIC are provided in note 19.2.

(ii) Banque du Groupe Casino is accounted for by the equity method as the Group only exercises significant influence over their operating and financial policies. The different accounting aggregates are provided in note 19.2.

(iii) On 2 September 2013, the Group gained control of Monshowroom.com by acquiring an additional 0.04% of its capital. The goodwill allocated to this subsidiary amounted to €27 million at 31 December 2013.

(iv) As 31 December 2013, Mercialys is consolidated by the equity method following the loss of control (see note 3.2).

The movements in 2013 stemmed from the loss of control of Mercialys (see note 3.2).

Movements in 2012 were due to the transactions with associates concerning the full consolidation of GPA, equity accounting for Banque du Groupe Casino, acquisition of an interest in Monshowroom.com and a €30 million impairment loss for Franprix-Leader Price associates.

Transactions with associates are disclosed in note 36.1.

19.2 Presentation of key figures for Mercialys, Banque du Groupe Casino and FIC

The following table presents the full condensed financial statements for the three main consolidated companies accounted for by the equity method. These statements show, where appropriate, the adjustments made by the Group, for example, to the fair value at the acquisition-date or loss of control date and adjustments made to accounting policies, bringing them in line with those of the Group.

€ millions	**2013**			**2012**	
	Mercialys	**Banque du Groupe Casino**	**FIC**	Banque du Groupe Casino	FIC
Business	*Real estate*	*Bank*	*Bank*	*Bank*	*Bank*
Country	*France*	*France*	*Brazil*	*France*	*Brazil*
Net sales	152	95	312	91	358
Net profit	145	2	31	(7)	16
Other comprehensive income	2	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income	**147**	**2**	**31**	**(7)**	**16**
Total non-current assets	2,135	99	10	100	16
Total current assets	89	645	1,081	618	1,252
Credit activity-related assets	-	*579*	-	*557*	-
Total non-current liabilities	(769)	(1)	(7)	(2)	(7)
Total current liabilities	(61)	(577)	(867)	(552)	(1,024)
Credit activity-related liabilities	-	*(560)*	-	*(537)*	-
Equity	**1,393**	**166**	**216**	**164**	**237**
Percentage interest (i)	40.27%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Value of investments accounted for by the equity method	**561**	**83**	**89**	**82**	**95**
Dividends from associate companies	**48**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**3**

(i) This refers to the percentage interest held by Casino, except in the case of FIC, consolidated by the equity method, which refers to the interest held by GPA. The amount of reserve allocated to Itaú Unibanco for determining the carrying amount of FIC's interest accounted for by the equity method must be deducted.

19.3 Impairment losses for the valuation of associates

With the exception of Mercialys, associates are privately-held companies for which no quoted market prices are available on which to estimate their fair value.

The fair value of Mercialys' interest at 31 December was €565 million, determined using the market price at 31 December 2013. This value does not reflect the impairment loss. Mercialys' revalued net asset value (the replacement value) amounted to €1,753 at 100% at 31 December 2013.

The impairment tests led to the recognition of an impairment loss of €6 million for Franprix - Leader Price.

An analysis of sensitivity to changes in impairment testing assumptions (100-basis point increase in the discount rate or a 25-basis point decrease in the perpetual growth rate or a 50-basis point decrease in the EBITDA margin) was carried out. This analysis reveals an additional impairment risk to the Group of between €0 million and €7 million for the Franprix-Leader Price master franchises. As regards the interest in Banque du Groupe Casino, the analysis revealed an additional impairment risk to the Group of between €2 million and €9 million.

19.4 Group share of contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2013 and 2012, there were no material contingent liabilities in associates.

Note 20 Investments in joint ventures

Distridyn, Régie Média Trade and Geimex are jointly controlled (on a 50/50 basis) by the Group and are consolidated by the proportionate method.

Grupo Disco de Uruguay is proportionately consolidated at 62.5% by Exito, as the agreements between the Casino Group and its partners provide for the exercise of joint control over the business. This sub-group is subject to a put option (see note 34.2).

This consolidation method will no longer be permitted as of 1 January 2014 following the application of IFRS 11. The impact of this standard is presented in note 1.1.2 as well as the accounting aggregates of the main fully-consolidated subsidiaries at 31 December consolidated by the proportionate method.

GROUP SHARE OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2013, there were no material contingent liabilities in joint ventures.

Note 21 Other non-current assets

€ millions	2013	2012 Restated
Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)	**115**	**122**
Not-current fair value hedges (see note 33)	**102**	**246**
Other financial assets	**674**	**868**
Loans	*79*	*115*
Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting	*-*	*133*
Receivables from non-consolidated and other companies	*96*	*121*
Judicial deposits (GPA)	*250*	*262*
Other non-current receivables	*248*	*237*
Tax and employee-related receivables	**439**	**457**
Prepaid expenses	**264**	**307**
Other non-current assets	**1,593**	**2,001**

21.1 Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

Movements for the period

€ millions	2013	2012
At 1 January	**122**	**90**
Increases	6	31
Decreases	(1)	(1)
Gains and losses from remeasurement at fair value	1	7
Changes in scope of consolidation and translation adjustment	(20)	3
Other	8	(8)
At 31 December	**115**	**122**

Available-for-sale financial assets held by the Group in 2013 and 2012 comprise only unlisted equities.

21.2 Prepaid rents

Non-current prepaid expenses include €214 million of prepaid rents (€236 million in 2012). Prepaid rents reflect the right to use land in some Asian countries for an average period of 24 years, with the cost recognised over the period of use.

Note 22 Inventories

€ millions	2013	2012
Goods	4,507	4,547
Property development (work in progress)	273	270
Gross	**4,781**	**4,817**
Impairment of goods held in inventory	(61)	(65)
Impairment of property development (work in progress)	(27)	(25)
Impairment	**(88)**	**(90)**
Inventories	**4,693**	**4,727**

Note 23 Trade receivables

23.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013	2012
Trade receivables	941	1,080
Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables	(94)	(95)
Finance receivables	729	815
Accumulated impairment losses on finance receivables	(66)	(66)
Trade receivables	**1,510**	**1,734**

The Group carries out non-recourse receivables discounting with continuing involvement (see note 25.3).

In addition, in 2013 GPA discounted €9,117 million of receivables (against €10,020 in 2012) with financial institutions (bank card institutions or banks) without recourse or without attached obligations.

23.2 Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables

€ millions	2013	2012
Accumulated impairment losses on trade receivables		
At 1 January	**(95)**	**(114)**
Charge	(52)	(46)
Reversal	51	29
Change in scope of consolidation	3	(2)
Reclassification	(4)	36
Translation differences	2	2
At 31 December	**(94)**	**(95)**
Accumulated impairment losses on finance receivables		
At 1 January	**(66)**	**(21)**
Charge	(13)	-
Reversal	-	10
Change in scope of consolidation	-	(27)
Reclassification	-	(33)
Translation differences	13	5
At 31 December	**(66)**	**(66)**

The criteria for recognising impairment losses are set out in note 33.3 on counterparty risk.

Note 24 Other current assets

24.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013	2012
Other receivables	1,350	1,430
Advances to non-consolidated companies	62	94
Accumulated impairment losses on other assets	(81)	(81)
Fair value hedges (assets) (see note 33)	189	139
Derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting and cash flow hedges	-	2
Prepaid expenses	128	130
Other assets	**1,647**	**1,714**

Other receivables primarily include tax receivables, prepaid employee benefit expenses and receivables from suppliers. Prepaid expenses mainly include purchases, rents, other occupancy costs and insurance premiums.

24.2 Accumulated impairment losses on other assets

€ millions	2013	2012
At 1 January	**(81)**	**(43)**
Charge	(15)	(55)
Reversal	15	30
Change in scope of consolidation	(2)	(13)
Reclassifications and other movements	-	-
Translation differences	3	1
At 31 December	**(81)**	**(81)**

Note 25 Net cash

25.1 Breakdown

€ millions	2013	2012
Cash equivalents	3,358	3,783
Cash	2,075	2,520
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,433**	**6,303**
Bank overdrafts	(199)	(504)
Net cash and cash equivalents	**5,233**	**5,799**

Gross cash and cash equivalents of the parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries amounted to approximately €1,403 million. Total cash and cash equivalents of companies that are not wholly-owned amounted to approximately €3,898 million. The balance corresponds to the cash and cash equivalents of proportionately consolidated companies, amounting to approximately €132 million. Except for proportionately consolidated companies for which dividend payments are decided jointly with the Casino Group's partner, the cash and cash equivalents of fully consolidated companies are entirely available to the Group, subject to any restrictive covenants, as the Group controls their dividend policy despite the presence of non-controlling interests.

25.2 Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents by currency

€ millions	2013	%	2012	%
Euro	1,184	22	2,067	33
US dollar	126	2	261	4
Argentine peso (*)	37	1	44	1
Brazilian real	2,817	52	2,676	42
Thai baht	184	3	235	4
Colombian peso	922	17	864	14
Vietnamese dong	100	2	84	1
Uruguayan peso	40	1	43	1
Other	24	0	30	0
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,433**	**100**	**6,303**	**100**

(*) Argentina operates local foreign exchange controls that restrict the foreign transfer of capital (and dividends) considerably.

25.3 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group has set up receivables discounting programmes with its banks. These programmes generally meet the conditions for derecognition of financial assets under IAS 39, the principles of which are set out in note 1.4.13.8. The Group considers that there is no risk of discounted receivables being cancelled by credit notes or being set off against liabilities. The receivables discounted under the programmes mainly concern services invoiced by the Group under contracts with suppliers that reflect the volume of business done with the suppliers concerned. The other risks and rewards associated with the receivables have been transferred to the banks. Consequently, as substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred at the balance sheet date, the receivables are derecognised.

Some subsidiaries retain responsibility for collecting discounted receivables, for which they receive a fee. These fees were deemed not material at the year-end.

During 2013, the amount of discounted receivables with continuing involvement by the Group amounted to €1,102 million (compared with €1,275 million in 2012). The associated net cost was €6 million (against €5 million in 2012). Discounting generally takes place throughout the year.

At 31 December 2013, the Group's cash included €207 million of discounted receivables with continuing involvement (€312 million in 2012).

Note 26 Equity

26.1 Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base in order to ensure the confidence of investors, creditors and the markets while ensuring the financial flexibility required to support the Group's future business development. The Group aims to continually optimise its financial structure through the right balance between its net financial costs, EBITDA and equity. In doing so, it can adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, pay back part of the capital, buy back its own shares or issue new shares. The Group occasionally buys back its own shares in the market. The purpose of doing this is to allocate them to the liquidity contract and make a market in the shares or keep them to cover stock option plans, employee share ownership plans or share grant plans for Group employees and executive officers.

The policy objectives and management procedures are exactly the same as previous years.

Apart from legal requirements, the Group is not subject to any external requirements in terms of minimum equity.

26.2 Share capital

At 31 December 2013, the share capital was €173,051,921, versus €172,391,581 at 31 December 2012, divided into 113,105,831 fully-paid ordinary shares, each with a par value of €1.53.
Under the shareholder authorisations given to the Board of Directors, the share capital may be increased immediately or in the future, by up to €80 million through the issuance of shares or share equivalents other than bonus shares paid up by capitalising profits, reserves or additional paid-in capital.

Issued and fully-paid ordinary shares (number of shares)	2013	2012
At 1 January	**112,674,236**	**110,646,652**
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	195,756	-
Stock dividend payment	-	2,019,110
New shares issued pursuant to share grants	235,630	8,474
New shares issued pursuant to the merger between companies	209	-
At 31 December	**113,105,831**	**112,674,236**

26.3 Share equivalents

The Group has granted stock options to its employees under the plans presented in note 27.

26.4 Treasury shares

Treasury shares correspond to shareholder-approved buybacks of Casino Guichard-Perrachon S.A. shares. At 31 December 2013, the number of treasury shares held by the Group was 9,280, representing €1 million.

In January 2005, the Group signed a liquidity contract with the Rothschild investment bank for a total of 700,000 Casino shares and €40 million in accordance with European Commission regulation 2273/2003/EC. At 31 December 2013, no treasury shares were held under the contract. The cash earmarked for the liquidity account is invested in money market mutual funds. These funds qualify as cash equivalents and are therefore included in net cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement.

26.5 Deeply subordinated perpetual bonds

At the beginning of 2005, the Group issued €600 million worth of deeply subordinated perpetual bonds (TSSDI). The bonds are redeemable solely at the Group's discretion and interest payments are due only if the Group pays a dividend on its ordinary shares in the preceding twelve months. For these reasons, the bonds are carried in equity, for an amount of €600 million.
The bonds pay interest at the 10-year constant maturity swap rate plus 100 basis points, capped at 9%. Interest payments are deducted from equity.

On 18 January 2013, the Group issued €750 million worth of perpetual hybrid bonds on the market. The bonds are redeemable solely at the Group's discretion, possibly from 31 January 2019 at the earliest. These bonds pay interest with a coupon of 4.87% until that date (interest payments are deducted from equity). This rate is revised every five years. With regards the accounting treatment, considering their specific characteristics of duration and remuneration, the bonds are carried in equity for an amount of €750 million. Issue fees net of tax are charged on equity.

26.6 Other equity instruments

At 27 December 2013, Monoprix issued bonds redeemable in Monoprix preferred shares (ORA) in three groups worth a total of €500 million to CACIB. These ORA have a maturity of 3 years and interest at 6-month Euribor +5.1%. The repayment parity is fixed.

The Group also has a purchase option on these ORA that is exercisable at a parity price plus accrued interest, in part or in total, between June 2014 and October 2016.

The holders of ORA have certain protective rights over the level of Monoprix external financial debt, investments and external growth operations, as well as the sale of stores, beyond a certain threshold.

Upon maturity, the holders of ORA will receive Monoprix preferred shares representing 21.2% of capital and giving them the right to a double dividend on the share corresponding to profit after the ORA conversion date. The preferred shareholders have the right to vote and the same additional protective rights of ORA.

The Group analysed the transaction as follows:

- The fixed parity ORA is an equity instrument. The ORA purchase option is held by Casino and does not lead to the reclassification of ORA as financial debt.
- The Group states that the valuation of ORA is representative of the market value and that the characteristics of the preferred shares issued and their value do not result in the express obligation to exercise their purchase option on ORA and that the dividend policy is controlled by the Board of Directors (after maturity of ORAs, it is expected to amount to 80% of the distributable income).

The value was estimated by an independent auditor responsible for evaluating the specific benefits based on the comparison of stock markets after applying a reduction in the size and unlisted company (2% bonus on expected profit) and a reduction in liquidity (between 20% and 25%). An independent appraiser has also confirmed that the transaction is fair for Monoprix and Casino.

The ORA was classified as "non-controlling interests" in equity worth €420 million net of tax and its discounted interest coupons were classified in financial debt amounting to €79 million. The purchase option was recorded in reduction to the Group's equity (€4 million net of tax).

26.7 Further information on bonuses and reserves

26.7.1 Exchange differences

The translation reserve corresponds to cumulative exchange gains and losses on translating the equity of foreign subsidiaries and receivables and payables corresponding to the Group's net investment in these subsidiaries, at the closing rate.

TRANSLATION RESERVES BY COUNTRY AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Attributable to owners of the parent			Attributable to non-controlling interests			Total
€ millions	At 1 January 2013	Exchange differences for the period	At 31 December 2013	At 1 January 2013	Exchange differences for the period	At 31 December 2013	At 31 December 2013
Brazil	(203)	(546)	(749)	(470)	(1,113)	(1,583)	(2,332)
Argentina	(78)	(29)	(108)	-	-	-	(108)
Colombia	226	(169)	58	210	(181)	29	87
Uruguay	43	(14)	30	(2)	(6)	(9)	21
United States	2	(8)	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Thailand	71	(71)	-	40	(49)	(9)	(9)
Poland	22	(3)	19	-	-	-	19
Indian Ocean	(6)	-	(6)	(3)	-	(3)	(9)
Vietnam	(7)	(5)	(12)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(16)
Total	**71**	**(844)**	**(773)**	**(227)**	**(1,351)**	**(1,578)**	**(2,351)**

Movements in 2013 mainly stemmed from the appreciation of the euro against the Brazilian real.

TRANSLATION RESERVES BY COUNTRY AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

€ millions	Attributable to owners of the parent			Attributable to non-controlling interests			Total
	At 1 January 2012	Exchange differences for the period	At 31 December 2012	At 1 January 2012	Exchange differences for the period	At 31 December 2012	At 31 December 2012
Brazil	269	(473)	(203)	(35)	(434)	(470)	(673)
Argentina	(57)	(22)	(78)	-	-	-	(78)
Colombia	130	97	226	114	96	210	436
Uruguay	49	(6)	43	3	(5)	(2)	41
United States	5	(3)	2	-	-	-	2
Thailand	68	3	71	32	8	40	111
Poland	23	(1)	22	-	-	-	22
Indian Ocean	(5)	-	(6)	(3)	-	(3)	(8)
Vietnam	(7)	-	(7)	(2)	-	(2)	(10)
Total	**476**	**(405)**	**71**	**108**	**(335)**	**(227)**	**(156)**

Movements in 2012 mainly stemmed from the appreciation of the euro against the Brazilian real.

26.7.2 Notes to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income

€ millions	2013	2012
Available-for-sale financial assets	**2**	**2**
Change in fair value during the period	1	2
Reclassification to profit or loss	2	-
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(1)	-
Cash flow hedges	**(4)**	**(7)**
Change in fair value during the period	(5)	(4)
Reclassification to profit or loss	1	(7)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	1	4
Net investment hedge	**-**	**(31)**
Change in fair value during the period	-	(47)
Reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
Income tax (expense)/benefit	-	17
Exchange differences (note 26.7.1)	**(2,195)**	**(741)**
Change in translation differences during the period	(2,195)	(604)
Reclassification to profit or loss due to disposals during the period	-	(137)
Actuarial gains and losses	**8**	**(28)**
Change during the period	13	(43)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(4)	14
Total	**(2,188)**	**(805)**

26.8 Non-controlling interests

€ millions	GPA	Exito	Big C Thailand	Mercialys	Monoprix	Other	Total
1 January 2013	**5,574**	**1,434**	**347**	**288**	**-**	**51**	**7,694**
% interest in non-controlling interests (i)	*61.8%*	*45.2%*	*41.5%*	*59.8%*	*(ii)*		
Net profit	437	80	72	62	-	21	672
Other comprehensive income for the period concerned	(1,112)	(180)	(49)	-	-	(9)	(1,350)
Dividends paid/ to pay	(107)	(41)	(17)	-	-	(23)	(188)
Dividends received	-	6	-	-	-	5	11
Changes in percentage interest not resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries (iii)	788	29	-	-	-	21	838
Change in percentage interest resulting in the gain or loss of control of subsidiaries	(3)	-	-	(350)	-	(5)	(359)
Issue of bonds redeemable in shares (iv)	-	-	-	-	420	-	420
Other movements	13	-	-	-	-	-	14
31 December 2013	**5,590**	**1,327**	**352**	**-**	**420**	**62**	**7,751**
% interest in non-controlling interests (i)	*61.9%*	*45.2%*	*41.5%*	*(v)*	*(ii)*		

(i) The percentage of interest in non-controlling set out in this table does not include the non-controlling interests of sub-groups.
(ii) Monoprix was proportionately consolidated until April 2013. After that date, Monoprix was fully consolidated.
(iii) The €788 million increase in GPA mainly stemmed from the transactions described in notes 3.4 and 3.6.
(iv) See note 26.6
(v) See note 3.2

26.9 Dividends

At the annual general meeting of 22 April 2013, the shareholders voted in favour of a dividend of €3.00 per ordinary share paid in cash for 2012. The amount set for equity amounts to 338 million.

The Board of Directors is in favour of a gross dividend of €3.12 for ordinary shares in 2013. The financial statements presented before allocation do not reflect this dividend which is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the next Ordinary General Meeting.

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID AND RECOMMENDED

€ millions	Net dividend in euros	Number of shares	Treasury shares	**2013 recommended**	2012
Ordinary dividends					
2012	€3.00	112,674,236	-		338
2013 dividend (recommended) (i)	€3.12	113,105,831	-	**353**	
Dividends on deeply subordinated perpetual bonds, net of tax					
2012	€15.61	600,000	-		9
2013	€19.25	600,000	-	**12**	

(i) The recommended 2013 dividend per share has been calculated on the basis of the total number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2013. It will be modified in 2014 to exclude the actual number of treasury shares held on the payment date.

Note 27 Share-based payments

Since 1987, stock options or share grants have been granted in December of each year to new managers who have completed one year's service with the Group, and the number of options held by managers promoted to a higher grade has been adjusted.
Share grants are also made to certain company managers and to store managers. The shares vest in tranches, subject to continued employment with the Group and the attainment of Group performance targets for the period concerned.

In accordance with IFRS 2, all stock options granted were valued using the Black & Scholes option pricing model.

27.1 Impact of share-based payments on earnings and equity

The net expense of €18 million in 2013 (€19 million in 2012) was recognised by adjusting equity at 31 December 2012 by the same amount (€4 million for the parent company and €13 million for GPA).

27.2 Details of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon stock option plans

27.2.1 Details of the plans

Grant date	Exercise period start date	Expiry date	Number of options granted	Exercise price (in €)	Number of options outstanding at 31 December 2013
29 April 2010	29 October 2013	28 October 2015	48,540	64.87	43,805
4 December 2009	04 June 2013	03 June 2015	72,603	57.18	44,697
08 April 2009	8 October 2012	7 October 2014	37,150	49.47	13,000
5 December 2008	05 June 2012	04 June 2014	109,001	49.02	47,660
14 April 2008	14 October 2011	13 October 2013	434,361	76.72	-
7 December 2007	07 June 2011	06 June 2013	54,497	74.98	-
TOTAL					**149,162**

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE OPTIONS ON NEW SHARES

Grant date	Share price on the grant date (in €)	Estimated life of the options (in years)	Projected dividend yield	Projected volatility	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value of stock options (in €)
29 April 2010	65.45	5.5	5%	29.32%	1.69%	10.33
4 December 2009	58.31	5.5	5%	30.02%	2.09%	8.59
08 April 2009	48.37	5.5	5%	29.60%	2.44%	5.07
5 December 2008	43.73	5.5	5%	26.77%	3.05%	6.14
14 April 2008	75.10	5.5	5%	24.04%	4.17%	13.61
7 December 2007	77.25	5.5	5%	25.27%	4.85%	18.18

The table below shows movements in the number of outstanding options and average weighted exercise prices:

	2013		2012	
	Number of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price (in €)	Number of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price (in €)
Options outstanding at 1 January	**474,465**	**67.35**	**744,273**	**69.55**
Of which, vested options	*377,839*	*69.03*	*524,098*	*75.89*
Options granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Options exercised during the period	(195,756)	71.01	(8,474)	51.21
Options cancelled during the period	(34,044)	69.85	(56,033)	71.05
Options that lapsed during the period	(95,503)	76.44	(205,301)	74.98
Options outstanding at 31 December	**149,162**	**56.16**	**474,465**	**67.35**
Of which, vested options	*149,162*	*56.16*	*377,839*	*69.03*

27.2.2 Details of share grant plans

Grant date	Number of shares granted	Vesting date	End of lock-up period	Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2013 before application of performance conditions
18 October 2013	2,705	18 October 2017	18 October 2017	2,705
18 October 2013	22,650	18 October 2015	18 October 2017	22,650
18 October 2013	7,857	18 October 2018	18 October 2018	7,857
18 October 2013	58,724	18 October 2016	18 October 2018	57,823
19 October 2012	41,200	19 October 2014	19 October 2016	41,200
19 October 2012	11,350	19 October 2015	19 October 2017	11,350
11 May 2012	17,859	11 May 2014	11 May 2016	17,859
29 March 2012	6422	29 March 2015	29 March 2017	6,422
2 December 2011	23,383	2 December 2014	2 December 2016	20,125
2 December 2011	2,362	2 December 2013	2 December 2015	-
21 October 2011	3,742	21 October 2014	21 October 2016	3,742
21 October 2011	26,931	21 October 2013	21 October 2015	-
21 October 2011	4,200	21 October 2014	21 October 2016	4,200
15 April 2011	69,481	15 April 2013	15 April 2015	-
15 April 2011	46,130	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	36,723
15 April 2011	241,694	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	181,774
15 April 2011	26,585	15 April 2014	15 April 2016	23,050
3 December 2010	17,268	3 December 2013	3 December 2015	-
22 October 2010	4,991	22 October 2012	22 October 2014	-
29 April 2010	296,765	29 April 2013	29 April 2015	-
29 April 2010	51,394	29 April 2013	29 April 2015	-
4 December 2009	24,463	4 December 2012	4 December 2014	-
TOTAL				**437,480**

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE SHARE GRANTS

Grant date	Share price on the grant date (in €)	Continued employment conditions	Performance condition applicable	Fair value of the share (in €)
18 October 2013	83.43	Yes	-	70.09
18 October 2013	83.43	Yes	-	67.63
18 October 2013	83.43	Yes	-	66.27
18 October 2013	83.43	Yes	-	65.42
19 October 2012	69.32	Yes	-	54.92
19 October 2012	69.32	Yes	(i)	52.46
11 May 2012	72.31	Yes	-	51.76
29 March 2012	74.10	Yes	-	56.31
2 December 2011	66.62	Yes	-	50.94
2 December 2011	66.62	Yes	-	53.16
21 October 2011	62.94	Yes	-	47.53
21 October 2011	62.94	Yes	-	49.79
21 October 2011	62.94	Yes	(i)	47.53
15 April 2011	70.80	Yes	-	58.99
15 April 2011	70.80	Yes	-	56.40
15 April 2011	70.80	Yes	(i)	56.34
15 April 2011	70.80	Yes	(i)	56.34
3 December 2010	69.33	Yes	-	55.35
22 October 2010	67.68	Yes	-	57.07
29 April 2010	65.45	Yes	(i)	50.86
29 April 2010	65.45	Yes	-	50.86
4 December 2009	58.31	Yes	-	42.47

(i) Performance conditions mainly involve organic sales growth and trading profit levels of the company to which the employee belongs.
At 31 December 2013, the applicable performance conditions were as follows:
- Monoprix: 0% for 2012 and 2011 plans
- Other companies: 3% for 2011 plans

The table below shows movements in share grant plans not yet vested:

Share grant plans, not yet vested	2013	2012
Number of outstanding shares at 1 January	**757,398**	**784,610**
Shares granted	91,936	76,831
Shares cancelled	(80,069)	(90,623)
Shares issued	(331,785)	(13,780)
Number of outstanding shares at 31 December	**437,480**	**757,398**

27.3 Details of GPA stock option plans

The price of Silver options corresponds to the average of the last 20 closing prices for GPA shares quoted on Bovespa, with a 20% discount. The number of shares resulting from the exercise of Silver options is fixed. The number of shares resulting from the exercise of Gold options is variable and depends on the ROIC (return on invested capital) performance condition for the Series A2 to A5 Gold plans. The performance condition for the Series A6 and A7 Gold plans is ROCE (return on capital employed). The Gold options may not be exercised independently from the Silver options.

Name of plan	Grant date	Exercise period start date	Expiry date	Number of options granted (in thousands)	Exercise price (in BRL)	Number of options outstanding at 31 December 2013
Series A4 – Gold	24 May 2010	31 May 2013	31 May 2014	514	0.01	-
Series A4 – Silver	24 May 2010	31 May 2013	31 May 2014	182	46.49	-
Series A5 – Gold	31 May 2011	31 May 2014	31 May 2015	299	0.01	145
Series A5 – Silver	31 May 2011	31 May 2014	31 May 2015	299	54.69	145
Series A6 – Gold	15 March 2012	15 March 2015	15 March 2016	526	0.01	330
Series A6 – Silver	15 March 2012	15 March 2015	15 March 2016	526	64.13	330
Series A7 – Gold	15 March 2013	14 March 2016	14 March 2017	358	0.01	315
Series A7 – Silver	15 March 2013	14 March 2016	14 March 2017	358	80.00	315
						1,580

MAIN ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO VALUE OPTIONS ON NEW SHARES

GPA uses the following assumptions to value its plans:

- dividend yield: 0.88%
- projected volatility: 28.91%
- risk-free interest rate: 10.86%.

The average fair value of options outstanding was BRL 62.59 at 31 December 2013.

The table below shows movements in the number of outstanding options and average weighted exercise prices:

	2013		2012	
	Number of outstanding options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in BRL)	Number of outstanding options (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price (in BRL)
Options outstanding at 1 January	**1,658**	**26.40**	**1,963**	**16.90**
Of which, vested options	-	-	*13*	*12.43*
Options granted during the period	716	40.02	1,052	32.08
Options exercised during the period	(743)	21.86	(1,293)	16.46
Options cancelled during the period	(51)	36.43	(64)	29.40
Options outstanding at 31	**1,580**	**34.39**	**1,658**	**26.40**
Of which, vested options	-	-	-	-

Note 28 Provisions

28.1 Breakdown and movements

€ millions	1 January 2013 restated	Increases 2013	Reversals (used) 2013	Reversals (surplus) 2013	Change in scope of consolidation	Translation adjustment	Other	31 December 2013
After-sales service	7	5	(7)	-	-	-	-	5
Pensions (note 29)	216	28	(14)	(13)	32	(4)	(5)	241
Jubilees	27	-	(1)	-	2	-	1	30
Long-service awards	17	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	12
Claims and litigation	48	23	(9)	(8)	1	(1)	-	56
Other liabilities and	918	368	(162)	(188)	(1)	(126)	8	816
Restructuring	18	14	(17)	-	2	-	2	18
Total	**1,251**	**437**	**(214)**	**(209)**	**36**	**(130)**	**6**	**1,178**
of which short-term	*275*	*395*	*(186)*	*(195)*	*(52)*	*(1)*	*(22)*	*214*
of which long-term	*975*	*43*	*(28)*	*(14)*	*88*	*(129)*	*29*	*963*

Provisions for claims and litigation and for other liabilities and charges correspond to a large number of provisions for employee claims, property-related claims (concerning construction or refurbishment work, rents, tenant evictions, etc.), tax claims and business claims (trademark infringement, etc.).

More specifically, provisions for other liabilities and charges amounted to €816 million and mainly included provisions related to GPA (see note 28.2).

28.2 Breakdown of GPA provisions for liabilities and charges

€ millions	PIS/Cofins/CPMF disputes (*)	Other tax-related disputes	Employee disputes	Civil litigation	Total
31 December 2013	147	332	102	59	**640**
31 December 2012 restated	119	402	85	95	**700**

(*) VAT and similar taxes

Within the scope of these claims and litigations, GPA is contesting the payment of certain taxes, contributions and social security obligations. Pending the final rulings from the administrative courts, these various disputes gave rise to the payment of bonds and bank guarantees of corresponding amounts (see note 21). In addition to these payments are guarantees provided by GPA (see note 34.1).

Note 29 Pension and other post-employment benefit obligations

The Group's obligations under defined benefit plans are measured on an actuarial basis. They mainly concern lump-sum retirement allowances.

29.1 Overview of plans

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

Defined contribution plans are retirement provisions through which an employer commits to such funding through the regular payment of contributions to a managing body. The employer's commitment to the payment of contributions is limited and therefore does not guarantee the pension amount that employees will receive. This type of plan predominantly concerns employees of the Group's French subsidiaries. The latter come under the general social security system which is administered by the French state.

The expense for the year relating to defined contribution plans is €315 million at 31 December 2013 and concerns up to 88% of the Group's French subsidiaries (€302 million and 87% at 31 December 2012, respectively).

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

In certain countries, legislation or a conventional agreement provides for the payment of allowances to employees at certain times, either at the date of retirement, or at certain times post-retirement, based on their length of service and their salary at the age of retirement.

SCHEDULE OF FUTURE UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

€ millions	Schedule of undiscounted cash flows						
	Carrying amount	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	After 2018
Post-employment benefits	241	7	6	8	11	17	561

29.2 Main assumptions used in determining total obligations related to defined benefit plans

Plans falling under defined benefit schemes are exposed to interest rate risk, rate of salary increase risk and mortality rate risk.

The following table summarises the main actuarial assumptions used to measure the obligation:

	France		International	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Discount rate	3.2%	3.2%	3.2% - 7.1%	3.2% - 6.1%
Expected rate of future salary increases	2.5% - 3.0%	2.5%	2.5% - 10.0%	3.5% - 10.0%
Retirement age	62–64	62–64	55–65	55–65

For French companies, the discount rate is determined by reference to the Bloomberg 15-year AA corporate composite index.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

A 25-basis point increase (decrease) in the discount rate would lead to a 2.77% decrease (2.69% increase) in the total obligation.

A 25-basis point increase (decrease) in the expected rate of salary increases would lead to a 3.03% increase (4.86% decrease) in the total obligation.

29.3 Change in obligation and plan assets

The following tables show a reconciliation of the obligations of all group companies and the provisions recognised in the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2013 and 2012.

€ millions		France 2013	France 2012	International 2013	International 2012	Total 2013	Total 2012
Actuarial liability at 1 January		**226**	**190**	**33**	**26**	**260**	**216**
Items included in the income statement		**17**	**14**	**3**	**4**	**20**	**18**
Service cost		11	8	2	3	13	11
Interest on defined benefit liabilities		6	6	2	2	8	7
Past service cost		-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of reductions / wind-up of plans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Items included in other comprehensive income		**(8)**	**39**	**(5)**	**5**	**(13)**	**44**
(1) Actuarial gains and losses related to:		(8)	39	(1)	4	(9)	43
(i) changes in financial assumptions		*(1)*	*21*	*(1)*	*1*	*(2)*	*22*
(ii) changes in demographic assumptions		-	*11*	-	-	-	*11*
(iii) experience effects		*(7)*	*7*	-	*3*	*(7)*	*10*
(2) Translation adjustment		-	-	(4)	2	(4)	2
Other		**15**	**(17)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**12**	**(19)**
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)		(16)	(11)	(2)	(3)	(19)	(14)
Change in scope of consolidation		37	-	-	-	37	-
Other movements		(6)	(6)	-	1	(6)	(5)
Actuarial liability at 31 December	**A**	**250**	**226**	**29**	**33**	**280**	**260**
Weighted average duration of plans						**15**	**15**

€ millions		France 2013	France 2012	International 2013	International 2012	Total 2013	Total 2012
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January		**43**	**49**	**-**	**-**	**43**	**49**
Items included in the income statement		**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
Interest on defined benefit assets		1	1	-	-	1	1
Items included in other comprehensive income		**3**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**1**
Items included in other comprehensive income		3	1	-	-	3	1
Translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		**(8)**	**(8)**	**-**		**(8)**	**(8)**
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)		(13)	(9)	-	-	(13)	(9)
Change in scope of consolidation		4	-	-	-	4	-
Other movements		-	1	-	-	-	1
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December	**B**	**38**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**39**	**43**
NET RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION	**A-B**	**212**	**182**	**29**	**33**	**241**	**216**
Funding requirement		***192***	***166***	**-**	**-**	***192***	***166***
Present value of projected benefit obligation under funded plans		*230*	*210*	-	-	*230*	*210*
Fair value of plan assets		*(38)*	*(43)*	-	-	*(38)*	*(43)*
Present value of projected benefit obligation under unfunded plans		***20***	***16***	***29***	***33***	***49***	***50***

The plan assets mainly comprise a euro fund invested in fixed-rate bonds.

RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES IN THE BALANCE SHEET

€ millions	France 2013	France 2012	International 2013	International 2012	Total 2013	Total 2012
At 1 January	**183**	**141**	**33**	**26**	**216**	**167**
Cost for the period	17	13	3	4	20	18
Actuarial gains or losses recognised in equity	(11)	38	(1)	4	(12)	42
Translation adjustment	-	-	(4)	2	(4)	2
Reduction in the liability (benefit payments)	(16)	(11)	(2)	(3)	(19)	(14)
Partial reimbursement of plan assets	13	9	-	-	13	9
Change in scope of consolidation	32	-	-	-	32	-
Other movements	(6)	(7)	-	1	(6)	(7)
At 31 December	**212**	**183**	**29**	**33**	**241**	**216**

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD

€ millions	France 2013	France 2012	International 2013	International 2012	Total 2013	Total 2012
Service cost	11	8	2	3	13	11
Net interest on defined benefit liabilities (1)	5	6	2	2	7	7
Cost for the period	**17**	**13**	**3**	**4**	**20**	**18**

(1) Items in other financial income and expense

Note 30 Borrowings

Financial liabilities amounted to €11,139 million at 31 December 2013 (€12,180 million in 2012), breaking down as follows:

€ millions	Note	2013 Non-current portion	2013 Current portion	2013 Total	2012 Non-current portion	2012 Current portion	2012 Total
Bonds	30.2	7,085	881	7,967	6,934	773	7,708
Other financial liabilities	30.3	1,301	1,669	2,969	1,931	1,881	3,811
Finance leases	34.3	68	29	97	69	46	115
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	30.4	42	33	75	443	69	512
Fair value hedges (liabilities)	33	20	11	31	17	17	34
Borrowings		**8,516**	**2,623**	**11,139**	**9,394**	**2,786**	**12,180**

30.1 Change in gross financial debt

€ millions	2013	2012
At 1 January	*12,180*	*9,590*
Fair value hedges (assets)	*(385)*	*(204)*
Financial debt at 1 January (including hedging instruments)	**11,794**	**9,386**
New borrowings (i)	1,827	2,054
Repayments (principal and interest) (ii)	(2,410)	(1,753)
Change in fair value of debt hedged	-	(10)
Translation adjustment	(543)	(249)
Changes in scope of consolidation (iii)	618	1,975
Change in put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests (iv)	(439)	403
Reclassification as financial liabilities associated with assets held for sale (Mercialys)	-	(12)
Other	-	-
Financial debt at 31 December (including hedging instruments)	**10,849**	**11,794**
Gross financial liabilities at 31 December	*11,139*	*12,180*
Fair value hedges (assets)	*(291)*	*(385)*

(i) New borrowings mainly stem from the following transactions: (i) new bond issues totalling €1,350 million made by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon, (ii) new loans of Brazilian, Colombian and Vietnamese subsidiaries of €45 million, €39 million and €30 million, respectively (iii) the debt component of ORA bonds issued by Monoprix (€79 million) (see note 26.6), and (iv) net cash flows from commercial paper (€167 million)

(ii) Loan repayments are mainly related to: (i) Casino, Guichard-Perrachon, GPA and Exito bonds (€544 million, €195 million and €30 million, respectively), (ii) other borrowings and financial liabilities relating to Franprix-Leader Price, GPA, Casino, Guichard-Perrachon and Big C Thailand (€355 million, €340 million, €184 million and €66 million, respectively), (iii) the repayment of lines of credit drawn down by Monoprix (€453 million) and (iv) overdrafts (€109 million)

(iii) Changes in the scope of consolidation during the year mainly relate to the takeover of Monoprix (see note 3.1) and the Franprix-Leader Price sub-group (see note 3.3) (up to €311 million and €301 million, respectively). In 2012, the change resulted largely from the takeover of GPA

(iv) Changes in put options of non-controlling interests largely concern the share exchange with the Diniz family for €399 million (see note 3.4) as well as the transactions carried out in the Franprix-Leader Price sub-group (see note 3.3)

FINANCING TRANSACTIONS IN 2012

On 18 January 2013, the Group issued €750 million in new 10-year (2023) bonds under its EMTN programme, paying interest at 3.31%. The effective interest rate of this bond is 3.23% (see note 30.2).

On 29 April 2013, the Group made two bond issues for a total consideration of €600 million, €350 million added to the existing bonds due 2019 and €250 million added to the existing bonds due 2023. These bonds are repaid at a rate of 3.16% and 3.31%, respectively, and mature between 2019 and 2023. The effective interest rate of these bonds is 2.83% and 3.23%, respectively (see note 30.2).

On 4 July 2013, Casino, Guichard-Perrachon signed a 5-year confirmed credit facility of US$1 billion (approximately €770 million) with a group of 10 banks. This line refinances the three-year US$900 million facility established in August 2011 (see note 30.3).

BIG C THAILAND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS IN 2012

On 27 December 2013, Big C Thailand refinanced bank debt of THB 10 billion (€221 million) which was maturing in July 2014 through new bank facilities of THB 9 billion (€199 million). The revolving facility of THB 8 billion (€177 million) was also extended from June 2015 to December 2016.

On 31 December 2013, Big C Thailand's funding mechanism was therefore made up of a revolving facility (undrawn at 31 December 2013) of THB 8 billion (€221 million) and THB 20,325 billion (€450 million) of drawn down credit facilities:

- Two loans of THB 3 billion (€66 million) repayable at maturity due December 2015 and THB 6 billion (€133 million) due December 2016;
- Two redeemable bonds due July 2017 and July 2019 with balances of THB 4,325 billion (€96 million) and THB 7 billion (€155 million) at 31 December 2013, respectively.

The debts pay interest at 3- or 6-month THBFIX plus a margin (BIBOR 3-month plus a margin in case of drawdown of the revolving facility).

These facilities are subject to financial covenants (net debt to EBITDA and net debt to equity); these covenants were respected at 31 December 2013.

30.2 Bonds

€ millions	Amount	Interest rate (i)	Effective interest rate	Issue date	Due	2013 (ii)	2012 (ii)
Bonds in euros							
2013 bonds	544	F: 6.38	6.36%	April 2008 June 2008 May 2009	April 2013	**-**	**552**
2014 bonds	578	F: 4.88	5.19%	April 2007 June 2008	April 2014	**582**	**600**
2015 bonds	750	F: 5.50	5.60%	July 2009	Jan. 2015	**771**	**789**
2016 bonds	600	F: 4.47	4.58%	Oct. 2011	April 2016	**600**	**601**
2017 bonds	888	F: 4.38	5.85%	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2017	**863**	**855**
2018 bonds	508	F: 4.48	5.25%	May 2010	Nov. 2018	**530**	**539**
2019 bonds	1,000	F: 3.16	2.83%	August 2012 April 2013	August 2019	**1,015**	**655**
2020 bonds	600	F: 3.99	4.05%	March 2012	March 2020	**608**	**620**
2021 bonds	850	F: 4.73	5.13%	May 2011	May 2021	**843**	**862**
2023 bonds	1,000	F: 3.31	3.23%	Jan. 2013 April 2013	Jan. 2023	**993**	**-**
Bonds in COP							
Exito bond issue	32	V: CPI +5.45%	CPI +5.45%	April 2006	April 2013	**-**	**32**
Carulla bond issue	64	V: CPI+7.50%	CPI+7.50%	May 2005	May 2015	**56**	**64**
Bonds in BRL							
GPA bond issue	96	V: CDI+0.5%	CDI+0.5%	March 2007	March 2013	**-**	**96**
GPA bond issue	61	V: 109.5% CDI	109.5% CDI	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2014	**61**	**146**
GPA bond issue	187	V: 107.7% CDI	107.7% CDI	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2014	**187**	**226**
GPA bond issue	245	V: 108.5% CDI	108.5% CDI	Dec. 2011	June 2015	**245**	**295**
GPA bond issue	368	V: CDI + 1%	CDI + 1%	May 2012	Nov. 2015	**368**	**443**
GPA bond issue	123	V: 100% CDI + 1%	100% CDI + 1%	Jan. 2012	July 2015	**123**	**148**
GPA bond issue	37	V: 105.35% CDI	105.35% CDI	April 2012	April 2013	**-**	**37**
GPA bond issue	61	V: CDI + 0.72%	V: CDI + 0.72%	June 2012	Dec. 2014	**61**	**74**
GPA bond issue	61	V: CDI + 0.72%	V: CDI + 0.72%	June 2012	Jan. 2015	**61**	**74**
Total bonds						**7,967**	**7,708**

(i) F (Fixed rate) - V (Variable rate) - CPI (Consumer Price Index) - CDI (Certificado de Deposito Interbancario)
(ii) The amounts shown above include the impact of fair value hedges.

30.3 Other borrowings

€ millions	Amount	Type of rate	Issue date	Due	2013	2012
France						
Calyon structured loan	*184*	*Variable rate*	*June 2007*	*June 2013*	*-*	*184*
Alaméa	*300*	*Variable rate*	*April 2010*	*April 2015*	*300*	*300*
Commercial paper					*402*	*235*
Other (i)					*247*	*226*
International						
Latin America (ii)					*804*	*1,223*
Other (iii)					*635*	*752*
Bank overdrafts					199	504
Accrued interest (iv)					382	387
Total other borrowings					**2,969**	**3,811**

(i) Including Franprix-Leader Price for €113 million in 2013 and €175 million in 2012.
(ii) GPA for €768 million and Exito for €36 million in 2013 (€1,222 million and €1 million respectively in 2012).
(iii) Mainly Big C Thailand for €583 million in 2013 and €719 million in 2012.
(iv) Accrued interest relates to all financial liabilities including bonds.

CONFIRMED BANK LINES OF CREDIT 2013

€ millions	Interest rate	Due: Within one year	Due: More than one year	Amount of the facility	Drawdowns
Casino, Guichard-Perrachon syndicated credit line (i)	Variable rate	-	1,925	1,925	-
Other confirmed bank lines of credit	Variable rate	505	677	1,182	-

(i) Includes the €1,200 million syndicated line of credit renewed in August 2010 for five years and the US$1 billion line due in July 2018

CONFIRMED BANK LINES OF CREDIT 2012

€ millions	Interest rate	Due: Within one year	Due: More than one year	Amount of the facility	Drawdowns
Casino, Guichard-Perrachon syndicated credit line (i)	Variable rate	-	1,882	1,882	-
Other confirmed bank lines of credit	Variable rate	390	693	1,083	190

(i) Includes the €1,200 million syndicated line of credit renewed in August 2010 for five years and the US$900 million line due in 2014

30.4 Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests

These put options correspond to liabilities towards various counterparties arising from commitments made by the Group to purchase shares in consolidated companies. They have therefore been recognised as financial liabilities and break down as follows at 31 December 2013:

€ millions	% interest	Commitment	Price	Fixed or variable exercise price	Non-current financial liabilities	Current financial liabilities
Franprix – Leader Price (i)	26.00% to 74.00%	26.00% to 74.00%		F/V	33	14
Lanin/Devoto (Uruguay) (iii)	96.55%	3.45%		V	-	15
Monshowroom	60.61%	39.39%		V	8	2
Monoprix (Somitap)	55.20%	45.80%		F	-	1
Total commitments					**42**	**33**

(i) The value of put options on subsidiaries of the Franprix-Leader Price sub-group is generally based on net profit. A +/- 10% change in the indicator would have an impact of +/- €3 million. They expire between 2014 and 2035.
(ii) The option is exercisable until 21 June 2021.

30.5 Net debt

€ millions	2013 Non-current portion	2013 Current portion	2013 Total	2012 Non-current portion	2012 Current portion	2012 Total
Bonds	7,085	881	7,967	6,934	773	7,708
Other financial liabilities	1,301	1,669	2,969	1,931	1,881	3,811
Finance leases	68	29	97	69	46	115
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	42	33	75	443	69	512
Fair value hedges (liabilities)	20	11	31	17	17	34
Gross financial liabilities	**8,516**	**2,623**	**11,139**	**9,394**	**2,786**	**12,180**
Fair value hedges (assets)	(102)	(189)	(291)	(246)	(139)	(385)
Other financial assets	-	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Cash and cash equivalents	-	(5,433)	(5,433)	-	(6,303)	(6,303)
Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets	**(102)**	**(5,622)**	**(5,723)**	**(286)**	**(6,443)**	**(6,729)**
NET DEBT	**8,414**	**(2,998)**	**5,416**	**9,108**	**(3,657)**	**5,451**

Note 31 Other liabilities

	2013 Non-current	2013 Current	2013 Total	2012 restated Non-current	2012 restated Current	2012 restated Total
Derivative liabilities	5	179	184	28	4	32
Accrued taxes and employee benefits expense	361	1,830	2,192	576	1,773	2,350
Other liabilities	15	1,105	1,120	28	1,199	1,227
Amounts due to suppliers of fixed assets	28	210	238	29	236	266
Current account advances	-	17	17	-	36	36
Finance payables (credit business)	44	837	881	48	924	973
Deferred income	153	64	217	191	133	324
TOTAL	**606**	**4,242**	**4,848**	**900**	**4,307**	**5,207**

Note 32 Fair value of financial instruments

32.1 Financial assets and liabilities by category of instrument

32.1.1 Financial assets

The following tables show financial assets by category.

€ millions	2013		2013	Carrying amount						
Financial assets	Carrying amount (A)	Non-financial assets (B)	**Total financial assets (A-B)**	Assets held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value	Hedging instruments	Held-to-maturity investments	Loans and receivables	AFS - measured at fair value	AFS - measured at cost
Other non-current assets	1,593	703	**891**	-	-	102	-	673	57	59
Trade receivables	1,510	-	**1,510**	-	-	-	-	1,510	-	-
Other current assets	1,647	623	**1,024**	-	-	189	-	835	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,433	-	**5,433**	485	-	-	-	4,949	-	-

€ millions	2012		2012	Carrying amount						
Financial assets	Carrying amount (A)	Non-financial assets (B)	**Total financial assets (A-B)**	Assets held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value	Hedging instruments	Held-to-maturity investments	Loans and receivables	AFS - measured at fair value	AFS - measured at cost
Other non-current assets	2,001	762	**1,239**	133	-	246	-	738	54	68
Trade receivables	1,734	-	**1,734**	-	-	-	-	1,734	-	-
Other current assets	1,714	668	**1,047**	2	-	139	-	906	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,303	-	**6,303**	485	-	-	-	5,818	-	-

32.1.2 Financial liabilities

The following tables show financial liabilities by category.

	2013		2013	Carrying amount			
€ millions	Carrying amount	Non-financial liabilities	**Total financial liabilities**	Liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities held for trading	Liabilities designated as at fair value	Hedging instruments
Bonds	7,967	-	**7,967**	7,967	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,075	-	**3,075**	2,969	75	-	31
Finance leases	97	-	**97**	97	-	-	-
Trade payables	7,016	-	**7,016**	7,016	-	-	-
Other liabilities	4,848	1,775	**3,073**	2,890	175	-	9

	2012		2012	Carrying amount			
€ millions	Carrying amount	Non-financial liabilities	**Total financial liabilities**	Liabilities at amortised cost	Liabilities held for trading	Liabilities designated as at fair value	Hedging instruments
Bonds	7,708	-	**7,708**	7,708	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,357	-	**4,357**	3,811	512	-	34
Finance leases	115	-	**115**	115	-	-	-
Trade payables	6,655	-	**6,655**	6,655	-	-	-
Other liabilities	5,207	2,007	**3,200**	3,168	28	-	4

32.2 Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities

The tables below compare the carrying amount and fair value of consolidated financial assets and liabilities, other than those of which the carrying amount is given by reasonable approximations of the fair values such as trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts. The fair value of investment properties is shown in note 17.

32.2.1 Assets

€ millions	Carrying amount	Fair value	Hierarchy of fair value			Other additional information
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2013						
Assets measured at fair value						
Available-for-sale financial assets	57	57	-	-	57	(i)
Fair value hedges (assets)	291	291	-	291	-	(ii)
Other derivative assets			-	-	-	
31 December 2012						
Assets measured at fair value						
Available-for-sale financial assets	54	54	2	-	53	(i)
Fair value hedges (assets)	385	385	-	385	-	(ii)
Other derivative assets	134	134	-	2	133	(iii)

(i) The fair value of financial assets available for sale is mainly measured using standard methods of analysis. If their fair value cannot be determined reliably, they are not included in this note.
(ii) Derivative financial instruments are valued (internally or externally) on the basis of the widely used valuation techniques for this type of instrument. Valuation models are based on observable market inputs (mainly the yield curve) and counterparty quality.
(iii) €133 million relates to a call option of up to €114 million on 75% of Bartira's shares held by GPA; this call option was exercised during 2013 (see note 3.5). The fair value of the option was measured until the exercise date based on the Black & Scholes model with 28% volatility and a risk-free rate of 5.8%.

32.2.2 Liabilities

€ millions	Carrying amount	Fair value	Hierarchy of fair value			Other additional information
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2013						
Liabilities measured at fair value						
Fair value hedges (liabilities)	31	31	-	31	-	(i)
Other derivative liabilities	184	184	-	184	-	(i)
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	75	75	-	-	75	(ii)
Liabilities not measured at fair value						
Bonds	7,967	8,375	8,375	-	-	(iii)
Other financial liabilities	2,969	2,994		2,994	-	(iv)
31 December 2012						
Fair value hedges (liabilities)	34	34	-	34	-	(i)
Other derivative liabilities	32	32	-	32	-	(i)
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	512	512	-	399	113	(ii)
Liabilities not measured at fair value						
Bonds	7,708	8,216	8,216	-	-	(iii)
Other financial liabilities	3,811	3,846	-	3,846	-	(iv)

(i) Derivative financial instruments are valued (internally or externally) on the basis of the widely used valuation techniques for this type of instrument. Valuation models are based on observable market inputs (mainly the yield curve) and counterparty quality.
(ii) The fair value of commitments to buy back minority interests is measured in application of the contract's calculation formulae and is discounted, if necessary; these formulae are considered to be representative of the fair value which uses notably EBITDA multiples. The disclosure about the sensitivity of minority interest buybacks for 2013 is shown in note 30.4.
(iii) The fair value of bonds issued is based on the latest known quoted price on the closing date.
(iv) The fair value of other loans has been measured on the basis of other valuation methods such as the discounted cash flow method and taking in the Group's credit risk and interest rate conditions at 31 December 2013.

Note 33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main risks associated with the Group's financial instruments are market risks (currency, interest rate and equity risk), counterparty risk and liquidity risk.

Financial risk monitoring and management is the responsibility of the Corporate Finance Department, which is part of Group Finance department. This team manages all financial exposures in coordination with the finance departments of the Group's main subsidiaries and reports to Senior Management. It has issued good practice guidance governing all financing, investment and hedging operations carried out by Group entities.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and forward currency transactions to manage its exposure to interest rate changes and currency risks. These instruments are mainly over-the-counter instruments transacted with first-class bank counterparties. Most of these transactions or instruments qualify for hedge accounting.
However, like many other large corporates, the Group has the possibility of taking very small, strictly controlled speculative positions as part of its hedging policy, for more dynamic and versatile management of its interest rate positions.

33.1 Breakdown of derivative financial derivatives

The table below shows a breakdown of derivative financial instruments by type of risk and accounting classification:

€ millions	**Note**	**2013**	Interest rate risk	Currency risk	Other market risks	**2012**
Derivative assets						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	21 – 24.1	-	-	-	-	134
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	-	-
Fair value hedges	30.5	291	263	28	-	385
Total derivative assets		**291**	263	28	-	**520**
of which current		*189*	*161*	*28*	-	*141*
of which non-current		*102*	*102*	-	-	*379*
Derivative liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	31	175	-	-	175	28
Cash flow hedges	31	9	-	9	-	4
Fair value hedges	30.5	31	31	-	-	34
Total derivative liabilities		**215**	31	9	175	**66**
of which current		*190*	*11*	*9*	*170*	*21*
of which non-current		*25*	*20*	-	*5*	*45*

At 31 December 2013, the IFRS cash flow hedge reserve totalled €(9) million compared with €(4) million at 31 December 2012. The ineffective portion of these cash flow hedges is not material.

The fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39 amounted to €(175) million at 31 December 2013 compared with €107 million at 31 December 2012.

The appraisal of derivatives at 31 December 2013 was carried out taking into account the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) and the debit valuation adjustment (DVA) in accordance with IFRS 13. The impact of these adjustments is not significant.

33.2 Market risk

33.2.1 Interest rate risk

The Group's objective is to manage its exposure to the risk of interest rate changes and optimise its financing cost. Its strategy therefore consists of dynamically managing debt by monitoring and, where necessary, adjusting its hedging ratio based on forecast trends in interest rates.

Various derivative instruments are used to manage interest rate risks, mainly interest rate swaps. These instruments do not always qualify for hedge accounting; however all interest-rate instruments are used in connection with the above risk management policy.

Group financial policy consists of managing finance costs by combining variable and fixed rate derivatives.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS TO A CHANGE IN INTEREST RATES

€ millions		2013	2012
Borrowings		1,957	1,832
Finance lease liabilities		29	46
Bank overdrafts		199	504
Total variable rate borrowings (excluding accrued interest)	(i)	**2,185**	**2,382**
Cash equivalents		3,358	3,783
Cash		2,075	2,520
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**5,433**	**6,303**
NET POSITION BEFORE HEDGING		**(3,247)**	**(3,922)**
Derivative financial instruments		5,860	4,990
NET POSITION AFTER HEDGING		**2,612**	**1,069**
Net position to be rolled over within one year		2,612	1,069
Effect of a 1-point change in interest rates		26	11
Average remaining duration of hedges		1	1
Effect of a 1-point change in interest rates on finance costs		27	11
Finance costs, net		635	519
Effect of a 1-point change in interest rates, as a % of finance costs, net		**4.11%**	**2.06%**

(i) Adjustable rate financial assets and liabilities are considered as maturing on the interest reset date. The above total does not include liabilities not exposed to interest rate risk, corresponding mainly to put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests and accrued interest.

33.2.2 Exposure to currency risk

Due to its geographical diversification, the Group is exposed to currency translation risk, in other words its balance sheet and income statement, and consequently its financial ratios, are sensitive to change in exchange rates as part of the consolidation of the financial statements of its foreign subsidiaries outside the euro zone. It is also exposed to currency risk on transactions not denominated in euros.

The Group's policy in this respect is to hedge highly probable budgeted exposures, which mainly involve purchases made in a currency other than its functional currency and particularly purchases in US dollars. Substantially all budgeted purchases are hedged using forward currency purchases and currency swaps with the same maturities as the underlying transactions.

The Group's net exposure based on notional amounts after hedging is mainly to the following currencies (excluding the functional currencies of entities):

€ millions	USD	EUR	Total exposure 2013	Total exposure 2012
Trade receivables exposed	(8)	(1)	(9)	(8)
Other financial assets exposed	(224)	(7)	(232)	(263)
Trade payables exposed	105	11	116	116
Financial liabilities exposed	104	1	104	361
Gross exposure payable/(receivable)	**(23)**	**3**	**(20)**	**207**
Trade receivables hedged	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets hedged	(10)	-	(10)	(106)
Trade payables hedged	45	-	45	19
Financial liabilities hedged	101	-	101	364
Net exposure payable/(receivable)	**(159)**	**3**	**(156)**	**(71)**
Future purchase hedges	**262**			**90**

At 31 December 2012, the net balance sheet exposure of €(71) million mainly concerned the US dollar.

SENSITIVITY OF NET EXPOSURE AFTER HEDGING TO EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES

A 10% appreciation of the euro against those currencies at 31 December would have decreased net profit by the amounts shown in the table below. A 10% depreciation of the euro against those currencies at 31 December would have produced the opposite effect.

For the purposes of the analysis, all other variables, particularly interest rates, are assumed to be constant.

€ millions	2013	2012
US dollar	(16)	(7)
Other	-	-
Total	**(16)**	**(7)**

EXCHANGE RATES AGAINST THE EURO

Exchange rates against the euro	2013 Closing rate	2013 Average rate	2012 Closing rate	2012 Average rate
US dollar (USD)	1.3791	1.3281	1.3194	1.2856
Polish zloty (PLN)	4.1543	4.1975	4.0740	4.1843
Argentine peso (ARS)	8.9838	7.2859	6.4879	5.8485
Uruguayan peso (UYP)	29.4805	27.1368	25.5737	26.0332
Thai baht (THB)	45.1780	40.8297	40.347	39.944
Colombian peso (COP)	2,657.29	2,482.68	2,333.00	2,311.59
Brazilian real (BRL)	3.2576	2.8702	2.7036	2.5097
Vietnamese dong (VND)	29,010.750	27,915.096	27,480.000	26,771.000

33.3 Counterparty risk

The Group is exposed to various aspects of counterparty risks in its operating activities, its short-term investment activities and its interest rate and currency hedging instruments. It monitors these risks regularly, using several objective indicators, and diversifies its exposure by dealing with the least risky counterparties (based mainly on their credit ratings and their reciprocal commitments with the Group).

COUNTERPARTY RISK RELATED TO TRADE RECEIVABLES

Retail credit risk

Group policy consists of checking the financial health of all customers applying for credit payment terms. Customer receivables are regularly monitored and the Group's exposure to the risk of bad debts is not material.

Trade receivables break down as follows by maturity:

€ millions	Receivables not yet due, not impaired	Receivables past due on the balance sheet date: Receivables not more than one month past due	Receivables between one and six months past due	Receivables more than six months past due	Total	Impaired receivables	TOTAL
2013	633	80	53	24	158	150	**941**
2012	746	94	53	22	170	164	**1,080**

Receivables past due but not impaired can vary substantially in length of time overdue depending on the type of customer, i.e. private companies, consumers or public authorities. Impairment policies are determined on an entity-by-entity basis according to customer type. As indicated above, the Group believes that it has no material risk in terms of credit concentration.

COUNTERPARTY RISK RELATED TO OTHER ASSETS

Other assets, mainly comprising tax receivables, and repayment rights are neither past due nor impaired.

Credit risk on other financial assets – mainly comprising cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and certain derivative financial instruments – corresponds to the risk of failure by the counterparty to fulfil its obligations. The maximum risk is equal to the instruments' carrying amount. The Group's cash management policy consists of investing cash and cash equivalents with first-class counterparties and in first-class rated instruments.

33.4 Liquidity risk

The Group's liquidity policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquid assets to settle its liabilities as they fall due, in either normal or impaired market conditions.
The main methods used are:

- diversifying sources of financing: public and private capital markets, banks (confirmed and non-confirmed facilities), commercial paper, discounting;
- diversifying currencies of financing: euro, other functional currencies used by the Group, dollar;
- maintaining a level of confirmed financing facilities significantly in excess of the Group's liabilities at any time;
- limiting the amount of annual repayments and proactive management of the repayment schedule;
- managing the average maturity of financing facilities and, where appropriate, refinancing them before they fall due.

Most of the Group's debt is carried by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon. Financing is managed by the Corporate Finance Department. The main subsidiaries (GPA, Big C Thailand, Monoprix, Exito) also have their own sources of financing.

All subsidiaries report weekly to the Group on their cash management and all new financing facilities require prior approval from the Corporate Finance Department.

The Group liquidity position was robust at 31 December 2013, with

- undrawn confirmed credit facilities totalling €3,107 (including €2,250 million at Casino, Guichard-Perrachon level);
- available cash of €5,233 million.

Notes issued under Casino, Guichard-Perrachon’s €9 billion Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) programme totalled €6,774 million at 31 December 2013.

Furthermore, notes issued under Casino, Guichard-Perrachons’s €1 billion commercial paper programme totalled €402 million at 31 December 2013.

The Group’s loan and bond agreements include the usual commitment and default provisions of this type of contract: limitations to *pari passu* senior debt, negative pledges and cross default.

Casino, Guichard-Perrachon's loan agreements contain a mandatory acceleration clause in the event of a change of control of the Company.

In addition, bonds issued by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon contain an acceleration clause at the investors’ discretion (except for two TSSDI issues) should its long-term senior debt be downgraded to non-investment grade, but only if this downgrade is due to a change of majority shareholder. These bonds (except for TSSDI) are rated BBB- by the rating agencies Standard & Poor’s and Fitch Ratings.
With the exception of the €578 million April 2014 bond issue, they also contain a coupon step-up clause increasing the interest rate should Casino, Guichard-Perrachon's long-term senior debt rating be downgraded to non-investment grade.

FINANCING SUBJECT TO COVENANTS

At 31 December 2013, the covenants to which Casino, Guichard-Perrachon is exposed were as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Nature of covenant</th><th>Main types of debt subject to covenant</th><th>Result from the covenant at 31 December 2013</th></tr>
<tr><td>Consolidated net debt (ii) / Consolidated EBITDA (i) < 3.5</td><td>▪ €1.2 billion syndicated credit line
▪ Credit line of US$1 billion
▪ Bilateral funding totalling €150 million</td><td rowspan="2">1.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consolidated net debt (ii) / Consolidated EBITDA (i) < 3.7</td><td>▪ Bilateral funding totalling €50 million
▪ Alaméa loan of €300 million</td></tr>
</table>

(i) EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation) = trading profit plus operating depreciation and amortisation
(ii) Net debt as defined in the loan agreements may differ from net debt recognised in the consolidated financial statements (see note 1.4.29). It corresponds to borrowings and financial liabilities less cash and cash equivalents, as increased or reduced by the net impact of fair value hedges of debt with a positive or negative fair value.

The Group considers that it can comply very comfortably with its covenants over the next twelve months.

Note that Casino, Guichard-Perrachon’s bonds and commercial paper are not subject to any financial covenant.

FINANCING OF SUBSIDIARIES SUBJECT TO COVENANTS

Most of the financing contracts of the Group contain financial covenants mainly for GPA (see table below) and Big C Thailand subsidiaries (see note 30.1).

Subsidiary	Nature of covenant	Main types of debt subject to covenant
GPA (i)	Net debt (ii) may not be higher than equity (iii)	▪ All bonds financing
	Consolidated net debt to EBITDA may not exceed 3.25	
	Equity / total assets> = 0.3	▪ BNDES financing totalling €96 million
	EBITDA / net financial debt > = 0.35	

(i) All of GPA's covenants are based on the consolidated data of GPA
(ii) Marked down cash, cash equivalents and receivables
(iii) Consolidated equity (of the Group and minority shareholders)

At 31 December 2013, these covenants were upheld. GPA's consolidated net debt / EBITDA ratio is equal to 0.34 (0.19 at 31 December 2012).

EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDITY RISK

The table below shows a maturity schedule for financial liabilities at 31 December 2013, including principal and interest but excluding discounting.
Regarding the derivative financial instruments, the table has been drawn up based on the contractual net cash inflows and outflows on instruments that settle on a net basis and the gross inflows and outflows on those instruments that require gross settlement. When the amount payable or receivable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the yield curves existing at the end of reporting period.

€ millions	Maturity					**2013**	
	Due within one year	Due in one to two years	Due in two to three years	Due in three to five years	Due beyond five years	**Total**	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial instruments recognised in liabilities:							
Bonds and other borrowings	2,965	2,732	1,171	1,989	3,877	**12,733**	10,936
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	33	-	3	20	26	**82**	75
Finance lease liabilities	37	20	19	34	58	**168**	97
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	9,800	61	23	7	15	**9,906**	9,906
Total	12,835	2,813	1,215	2,050	3,977	**22,888**	
Derivative financial instruments assets/(liabilities):							
Interest rate derivatives							
Derivative contracts - received	191	166	145	209	189	**899**	
Derivative contracts - paid	(95)	(100)	(103)	(180)	(205)	**(684)**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	4	4	-	-	-	**8**	
Currency derivatives							
Derivative contracts - received	217	96	-	-	-	**313**	
Derivative contracts - paid	(219)	(96)	-	-	-	**(315)**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	26	-	-	-	-	**26**	
Other derivative instruments							
Derivative contracts - received	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Derivative contracts - paid	(170)	-	-	(5)	-	**(175)**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Total	(47)	71	42	23	(17)	**72**	75

€ millions	Maturity: Due within one year	Due in one to two years	Due in two to three years	Due in three to five years	Due beyond five years	2012 restated: Total	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial instruments recognised in liabilities:							
Bonds and other borrowings	3,071	2,187	2,878	2,105	3,168	**13,409**	11,519
Put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests	69	399	14	15	28	**525**	512
Finance lease liabilities	51	31	16	28	44	**170**	115
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	9,733	56	1	5	27	**9,823**	9,823
Total	12,923	2,675	2,909	2,152	3,267	**23,926**	
Derivative financial instruments assets/(liabilities):							
Interest rate derivatives							
Derivative contracts - received	169	181	152	237	207	**947**	
Derivative contracts - paid	(107)	(89)	(86)	(110)	(98)	**(491)**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	3	6	8	-	-	**17**	
Currency derivatives							
Derivative contracts - received	149	-	-	-	-	**149**	
Derivative contracts - paid	(113)	-	-	-	-	**(113)**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	-	18	-	-	-	**18**	
Other derivative instruments							
Derivative contracts - received	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Derivative contracts - paid	-	2	-	(2)	-	**-**	
Derivative contracts - settled net	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	
Total	102	117	74	125	109	**527**	454

33.5 Equity risk

At 31 December 2013, the Group did not hold any significant interests in listed companies other than its subsidiaries or treasury shares.

The Group may use derivative instruments (e.g. total return swaps with no call option, forward contracts, call options) with the aim of building a synthetic exposure to the shares of its listed subsidiaries (see note 9.2). The carrying amount of these instruments corresponds to their estimated value as provided by a financial institution on the closing date. These values take account of market data such as interest rates and share prices.

In addition, the Group has no exposure to call options on ordinary shares. Its policy as regards cash management is to invest only in money market instruments that are not exposed to equity risk.

Note 34 Off-balance sheet commitments

Management believes that, to the best of its knowledge, there were no off-balance sheet commitments at 31 December 2013, other than those described below, likely to have a material impact on the Group's current or future financial position.

The completeness of this information is checked by the Finance, Legal and Tax departments, which also participate in drawing up contracts that are binding on the Group.

Commitments entered into in the ordinary course of business mainly concern the Group's operating activities except for undrawn confirmed lines of credit, which represent a financing commitment.

Other commitments are relative to the Group's consolidated scope.

34.1 Commitments entered into in the ordinary course of business

34.1.1 Commitments given

The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the maximum potential amounts (not discounted) that the Group might have to pay in respect of commitments given. They are not netted against sums which the Group might recover through legal actions or counter-indemnities received.

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Assets pledged as collateral (i)	263	315
Bank bonds and guarantees given (ii)	1,696	1,454
Firm purchase commitments* (iii)	30	43
Other commitments	48	37
Due:		
Within one year	*54*	*57*
In one to five years	*1,945*	*1,678*
Beyond five years	*37*	*114*
Total commitments given	**2,037**	**1,849**

* Reciprocal commitments

(i) Assets pledged, mortgaged or otherwise given as collateral.
(ii) In 2013, included €1,646 million in bonds and bank guarantees by GPA mainly for tax-related disputes (€1,324 million in 2012)
(iii) Commitments to purchase goods and services, less any advance payments made.

French subsidiaries' commitments in respect of the mandatory personal training entitlement ("DIF") amounted to 6,719,618 hours at 31 December 2013, versus 5,681,607 at 31 December 2012. The amount of entitlement used during the year totalled 60,504 hours.

34.1.2 Commitments received

The amounts disclosed in the table below represent the maximum potential amounts (not discounted) that the Group might receive in respect of commitments received.

€ millions	**2013**	**2012**
Bonds and guarantees received from banks	80	78
Security for receivables	79	63
Undrawn confirmed lines of credit (see notes 30.3)	3,107	2,775
Other commitments	10	20
Due:		
Within one year	*528*	*215*
In one to five years	*2,616*	*2,603*
Beyond five years	*132*	*119*
Total commitments received	**3,277**	**2,937**

34.2 Other commitments

34.2.1 Commitments given

The amounts disclosed in the table above represent the maximum potential amounts (not discounted) which the Group might have to pay in respect of commitments given, except for written put options which are measured at their fair value.
The table does not include commitments given by the Group to associates and joint ventures (see notes 19 and 20 respectively).

€ millions		2013	2012
Seller's warranties	(i)	15	57
- *Polish business*	(ii)	*13*	*47*
- *Property assets*		-	*8*
- *Other assets*		*2*	*2*
Written put options*	(iii)	155	262
- *Franprix-Leader Price*		*68*	*157*
- *Disco (Uruguay)*		*87*	*90*
Monoprix*	(iv)	-	1,175
Coopérateurs de Normandie*	(v)	-	-
Other commitments given	(vi)	210	16
Total commitments given		**380**	**1,510**

* Reciprocal commitments

(i) Following the property disposals, the Group is the tenant under traditional fixed-rent commercial leases. The Group has issued a guarantee covering the risk of vacancy should it decide to vacate the premises after the first three-year lease break and fails to find a new tenant on similar financial terms and conditions. The guarantee is valid from the first day of the fourth year to the final day of the sixth year. The guarantee is conditional and cannot be quantified.
When Vindémia sold its production activities in Reunion, it committed to specific purchase volumes for a period of five years. To date, these volumes have been met.

(ii) The Group has given the customary warranties in connection with its disposals and notably in connection with the sale of hypermarkets business, Mayland has given the buyer a seller's warranty covering any risks pre-dating the sale that are not covered by provisions in the balance sheet. The amount of the warranty is capped at €46 million and is valid for 24 months as of the sale date and for 8 years in the case of environmental claims. The amount of the warranty decreases gradually as of 2008 and was €18 million at 31 December 2013. After deduction of a provision for risks, the net amount presented in the table above is €13 million.

(iii) In accordance with IAS 32, put options granted to owners of non-controlling interests in fully-consolidated subsidiaries are recognised as financial liabilities at their discounted present value or their fair value (see notes 1.4.20 and 30.4).

Under the terms of the option contracts, the exercise price of written put and call options may be determined using earnings multiples, based on the latest published earnings for options exercisable at any time and earnings forecasts or projections for options exercisable as of a given future date. In many cases, the put option written by the Group is matched by a call option written by the other party. For these options, the value shown corresponds to that of the written put.

- **Franprix-Leader Price**

Put options on master franchises not controlled by Casino.Put options on master franchises not controlled by Casino. The options are exercisable until 2032 at a price based on the operating profits of the companies concerned.

- **Uruguay**

Casino has granted a put option on 29.3% of Disco's capital to the family shareholders. The option is exercisable until 21 June 2021 at a price based on the Disco sub-group's consolidated operating profit, with a floor of USD 41 million plus interest at 5% per year.

(iv) **Monoprix**
Acquisition of control in Monoprix (see note 3.1)

(v) **Signature of a strategic partnership with the Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie group**
On 28 October 2013, Casino Group signed an agreement with Mutant Distribution, subsidiary of the Coopérateurs de Normandie-Picardie group, dealing with the purchase of 47 stores by Leader Price, mainly situated in the southwest of France, and the establishment of an affiliate partnership with the Leader Price brand through a trademark licensing agreement and provisions dealing with close to 90 stores in Normandie-Picardie. These stores currently run the "Le Mutant" discount brand. Through this partnership and new acquisition, the Casino Group continues to reinforce its presence in the discount category in France. The acquisition will be submitted for prior approval of the Competition Authority.

These transactions should be carried out in the course of the first quarter of 2014.

(vi) The variation observed between 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013 relates mainly to the guarantee of Monoprix's consolidated shareholders' equity (ended 31 December 2013) that the Group granted to CACIB in connection with the issue of ORA bonds. The cap of this guarantee is €200 million to which a franchise of €20 million is built in. This guarantee runs until 26 June 2017.

34.2.2 Commitments received

Commitments received amounted to €15 million at 31 December 2013 (€8 million at 31 December 2012).

34.3 Lease commitments

34.3.1 Finance leases where the Group is lessee

The Group has leases on owner-occupied property and investment property. Actual future minimum lease payments under these leases and the present value of the future minimum payments are as follows:

FINANCE LEASES ON PROPERTY WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSEE

€ millions	2013	
	Future minimum lease payments	Present value of future minimum lease payments
Due within one year	6	3
Due in one to five years	13	2
Due beyond five years	49	10
Total future minimum lease payments	**68**	
Interest cost	(52)	
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**16**	**16**

€ millions	2012	
	Future minimum lease payments	Present value of future minimum lease payments
Due within one year	13	9
Due in one to five years	14	4
Due beyond five years	43	13
Total future minimum lease payments	**70**	
Interest cost	(42)	
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**27**	**27**

The Group has finance leases and leases with purchase options on equipment. Actual future minimum lease payments under these leases and the present value of the future minimum payments are as follows:

FINANCE LEASES ON EQUIPMENT WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSEE

€ millions	2013	
	Future minimum lease payments	Present value of future minimum lease payments
Due within one year	31	26
Due in one to five years	60	48
Due beyond five years	8	7
Total future minimum lease payments	**100**	**81**
Interest cost	(19)	
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**81**	**81**

€ millions	2012	
	Future minimum lease payments	Present value of future minimum lease payments
Due within one year	39	36
Due in one to five years	61	55
Due beyond five years	2	1
Total future minimum lease payments	**101**	
Interest cost	(10)	
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	**91**	**91**

34.3.2 Operating leases where the Group is lessee

The Group has operating leases on properties used in the business that do not meet the criteria for classification as finance leases. The present value of future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases breaks down as follows:

OPERATING LEASES ON PROPERTY WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSEE

€ millions	Future minimum lease payments	
	2013	2012
Due within one year	752	669
Due in one to five years	895	909
Due beyond five years	577	686

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable sub-leases amounted to €6 million at 31 December 2013 (€11 million at 31 December 2012).

The Group has operating leases on certain items of equipment that it does not wish to ultimately own. The present value of future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases breaks down as follows:

OPERATING LEASES ON EQUIPMENT WHERE THE GROUP IS LESSEE

€ millions	Future minimum lease payments	
	2013	2012
Due within one year	40	42
Due in one to five years	59	67
Due beyond five years	-	-

34.3.3 Operating leases where the Group is lessor

The Group is also a lessor through its property activity. Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases break down as follows:

€ millions	Future minimum lease payments	
	2013	2012
Due within one year	93	185
Due in one to five years	75	138
Due beyond five years	25	22

Conditional rental revenue received by the Group included in the income statement in 2013 amounted to €10 million (€9 million in 2012).

Note 35 Contingent assets and liabilities

In the normal course of its business, the Group is involved in a number of legal or arbitration proceedings with third parties or with the tax authorities in certain countries. Provisions are set aside to cover these proceedings when the Group has a legal, contractual or constructive obligation towards a third party at the year-end, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities in associates and joint ventures are presented in notes 19.4 and 20.

- **Dispute with the Baud family**

Following various demands by the Baud family considered unfounded by the Group, various disputes remain ongoing at 31 December 2013.

- **Defence proceedings by the sellers of the controlling block in Globex Utilidades SA**

In June 2009, GPA, through one of its subsidiaries, acquired the controlling block in Globex Utilidades SA, a leading retailer of electronics and home appliances under the "Ponto Frio" banner. The former majority shareholder (Morzan Empreendimentos) initiated an arbitration proceeding with the International Chamber of Commerce on 30 May 2012 considering that GPA and its controlling shareholders, including Wilkes (GPA's head holding company), as well as Casino, Guichard-Perrachon and three of its other sub-holding companies, had failed to comply with the contractual terms regarding payment of the portion payable in GPA shares.

At this stage, the arbitration board is being initiated. In any event, neither GPA nor its controlling shareholders believe the claim is founded. In addition, aside from GPA and Wilkes, which are parties to the share sale agreement, none of the other defendants can be bound by the provisions of the agreement.

- **Property damage in Thailand**

During the unrest in Bangkok in the second quarter of 2010, the Group's subsidiary Big C Thailand sustained partial and total property damage and business interruption losses due to a fire. Discussions with the insurers are being completed, which should result in settlement during 2014 of the €9 million compensation recognised in the financial statements.

- **GPA contingent liabilities**

€ millions	2013	2012 restated
INSS (employer's contributions to the employee protection plan)	87	105
IRPJ - IRRF and CSLL (corporate income taxes)	398	290
PIS, COFINS and CPMF (VAT and similar taxes)	302	372
ISS, IPTU and ITBI (service tax, urban property tax and tax on property transactions)	96	111
ICMS (VAT)	995	1,039
Employee disputes	164	150
Civil litigation	209	191
Total	**2,251**	**2,257**

Note 36 Related party transactions

Related parties are:

- parent companies (mainly Rallye, Foncière Euris, Finatis and Euris);
- entities that exercise joint control or significant influence over the entity;

- subsidiaries (see note 39);
- associates (mainly Mercialys and those within the Franprix-Leader Price sub-group);
- joint ventures;
- members of the entity's administrative, management and supervisory bodies.

The Company has relations with all its subsidiaries in its day-to-day management of the Group. It also receives advice from its majority shareholder, Groupe Rallye, through Euris, the ultimate holding company, under a strategic advice and assistance contract signed in 2003.

Cdiscount sold €122 million of trade receivables to Banque du Groupe Casino in the first half of 2013.

The related party transactions presented below mainly concern routine transactions with companies over which the Group exercises joint control or significant influence, which are respectively proportionately consolidated or accounted for by the equity method. These transactions are carried out on arm's length terms.

Related party transactions with individuals (directors, corporate officers and members of their families) are not material.

36.1 Related party transactions

€ millions	2013 (*)		2012	
	Transactions	Balances	Transactions	Balances
Transactions with joint ventures				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Receivables	(3)	3	(12)	91
Payables	(1)	12	(3)	98
Expense	44	-	53	-
Income	39	-	68	-
Transactions with associates				
Loans	(43)	8	45	51
Receivables	5	6	-	1
Payables	14	13	-	-
Expense	65		29	
Income	62		3	

(*) 2013 transactions do not include flows related to Monoprix

36.2 Gross remuneration and benefits of the members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors

€ millions		2013	2012
Short-term benefits excluding payroll taxes	(i)	9	15
Payroll taxes on short-term benefits		2	3
Termination benefits		-	2
Share-based payments	(ii)	1	3
Total		**12**	**23**

(i) Gross salaries, bonuses, discretionary and statutory profit-sharing, benefits in kind and directors' fees.
(ii) Expense recognised in the income statement in respect of stock option and share grant plans.

The members of the Group Executive Committee are not entitled to any specific pension benefit.

Note 37 Subsequent events

- **Launch of 3 new Cdiscount sites in Thailand, Vietnam and Colombia**

  The Group's electronic commerce activities moved a further step forward with the launch of three new Cdiscount sites in Thailand, Vietnam and Colombia.

  Capitalising on its expertise, know-how and familiarity with the e-commerce market acquired with its Cdiscount brand, the French leader in this segment, Casino decided to launch three new Cdiscount sites in partnership with its subsidiaries, Big C in Thailand and Vietnam and Exito in Colombia.

  These activities will complement existing sites at its international subsidiaries and ultimately will enable Casino to build a strong position in markets where e-commerce is just starting to grow.

- **Agreement between Exito and Super Inter**

  On 8 February 2014, Exito signed a contract to purchase and manage the 50 stores of the Colombian chain Super Inter. Exito will buy 19 stores in 2014 and will sign management lease contracts for the 31 remaining stores, for which it has a purchase option exercisable in 2015.

  Founded in 1992, Super Inter is an independent chain based in Cali and the Coffee Region, with sales expected to reach around US$425 million in 2013.

  The deal will be financed in cash by Exito and will have a positive impact on net profit as from the first year. The closing of the transaction remains subject to the approval of the Colombian competition authorities.

Note 38 Statutory Auditors' fees

The fees recorded in respect of the audit of Casino's accounts amounted to €10 million at 31 December 2013 (€9 million at 31 December 2012).

Fees for other direct audit-related work amounted to €0.6 million for the year ended 31 December 2013 (€0.4 million at 31 December 2012).

Note 39 Main consolidated companies

At 31 December 2013, the Casino Group comprised 1,860 consolidated companies. The main companies are listed below.

Company		2013			2012		
		% control	% interest	Consolidation method	% control	% interest	Consolidation method
Casino, Guichard-Perrachon SA				**Parent**			**Parent**
France - Retailing							
Casino Carburants SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Casino Services SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Casino Vacances SNC		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Casino Information Technology SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Comacas SNC		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Distribution Casino France SAS (DCF)		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Distridyn SA		49.99	49.99	PC	49.99	49.99	PC
Easydis SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EMC Distribution SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Floréal SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Geimex SA		49.99	49.99	PC	49.99	49.99	PC
Régie Média Trade SAS		50.00	50.00	PC	50.00	50.00	PC
Serca SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Monoprix SA group		100.00	100.00	FC	50.00	50.00	PC
Société Auxiliaire de Manutention Accélérée de Denrées Alimentaires (SAMADA)	(i)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Monoprix Exploitation (MPX)	(i)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Societe L.R.M.D.	(i)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Naturalia	(i)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Monop'	(i)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Franprix-Leader Price group							
Franprix-Leader Price		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Addy Participations		100.00	100.00	FC	51.00	51.00	FC
Barat		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Distri Sud-Ouest (DSO)		100.00	100.00	FC	49.00	49.00	EM
Cafige		100.00	100.00	FC	49.00	49.00	EM
Distribution Leader – Price		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Distribution Franprix		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Cofilead		100.00	100.00	FC	60.00	60.00	FC
Cogefisd		100.00	100.00	FC	84.00	84.00	FC
Figeac		100.00	100.00	FC	84.00	84.00	FC
Ecomag		49.00	49.00	EM	49.00	49.00	EM
Franprix Holding		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
H2A		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
HDRIV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Leader Price Exploitation (ex LPH)		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
LCG		49.00	49.00	EM	49.00	49.00	EM
Norma		100.00	100.00	FC	-	-	-
Patrick Fabre Distribution		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Parfidis		36.00	36.00	EM	36.00	36.00	EM
Pro Distribution		60.00	60.00	FC	60.00	60.00	FC
R.L.P.I		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sarjel		60.00	60.00	FC	60.00	60.00	FC
Sédifrais		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	97.00	FC
SI2M		100.00	100.00	FC	49.00	74.00	EM
Sodigestion		60.00	60.00	FC	60.00	60.00	FC
Sofigep		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Surgénord		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	97.00	FC

Company	2013 % control	2013 % interest	2013 Consolidation method	2012 % control	2012 % interest	2012 Consolidation method
Franprix – Leader Price group (cont.)						
Sud Est	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Taleb	60.00	60.00	FC	60.00	60.00	FC
Volta 10	51.00	51.00	EM	51.00	51.00	FC
Codim group						
Balcadis 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Codim 2 SA	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Costa Verde SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Fidis 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Hyper Rocade 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Lion de Toga 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Pacam 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Poretta 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Prical 2 SNC	99.00	99.00	FC	99.00	99.00	FC
Prodis 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Semafrac SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
SNC des Cash Corses	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sodico 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sudis 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Unigros 2 SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
France - Property						
Property Group						
IGC Services SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
L'Immobilière Groupe Casino SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Dinetard SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sudéco SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Uranie SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Green Yellow SAS	90.76	92.87	FC	96.00	92.87	FC
Mercialys group (listed company)						
Mercialys SA	40.27	40.27	EM	40.20	40.20	FC
Property development						
Plouescadis	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sodérip SNC	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
IGC Promotion SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Onagan	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Alcudia Promotion	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
SCI Les Halles des Bords de Loire	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
France – Other businesses						
Banque du Groupe Casino	50.00	50.00	EM	50.00	50.00	EM
Casino Restauration SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Restauration Collective Casino SAS	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Villa Plancha	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
France – Other businesses						
Cdiscount SA	99.78	99.78	FC	99.78	99.78	FC
Monshowroom.com	71.28	60.61	FC	49.89	60.57	EM
International – Poland						
Mayland	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
International – Thailand						
Big C group (listed company)	58.55	58.55	FC	58.55	58.55	FC
International – Argentina						
Libertad SA	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC

Company		2013 % control	2013 % interest	2013 Consolidation method	2012 % control	2012 % interest	2012 Consolidation method
International – Brazil							
Wilkes		100.00	100.00	FC	52.45	70.37	FC
GPA group (listed company)		99.94	38.07	FC	99.94	38.17	FC
Novasoc Comercial Ltda (Novasoc)	(ii) (iii)	99.98	10.00	FC	99.98	10.00	FC
Sé Supermercados Ltda (Sé)	(ii)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Sendas Distribuidora S.A. (Sendas)	(ii)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
GPA Malls & Properties Gestão de Ativos e Serviços Imobiliários Ltda. (GPA M&P)	(ii)	100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento (FIC)	(ii) (iv)	50.00	41.93	EM	50.00	43.22	EM
Via Varejo (listed company)	(ii)	62.25	43.35	FC	52.41	52.41	FC
Indústria de Móveis Bartira Ltda. (Bartira)	(v) (vi)	100.00	100.00	FC	25.00	25.00	PC
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A. (BINV)	(ii) (iv)	50.00	21.67	EM	50.00	26.21	EM
International – Colombia							
Exito group (listed company)		54.77	54.77	FC	54.77	54.77	FC
Devoto	(vii)	96.55	96.55	FC	96.55	96.55	FC
Grupo Disco Uruguay	(vii)	62.49	62.49	PC	62.49	62.49	PC
Distribuidora de Textiles y Confecciones SA (DIDETEXCO)	(vii)	94.00	94.00	FC	94.00	94.00	FC
Alm Exito Inversiones Sas	(vii)	100.00	100.00	FC	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autonomo Laureles	(vii)	80.00	80.00	FC	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autonomo Sincelejos	(vii)	51.00	51.00	FC	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autonomo Villavicencio	(vii)	54.00	54.00	FC	-	-	-
Patrimonio Autonomo San Pedro Plaza 1	(vii)	51.00	51.00	FC	51.00	51.00	FC
Patrimonio Autonomo San Pedro Plaza 2	(vii)	51.00	51.00	FC	51.00	51.00	FC
International – Indian Ocean							
Vindémia group		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
International – Vietnam							
Cavi Retail Ltd		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Espace Bourbon Than Long		100.00	65.00	FC	100.00	65.00	FC
Espace BigC An Lac		100.00	80.00	FC	100.00	80.00	FC
Espace BigC Dong Nai		100.00	65.00	FC	100.00	65.00	FC
Espace BigC Hai Phong		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EB Danang		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EBG		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Espace Business Hue		100.00	94.10	FC	100.00	94.10	FC
Viet Nhat Real Estate		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EB Vinh		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EB Phu Thanh		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EB NamDinh		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
EB Tan Phu		100.00	100.00	FC	-	-	-
EB Vinh Phuc		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Tan Hiep		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Savico LB		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Can Tho		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Hai Duong		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Thanh Hoa		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
New Cho		100.00	61.14	FC	100.00	61.14	FC
GreenBuildings		100.00	80.00	FC	100.00	80.00	FC

Company		2013 % control	2013 % interest	2013 Consolidation method	2012 % control	2012 % interest	2012 Consolidation method
French and international holding companies							
Alaméa Investments	(viii)	5.00	99.95	FC	5.00	99.95	FC
Bergsaar BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Casino International SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Casino Ré SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Coboop BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Cofidol		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Géant Foncière BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Géant Holding BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Géant International BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
French and international holding companies							
Gelase SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Intexa (listed company)		97.91	97.91	FC	97.91	97.91	FC
Forézienne de Participations		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
IRTS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Latic		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Marushka Holding BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Pachidis SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Polca Holding SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Saowanee		100.00	48.99	FC	100.00	48.99	FC
Ségisor SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Tevir SA		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Theiadis SAS		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Tonquin BV		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC
Spice Espana		100.00	100.00	FC	100.00	100.00	FC

(i) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the Monoprix sub-group.
(ii) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the GPA sub-group.
(iii) Although GPA only owns 10% of Novasoc, it is fully consolidated as GPA controls 99.98% of the voting rights under the shareholder pact.
(iv) FIC and BINV finance purchases made by GPA's customers. These entities were created through a partnership between Banco Itaú Unibanco S.A. (Itaú Unibanco), GPA and Via Varejo. They are accounted for by the equity method as GPA only exercises significant influence over their operating and financial policies.
(v) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the Via Varejo sub-group.
(vi) Until end-October 2013, Bartira was proportionally consolidated even though GPA only held 25% of the voting rights through its subsidiary Via Varejo. The remaining 75% were owned by the Klein family through the subsidiary Casa Bahia Comercial Ltda. GPA and the Klein family had entered into a partnership giving them joint control over the subsidiary, which stipulated that all operating and financial decisions must be unanimously approved by the partners.
(vii) The percentage interest corresponds to the percentages held by the Exito sub-group.
(viii) Alaméa Investments is a Luxembourg société anonyme owned 95% by a bank and 5% by the Group. It is a special purpose entity and has been fully consolidated due to the way it is structured.

Statutory Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial statements Year ended December 31, 2013

(Free translation of a French language original)

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' report issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report includes information specifically required by French law in such reports, whether qualified or not. This information is presented below the opinion on the consolidated financial statements and includes (an) explanatory paragraph(s) discussing the auditors' assessment(s) of certain significant accounting and auditing matters. These assessments were made for the purpose of issuing an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and not to provide separate assurance on individual account captions or on information taken outside the consolidated financial statements.
This report, should be read in conjunction with, and is construed in accordance with French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the Shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your shareholders' meeting, we hereby report to you, for the year ended December 31, 2013, on:

- the audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Casino, Guichard-Perrachon;
- the justification of our assessments;
- the specific verification required by French law.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

I. - Opinion on the consolidated financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France; those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures, using sampling techniques or other methods of selection, to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2013 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

II. - Justification of assessments

In accordance with the requirements of article L. 823-9 of the French commercial code (*Code de Commerce*) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following matters:

- Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements describes the accounting treatment related to changes in scope operations. We verified the calculations performed by the Group, the accounting treatment applied and the reasonableness of the estimates linked to the scope operations. We also assessed that the notes to the financial statements included appropriate disclosures in the notes to financial statements.

- Note 1.4.18.1 of the consolidated financial statements describes the criteria to classify the financial instruments in equity. By applying those principles, we verified the adequateness of classification of the €750 million deeply perpetual bonds issued by Casino, Guichard-Perrachon and assessed that the note 26 of the financial statements included appropriate disclosures.

- The Group is required to make estimates and assumptions as regards impairment tests of goodwill and other non current assets (notes 1.4.12 and 18). The recoverable value of non current assets is estimated using notably cash flow and earnings projections contained in the Group’s long-range business plans approved by the management. We examined the consistency of assumptions, the data underlined to these ones and available documentation. Based on those, we assessed the reasonableness of the Group’s estimates.

These assessments were made as part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and, therefore, contributed to our audit opinion expressed in the first part of this report.

III. - Specific verification

As required by law we have also verified in accordance with professional standards applicable in France the information presented in the Group’s management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Lyon, March 10, 2014

The Statutory Auditors

Deloitte & Associés	Ernst & Young et Autres
Gérard Badin Antoine de Riedmatten	Daniel Mary-Dauphin